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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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EXCITING THUNDERSTORM

AN ELECTRICAL DISPLAY OF UNCOMMON BRILLIANCY.

High Winds and a Heavy Rainfall—An Hour and a Half of Stirring Incidents—Fall of a Ball of Fire in Broadway—Not Much Harm Done in This City—Considerable Damage in Brooklyn—Trolley Wires Affected.

The thunderstorm which broke over New-York about 6:30 o'clock last evening, while of comparatively short duration, was one of the most severe of the season, and no other storm of the year has been accompanied by such a brilliant electrical display.

Lowering clouds appeared in the west shortly before 6 o'clock, and people on their way home from work hastened their steps to catch the New-York cars or the bridge trains. The wind freshened up to a perceptible degree, and for a time it looked as if the storm might blow around. But at 6:33 o'clock the rain began to fall, and for nearly an hour it came down in torrents.

Almost simultaneously with the rain came the electrical disturbance. There were comparatively few sharp bolts of lightning, and the thunder was not particularly terrifying, but the whole atmosphere seemed surcharged with the electrical fluid. Beginning with a faint shimmer on the horizon, the sheets of lightning expanded into one broad sheet, until the whole heavens were lighted up with a beautiful electric blue. This display continued almost uninterruptedly for nearly an hour, with intermittant flashes of sharp lightning.

During the storm the wind attained a high velocity, driving the rain before it in sheets. The records at the Weather Bureau show that the storm began at 6:33 o'clock, and was practically over at 8:06 o'clock. During that time .48 of an inch of rain fell. When the storm was at its height the wind attained a velocity of 36 miles an hour, blowing from the southwest. After the storm passed the velocity of the wind decreased to 12 miles, but at 10:30 it increased again.

At the Weather Bureau the storm was considered an ordinary Summer thunderstorm. The rainfall was not considered extraordinary; neither was the velocity of the wind. There is no apparatus for measuring up electrical disturbances, so the weather man could tell no more about it than any other person.

Fall of a Ball of Fire.

Following a sharp peal of thunder, a huge ball of fire was seen to descend from the west, in a slanting direction, and when directly over the old Victoria Hotel, at Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-seventh Street, it took a zigzag course, and passed within a few feet of the top of the flagstaff, which is on the Broadway corner of the building.

Policeman Fitzgerald of the West Thirtieth Street Station was about a block away, and saw the ball of fire as it descended. In describing it, he said that it came down with great velocity, and appeared to him to be about 18 inches in circumference. When about thirty feet above the pavement, directly in the centre of the Broadway cable track, it burst with a report like a huge torpedo. Sparks of fire flew in every direction, illuminating the street for half a block.

The fall and explosion of the ball of fire caused a large crowd of people to assemble in that locality. When the policeman reaching the scene, he found that portions of the flagstaff of the Victoria were distributed about the street, but no other damage was done. Some of the people in the crowd picked up the fragments of the pole as souvenirs.

During the storm a large tree in front of 31 West Thirty-fifth Street was blown down, and five manhole covers between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets on First Avenue were blown out of their places. A team of horses attached to a wagon ran away at Seventy-ninth Street and Park Avenue and was caught at Seventy-second Street. No damage was done.

No Serious Damage in This City.

So far as known there was no serious damage from the storm in this city. While the storm was at its height signs creaked ominously, chimneys trembled, and the sewers were overtaxed by the sudden downpour of rain, and some cellars were flooded, but the damage was trifling. The dark clouds which presaged the coming storm gave everybody sufficient warning and plenty of time to seek shelter. The elevated trains were crowded, and the passengers were treated to a panoramic display of light effects such as they seldom had seen before.

The damage to the telegraph companies was, strange to say, very slight. Night Manager E. S. Cummings of the Western Union said that his company had fared remarkably well considering the severity of the storm. About one-third of the wires were out of working order for nearly two hours, but there was no interference with the transaction of business, as there were plenty of reserve wires. The greatest trouble was experienced on the New-Jersey and Long Island wires. The Postal Telegraph wires held up under the strain, and business in all directions was carried on without interruption.

In connection with the storm it might be remarked that New-York had a taste of Summer weather yesterday, which brought a disagreeable recollection of the sizzling, sticky weather of a month ago. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury registered 66° above. At noon it had risen to 76°, and refused to stop at that mark. The highest point reached was 83° above at 3 o'clock. Just before the storm the temperature was 77°, and at 8 o'clock it had dropped 10°. The humidity was also particularly noticeable. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning there was 86 per cent. of humidity, and the highest registered was 100 per cent.

Republican Banner Blown Down.

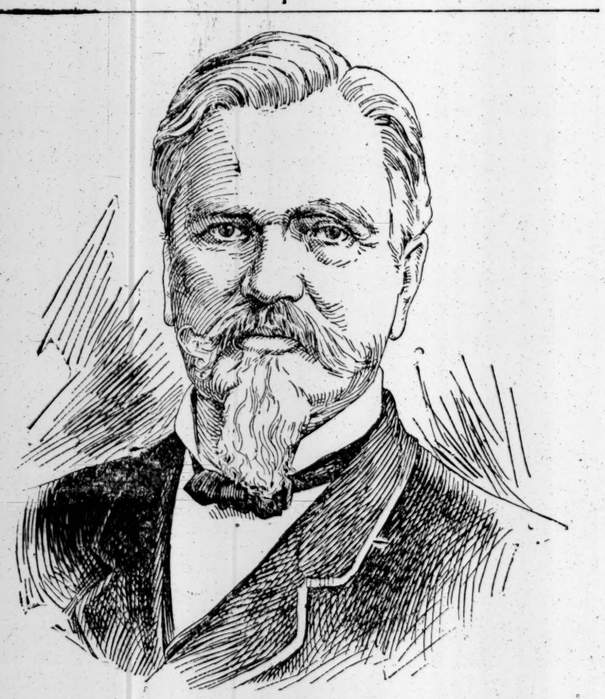
While the storm was at its height last evening the Republican banner which is stretched across East Twenty-third Street, at the Metropolitan Building, was caught by a gust of wind, and torn from its fastenings. The banner fell on a team of dray horses, which was passing at the time, completely enveloping it. The horses were badly frightened, but the driver managed to keep them under control. One corner of the banner was fastened to a sash in one of the windows of the Republican Headquarters, and when the emblem went down the sash and glass went with it, causing a crash that was heard for blocks.

The lightning played a curious freak in a saloon on Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street. One of the bolts ran into the saloon on the ticker wire, and the instrument was burned out with a report that resembled an explosion of giant powder. The people in the place made a wild dash for the doors, but no one was injured, and there was no damage aside from the destruction of the telegraph instrument.

Bridge Traffic Suspended.

Traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was suspended for about ten minutes shortly after 7 o'clock last night. It was while the storm was at its height, and at once people surmised that a serious accident had occurred on the structure. The rush hour was nearly over, but the outgoing platform on the New-York end was jammed by the time traffic was resumed.

The delay was caused by the inability to unload passengers and switch the cars fast enough on the Brooklyn end, and it became necessary to flag trains on the Brooklyn incline. The signal was sent back, and one train was caught on the level in the middle of the span. The trains on the New-York incline ran back and took the cable again at the New-York terminus, but traffic could not be resumed until the train in the middle had been pulled off the level by a switch engine.



SIMON B. BUCKNER,

The National Democratic Party's Choice for Vice President.

DAMAGE IN BROOKLYN.

An Explosion Caused by Lightning—Trolley Cars Interfered With.

The residents of Brooklyn witnessed last evening one of the finest electrical displays that has ever been seen in that city. Beginning about 6:30 o'clock, the heavens were illuminated for over an hour. It was true that some of the people were not pleased with the display, as they were of a nervous temperament, and the heavy artillery of thunder made them more nervous than usual. This, however, did not prevent others gazing at the heavens and enjoying the sight.

The telephone drops at Police Headquarters kept falling during the storm, and the operators with fear answered what they believed were calls from the various stations. It was found that the rain and wind brought the telephone and the trolley wires into constant touch, but the wires were not injured. Neither were the batteries at Headquarters, as the lightning arrester there prevented the batteries burning out.

Explosion in a Subway.

There was an explosion at 7:30 o'clock which sounded to the residents of East New-York as if a large cannon had been fired. The explosion took place in the electric subway at the northeast corner of Atlantic and Alabama Avenues. A hole ten feet square was torn up, and the rocks were thrown some distance, but, fortunately, no person was injured. The firemen were sent for, but they found on their arrival that their services were not required. It is believed that the explosion was caused by a collection of sewer gas in the subway, and when the heavy rush of water began through the sewers last night it caused the gas to be forced into the subway, and

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MR. FRANCIS TAKES THE OATH.

He Will Assume Charge as Secretary of the Interior To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri took the oath of office as Secretary of the Interior at 12:35 to-day. The oath was administered by Associate Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court in the private room of Secretary Carlisle, in the Treasury Department. There were present Secretaries Lamont and Carlisle, besides several newspaper reporters.

David R. Francis.

The New Secretary of the Interior.

The new Secretary of the Interior reached the department in the afternoon and met Assistant Secretary Reynolds, and, after a brief conversation, the doors of his office were thrown open to receive the heads of bureaus, who introduced their chiefs of divisions. The new Cabinet official gave all a hearty handshake, which was accompanied by a pleasant word.

To-morrow morning the clerks and other employes will be presented, after which Secretary Francis will begin active duties at the head of the Department of the Interior.

KATE FIELD'S WILL FOUND.

It Provides, as Expected, for the Cremation of Her Body.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The will of Kate Field, who died recently in Hawaii, was found to-day under peculiar circumstances. Miss Field was in the habit of stopping at the Shoreham while in the city, and on one of her visits some time ago she left a tin box. Mr. Devine, the proprietor, took charge of the box, intending to return it to her when she came again.

After her death he waited for the appointment of an executor, so he could turn over the box. To-day Mr. George Riddle of Boston, Mass., came to the city to qualify as administrator until a will should be found. Mr. Riddle is a cousin of Miss Field, and came as next of kin. By chance he also put up at the Shoreham, and there he fell into conversation with Mr. Devine, and the latter mentioned the box and his suspicions that it contained private papers. Mr. Riddle wished to open it, and sent for J. Nota McGill, Register of Wills, and an attorney. In their presence a locksmith broke open the box, and at the bottom was found the will.

It appointed as executors Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, proprietor of the Times-Herald, and her employer at the time of her death, and Mr. T. Sanford Beatty, secretary to Senator Brice. As anticipated, it provided for the cremation of her body, and directed that the ashes be interred at Mount Auburn, Mass. Mr. Beatty was appointed her literary executor. The disposal of her estate could not be learned.

AN ENGINEER DROWNED.

His Fate a Subject of a Good Deal of Mystery.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 3.—William Scully, a licensed engineer and a cousin of Councilman John Scully of this place, was drowned in Raritan Bay, between Perth Amboy and this place last evening. Councilman Scully is the owner of the tug Mary Ann, which has not been regularly in commission this Summer. Yesterday he asked Pilot Bell to take the Mary Ann to Perth Amboy so that her tanks could be filled. The pilot consented, and as there was no crew or engineer, William Scully was asked to take charge of the engine room.

He did so, and the boat reached Perth Amboy all right. After the tanks had been filled, the pilot headed the Mary Ann for this place. After she had been out some time Pilot Bell gave the engineer the bell to slow down, but the speed of the boat continued. He rang his bell again, thinking the engineer had not understood the signal, and when the Mary Ann did not slow down, went down into the engine room to find out what was the matter.

Scully was not there, but Pilot Bell saw him struggling in the water. The Mary Ann was put about and Pilot Bell tried to reach him. He also signaled to the tug Clara, Capt. Ford, and the latter tried to get to Scully, but he had disappeared. A search was made for his body, without success. It is believed that Scully accidentally fell over the side of the boat.

Money in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Treasury circulation statement shows that Sept. 1 all kinds of money in the United States, outside of what is held in the Treasury, aggregated $1,539,160,634, or $21.48 per capita on an estimated population of 71,645,000. As compared with Sept. 1, 1895, the circulation shows a decrease of $64,413,394. During the month of August the circulation shows an increase of $24,266,492, made up largely from the Treasury's loss of gold.

Commander John Clark Newell Dying.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 3.—Commander John Clark Newell of the United States cruiser Detroit, at present on the China station, is dying in this city. Capt. Newell arrived here five weeks ago on his way to Washington to make a report on the Central China missionary massacres, and was taken ill a few days after his arrival. He has been unconscious for twenty-four hours.

A Small Boy Smothered at Play.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 3.—Felix Weisbrad, ten years old, was smothered to death this afternoon by the caving in of a sandbank beneath which he was playing. Arthur Ohlsen, a playmate, was buried to the neck, but was unhurt.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party.

The Democratic Party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal Government in its Constitutional vigor and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

The declarations of the Chicago Convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic Party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances from a National Convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican Party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of Government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

Taxation for Revenue Only.

The National Democracy here convened therefore renews its declaration of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the Treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the Treasury is determined by the appropriations made by Congress.

The demand of the Republican Party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government.

We arraign and condemn the Populistic Conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican Party in creating these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people, by a further resort to protection.

We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity, are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

Relief for Shipping.

We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restrictive statutes of the eighteenth century, which have been abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the Nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen.

We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products.

Gold the Necessary Money.

The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained, with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost.

Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long and public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic Party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement and likewise entirely divorced the Government from banking and currency issues. To this long-established Democratic policy we adhere and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork system of National paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril.

Currency Reform Demanded.

We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe, and elastic bank currency, under Governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

President Cleveland Indorsed.

The fidelity, patriotism, and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the Nation are fully recognized by the Democratic Party and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Republic.

Civil Service Reform.

We also commend the Administration for the great progress made in the reform of the civil service, and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further.

We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated.

We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the Government.

We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our Constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained.

We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held.

The Democratic Party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract, and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination, or attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the Republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people.

Adopted at Indianapolis Sept. 3.

WHEELMAN BADLY HURT.

Louis B. Wolfe Loses Control of His Machine and Is Injured.

Louis B. Wolfe, a clerk living at 50 East Eighty-ninth Street, was riding rapidly on a bicycle at the Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park yesterday forenoon when he lost control of his wheel, colliding with a small cart used by the Park employes to gather up refuse on the lawns. He was thrown violently to the ground, sustaining several severe contusions of the head and knees, with a possible fracture of the skull.

Park Policeman Henry summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, where Wolfe was removed. As Wolfe was riding faster than the law allows, it is the intention of the officer to charge him with violating a city ordinance.

Wolfe will probably be confined to the hospital for a week or more.

SUNK WITH ALL SAILS SET.

The Fruit Sloop Jaquette Brought in by the Tug Bouker.

The tug J. A. Bouker, Capt. Day, returning from sea yesterday morning, fell in with the sloop Jaquette, laden with melons, sunk. All sails were set. No one was on board. The tug took her in tow. She capsized, spilling her cargo, off Owl's Head, Lower Bay.

The tug brought her up to the foot of Jackson Street, East River, where she now lies. The Jaquette was built at Keyport, N. J., in 1869, and is thirty-two feet long.

It is not known what has become of her crew, but it is supposed they took to their boat.

STABBED FOR A CIGAR PUFF.

Patrick Doolan Near Death as the Result of a Request.

Patrick Doolan, a laborer, of 340 East Sixty-first Street, while slightly intoxicated, was standing in front of his house at about 11 o'clock last night. Anthony Frank of 330 East Sixty-third Street and Frederick Danneckar, thirty-eight years old, a shoemaker of 243 East Ninety-third Street, passed by. Frank was smoking a cigar and Doolan asked him for a puff. Frank replied that if Doolan walked down to the corner he, Frank, would give him a cigar.

Both men passed on and Doolan followed, using insulting language. They turned and Doolan ran, and they followed him to the stoop of 338 East Sixty-first Street, where, it is alleged, Frank stabbed Doolan in both shoulders and in the back, inflicting severe, if not fatal injuries. Two of the wounds penetrated the lungs.

Doolan, after being stabbed, ran to the rooms of his uncle, Patrick Doolan, at 336 East Sixty-first Street. By this time a crowd had collected in the street, and some one shouted for the police. Policeman McCarthy saw a man running away from the place and arrested him. This man proved to be Frank. Doolan identified him as the man who did the stabbing.

Danneckar was discovered creeping out of the hallway of 340 East Sixty-first Street a half hour later, and he was also arrested. A large pocketknife, the biggest blade of which was covered with blood, was found lying in the gutter opposite 343 East Sixty-first Street. The men both denied the ownership of the knife.

Doolan was in a very critical condition at a late hour, and his chances of recovery were pronounced very slight.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Palmer and Buckner Nominated at Indianapolis.

GOOD MEN TO LEAD A GOOD FIGHT

Platform Sound in Its Financial Declarations and Strong in Denunciation of Populism.

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN IS PROPOSED

Fighting to Begin at Once in All Parts of the Country Against Bryan and His Doctrines.

President—JOHN McAULEY PALMER of Illinois.

Vice President — SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER of Kentucky.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois and Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky were named this afternoon as the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States by the National Democratic Party. Gen. Palmer's nomination, which was made on one roll call, Gen. Edward S. Bragg receiving about 130 votes, was the acceptance of the first intention of the party. Nothing except his unwillingness to stand, expressed positively—and, it was feared, irrevocably—at the time of the conference of Aug. 7, ever made his nomination seem doubtful.

If he had been out of the contest, the warm admiration for Gen. Bragg in many States would have made him a formidable candidate, and it is probable he would have commanded so much support as to deprive Illinois of the honor of selecting Gen. John C. Black as an alternative candidate.

A Business-Like Convention.

The convention has more than satisfied those who organized the movement that brought it here, and it has surprised those who knew only of the strength of this Democratic impulse by observation in their own States. The men who made up the body of delegates were of the best type, devoted to business, not devoid of some boisterous zeal, but never carried away by their own emotions nor disposed to devote time to excessive cheering and banner carrying in proceeding. All the work of the convention was done with reasonable promptness.

When it came to making the nominations the disposition to unite made it easy to concentrate upon men. Nearly everybody wanted Gen. Palmer for President; absolutely everybody favored Gen. Buckner's nomination for second place. Both candidates were nominated within the same hour. From the first session of the convention Wednesday to the close of proceedings to-day the temper of the body was of the best. The enthusiasm increased as the business proceeded. The mass meeting last night, which was as large a gathering as Tomlinson Hall could contain comfortably, not only was remarkable in size, but it was one of the most thoroughly interesting, appreciative, and encouraging gatherings of enthusiastic Democrats that ever assembled in Indianapolis. Delegates were still praising the speeches of Col. Fellows and Charlton T. Lewis and Mr. Ehrich of Colorado when they took their places in the hall this morning to complete the business that brought them here.

No Nostrums in the Platform.

Diverting as was the speechmaking to-day, the convention began to be somewhat impatient before the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report the platform. When at last Senator Vilas reached the stage with the declaration of Democratic doctrines he was received with a glad shout

JOHN M. PALMER,

Nominated by the National Democratic Party for President.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for cooler and generally fair weather, with northerly winds.

The barometer had fallen last night along the Atlantic and Gulf coast, and in the Northwest, and had risen over the lake region, and thence southwestward to Texas. It was highest over the upper lake region, and the depression which was in the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday morning was central on the northeast New-England coast.

It was decidedly cooler in the lake region and generally throughout the central valleys, and warmer on the Atlantic and Gulf coast, and in the Northwest.

Showers and thunderstorms prevailed in New-England and Middle Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, and Gulf coast yesterday. The weather was fair in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Cooler and fair weather is predicted from Southern New-England southwestward to Virginia, and generally fair weather over the lake region, the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys. Local thunderstorms are likely to occur in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	61	59	69
6 A. M.	58	60	70
9 A. M.	66	68	73
12 M.	74	76	78
3 P. M.	73	82	81
6 P. M.	71	77	79
9 P. M.	70	69	73
12 P. M.	66	60	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74.12
Weather Bureau	73.00
Corresponding date 1895	67.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 10, Column 7.

Mr. Hill Dies in a Hospital.

Henry G. Hill, a wholesale dry goods merchant of 65 Worth Street, who was taken to Gouverneur Hospital from the Bowery, near Canal Street, Wednesday night, died in the hospital last night without having recovered consciousness. It was supposed that death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in his brain. Mr. Hill was taken suddenly ill in a car on the Bowery and was removed to the hospital in an ambulance.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Cosimo Oliva, sentenced a year ago to ten years in Massachusetts State prison for assault with intent to kill upon James O'Brien of Chelsea, was pardoned yesterday, later evidence showing conclusively that Oliva was innocent.

—The Manufacturers' Bank of West Duluth, Minn., has been placed in the hands of a receiver by order of the State Bank Examiner. Deposits amount to $40,000. The failure was due to inability to realize quickly on assets.

—George Chesterman of New-York was arrested yesterday morning at Narragansett Pier for alleged larceny. Thomas Cronan, a New-York dramatist, claims that Chesterman has in his possession notes belonging to him valued at $1,000.

Change of Time on the Sandy Hook Route.

Beginning Tuesday, Sept. 8, the boats of the Sandy Hook Route will leave New-York, Pier 8 North River, at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:45, and 5 P. M. Arrive at New-York 8:35, 9:35 A. M., 2, 4:10, 6:50 P. M.

On the same date New-York and Long Branch trains leaving New-York, foot Liberty St., at 10:30 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. will be discontinued.—Adv.

of welcome. He reported the platform for the last Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and there was a fitness in his performing a similar service in this convention, brought together to reassert Democratic doctrine.

Impressive and delightful to note was the attentive reception of the platform. Senator Vilas read it admirably, with appropriative emphasis and clearness. At every period there was applause. The assertion of a purpose to defend the honor and the welfare of the people, the denunciation of the Chicago vagrants, the defense of the Supreme Court, the rejection of the free coinage of silver, and the declaration for a gold standard, were all approved by applause as uttered, and there was prodigious acclaim as the paragraph of indorsement of the Administration of Grover Cleveland was read with deliberation and increased emphasis. As it was a Democratic platform, containing no nostrums nor invitations to experiment, and the convention was a convention of Democrats, there was no criticism of the work of the committee, and the platform was adopted almost as soon as read.

The arrangements made yesterday afternoon in the conference of delegates to canvass the list of candidates, and bring about an agreement upon the strongest men were carried, and pretty nearly as made, when the Chairman called for presentation of candidates.

Candidates Easily Chosen.

Kentucky, through the courtesy of Alabama, was permitted by A. J. Carroll to drop the candidacy of Watterson, although Watterson's name was not mentioned in the speech taking him out of consideration. California permitted Mr. Kilbourne of Michigan to present Gen. Palmer. It already was known that Senator Palmer had consented that his friends might use his name, but the Senator had come into the convention, and was seated comfortably on the platform when his name was presented. He fled, just in time to miss the sight that followed, when about all the delegates appeared to be on their feet cheering and waving flags, hats, State guidons, and everything else that could be seized.

The determination of Florida and Washington to nominate Mr. Cleveland had been abandoned. It was strong last night, and if Mr. Griffin had not procured from the President the emphatic answer to the telegram sent to Buzzard's Bay last night, the failure to reply would have been accepted as encouragement to proceed. As it was, Florida seconded Palmer, and Washington imitated the example of Florida.

Gen. Bragg's friends also were friends of Senator Palmer, so there was nothing like keen disappointment over their failure to name the "Gray War Horse." After all the speechmaking was over, and the roll had been called to the end, Gen. Bragg once more commanded the admiration of his Democratic friends by the manly way in which he moved the nomination of Gen. Palmer by acclamation, and promised that in the fight he should be seen where Wisconsin demanded that her soldiers should be seen in war, "nearest to the flashing of the guns."

SLOW IN MEETING.

Convention Leaders Are Applauded While the Assemblage Waits.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The enthusiasm among the delegates which had broken out at the mass meeting last night was still manifest when the convention met this morning. The hall was opened at 10 o'clock, and before that time several hundred people had gathered before the doors and were clamoring for admittance. It was the expectation of the crowd that the events of the convention at this session would be the most interesting of the week, ending in the nomination of candidates. Accordingly, all who could get tickets hurried to the hall.

The delegates went to the hall without much attempt at any display. They strolled over after breakfast in twos and threes, and there was little parading. The New-York delegates held a meeting in the morning which lasted almost until the time for opening the convention, and so they were late, as they had been yesterday, and again they came to the hall in a body. This gave opportunity for a little demonstration when ex-Gov. Flower, Chairman Griffin, Perry Belmont, and other well-known figures came into view.

When Gen. Buckner of Kentucky entered the hall the crowd arose to greet him, and there were cheers that lasted as he walked up the aisle and shook hands with numerous friends. Gen. Palmer was upon the platform early. The delegates greeted him warmly, as they did Chairman Caffery when he appeared. There was an Alabama band in the gallery, and it played "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," "Marching Through Georgia," and "My Old Kentucky Home" in rapid succession, and added to the zeal of the crowd in its applause of the prominent figures of the convention.

Daniel W. Lawler of Minnesota was one of the men who received a demonstration to-day who did not receive one yesterday. The reason of the omission yesterday was that the delegates did not know him then as well as they did to-day. He made a speech last night which was rated one of the features of the evening. The crowd liked it immensely, and paid Mr. Lawler the compliment of applause to-day. Mr. Lawler had been talked of as a possible candidate for the Presidency ever since the arrival of the delegates from his State, three or four days ago, and this talk was stronger last night after his speech. Some of the Kings County men were loud in advancing his boom.

Shortly before the convention was called to order copies of a telegram from Henry Watterson to his business partner, W. N. Haldeman, dated July 13, the day after the Chicago Convention adjourned, were distributed in the crowd. The telegram read: "Another ticket our only hope. No compromise with dishonor. Stand firm."

The number of ladies in the galleries and upon the platform was greater than yesterday. One who attracted some attention was Mrs. Joseph E. McDonald, the widow of the former Senator from Indiana. It chanced that the usher, in finding her a seat, selected one far to the left of the presiding officer, almost under the large picture of Senator McDonald which hangs in the row with those of Jefferson, Jackson, and Cleveland.

The convention work was delayed for a time because the Committee on Resolutions had not agreed upon a platform. It was not until 11:30 o'clock that word came from this committee that it would be ready to report "shortly," and a few minutes later Chairman Caffery rapped for order and made that announcement.

A CHANCE FOR ORATORY.

Breckinridge Heard While the Convention Waits for the Report of the Platform Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—A season of speechmaking followed Chairman Caffery's announcement to the convention that the hour for reporting the platform was indefinite. There were calls for several well-known men. Some of the friends of W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky called for him. He had a front seat and made haste to respond. There was something of a demonstration as he went to the platform. Senator Palmer advanced and held out his hand, which the white-haired Kentuckian grasped. Some of this demonstration may have been for Breckinridge, some of it certainly was for Palmer.

Mr. Breckinridge was applauded vigorously at times, but by portions of the audience only. The New-York delegates evidently were not in sympathy with the idea of giving Mr. Breckinridge great prominence. They did not participate in the applause which greeted him, and made no sign that they were much impressed with what he said. Mr. Breckinridge said:

"Mr. Chairman and my countrymen from every section of this imperial Republic: I congratulate you on this convention. We are passing through a crucial period. In the eloquent speech made last night reference was made by the orator from New-Jersey [Mr. Lewis] concerning the action of the present President of the United States at the Chicago strike, when, under the pathetic struggle of the unemployed laborers, there was a great development of revolution. The war showed that we had the most warlike machinery of government that the world had ever seen. Out of that four years of war emerged the most warlike nation. During the reconstruction period many things happened of which we may be ashamed. But out of it came a united Republic, with all its institutions unimpaired and with a prospect before us as boundless as the horizon of human hope. [Applause.] But there came another strain. Nearly thirty years passed away with this machinery of government, so powerful in time of war, able in time of peace to preserve public order and compel obedience of the law. Could this peculiar Government, so complex in its form, without martial law, without the despot on her back riding to the front, compel obedience to the law, secure the preservation of public order, and demonstrate to the world that of all governments, that of liberty is indeed the strongest? [Applause.]

"That was done, and in such a way that every philosophic thinker now knows that this Government is in war the most warlike, in peace the most powerful that the world has ever seen. [Cheers.]

The Crucial Test.

"Now we come to the crucial test of universal suffrage. Are the people fit to be trusted with the universal suffrage of sovereignty? And we are here to-day in the name of the true Democracy, the conservative Democracy, which constructs and never destroys, to say that the problem is solved. [Cheers.] The American people have left the thin fringe of the Atlantic Ocean, and in less than 130 years have gone to the Pacific slope. We are colonists, not adventurers. As Milton said, we are the 'builders of empires.' We have built on foundations that we believe to be absolutely stable as the granite rocks on which God has placed the great ranges of mountains. And has it come that, in the end of the nineteenth century, we are to rediscuss all the problems of the last twenty-five centuries? Are we to have agrarianism and rapine and the vagaries of Rienzi over again? Are all the mad ideas of Jack Cade to be again presented for disputation and decision at the bar of public opinion?

"The convention at Chicago and the convention at St. Louis, like two unequal parts of one story, of which the introduction is that at Chicago and the conclusion is that at St. Louis, is a story of destruction and dissatisfaction. It is the evangel of hatred and of discord. It is an appeal to every dissatisfied citizen, and he who stands upon these two platforms [Mr. Bryan] honestly standing upon one and dodging the admission that he stands upon the other, has been presenting dishonesty and discord.

"Is it true that here in America there are divisions of classes and masses? Are we not all American citizens and equal before the law? Is it true that we have broken up into classes, and that we have to wipe out class legislation? Is it not true that every boy in America has an equal chance with every other one if he is frugal and honest? [Cheers.] The Democratic Party always has preached the gospel of fraternity. Wherever there is a free man there is a Democratic Party."

Proceeding to a discussion of the Chicago platform, Mr. Breckinridge continued:

"I denounce it because its result is universal dishonesty and discord. It is destructive in every part of it. We have an Executive. It condemns him for being an Executive. We have laws to be applied. It condemns the officers of the law because they applied it. We have a judiciary, and because it is independent, even if it be wrong—and I for one, immodest as it may seem, put my poor name as a lawyer against one of its latest decisions on one great question—because they disagree with that decision, they determine that that great tribunal shall be subservient to party caucus, and be corrupted to be the tool of party wishes." [Cheers.]

Mr. Breckinridge went on to speak of the feeling of reverence with which the judiciary was regarded in the South, which could hardly be sufficiently appreciated by Northern States, who had never known what it was to live subject to the will of one silent commander. "We of the South," he said, "put our trust and hope in an upright judiciary. With you it is a sentiment With us it is a living principle, burned into our hearts by the disasters of the past, and standing in the midst of a renewed Democracy, in the name of the entire South I plead that the last refuge of an oppressed minority, an upright judiciary, be left untouched by the polluting hand of partisan corruption." [Loud cheers.]

Effect of Free Coinage.

Stating that he did not intend to discuss the money question at this time, Mr. Breckinridge proceeded:

"If it were possible that to-day a messenger of one of those great lightning corporations which send the news of the world, could bring in this batch of news from an absolutely certain source that on to-morrow the silver question would be considered settled, that there would be no dispute over payments, that the American people stood determined, with absolute certainty, to enter upon no devious or doubtful ways, what would occur? Your industrial enterprises would be renewed, your wheels of industry would begin to revolve, your bankers would put out money, labor would be employed, and labor would be remunerated, and all would unite in choral tributes to that power which had restored to the American people the revivifying influence of common honesty." [Great applause.]

Elaborating this idea by drawing a glowing picture of restored prosperity, Mr. Breckinridge continued:

"This is what we are here for to-day. It is sometimes said we are here to elect McKinley. Our free-silver friends took that job out of our hands. [Great laughter and cheers.] We elected a Democratic President on the two great Democratic economical principles of freer trade and sound money in 1892. Our free-silver friends at once attempted to destroy the Democratic Party. I saw it stated the other day that they had the scalps of their enemies hanging at their belts. They are mistaken. They have the scalps of their friends. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] They disregarded the admonitions of Cleveland, and a Republican Governor reigns in New-York, where we used to have a Democratic Governor. They would not believe in sound money, and Maryland sends a Republican Senator to sit with Arthur P. Gorman, and a Republican Governor sits in the Capitol at Annapolis. They rejected the counsels of the most lovable of American statesmen, William L. Wilson of West Virginia, and Mr. Elkins sits in the United States Senate. They divided the Democratic Party in Ohio, and now Foraker takes the place of the long line of Democratic statesmen ending with Thurman and Pendleton. They disregarded the teachings of Carlisle, [cheers,] and we have a Republican Governor in the State of Kentucky. They pardoned the Anarchists in the great State of Illinois, and every Democratic Congressman walked the plank at the next election. There has not been the ghost of a chance to elect a Democratic President since 1894 because of free silver. Therefore, when they charge us with trying to elect McKinley, I charge back that they have done that job for us much more skillfully. [Great applause and laughter.]

Will Defeat Bryan.

"What we do intend to do is to prevent the election of the Chicago ticket under the pretense that it is a Democratic ticket. I voted for Horace Greeley. I am not ashamed of it. It was not a very delightful dose at the time, [laughter,] but the memory of it has become more palatable in five-and-twenty years. But I did not vote for him as a Democrat, standing on a Democratic platform, and I shall not vote for a Populistic candidate on a Populistic platform." [Cheers.]

After stating that the Chicago Convention had disobeyed instructions, and therefore Democrats were absolved from following it, Mr. Breckinridge proceeded:

"I have nothing to say about the young gentleman who is now enlightening the people on the policy that ought to control the settlement of the financial question, but I have read his speeches with great care. Has anybody gathered anything from them but the sad lesson that life comes unequal with men; that to some come prosperous days and to some adversity; that to some comes plenty and to some comes want, and that as a corollary from that those with whom life has gone hard ought to unite to destroy those with whom life has been prosperous? Is there anything else in his speeches, stripped of their verbiage, but this? 'Here is a great country; here is the Hudson, with its handsome residences of rich men; here are the syndicates controlling great sums of money, and here are you. Labor is not given its just share of the profits. There is the ballot box; there is the booty; there is the weapon, you the soldier.' What is the lesson? Be frugal, be law obedient, be patient, be statesmanlike, and study the question. Is that it? No. Use the ballot box to equalize that which life has made unequal. I protest that this is not Democracy. [Loud cheers.] The Government shall not support the people. The people must support the Government. [Applause.]

"The ballot box is not a weapon of hostility, is not a menace. It takes the place of the bayonet. It takes the place of force. No strikes, no bombs, no Anarchists, no organizations to commit violence. The ballot is not to make discord, but to bring about harmony; not to produce dissensions, but to produce that equalization of law under which all men stand equal.

"What are we going to do here to-day? Nominate a ticket? Of course. No one came here with any other idea. No one came here with the idea of 'firing in the air,' of going through a mere parade, of formulating tenets, without having an object lesson of two men standing on a good platform—[cheers] men who are exemplars. I care not who they are. I care not whether our candidate for President be some gentleman who, after a long life in the service of the country, in peace and in war, [alluding to Senator Palmer,] would like to leave off the armor which we would put upon him in making him leader. [Loud cheers for Palmer.] I could follow cheerfully and enthusiastically that most excellent, self-controlled gentleman in his temper who commanded the Iron Brigade in the war, [alluding to Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin,] or I could follow cheerfully that farmer-statesman with whom I served in Congress—the fair Flower of New-York. [Laughter and applause.]

Issue Must Not Be Obscured.

"I do not want the question before us to be obscured by any other question. Do not let us make any nomination that will obscure the question. Do not let us open any door that will offer to the enemy a chance to raise any new issue upon us.

"We are that Democracy which stands to-day for 'tariff for revenue only,' and for that honest dollar which measures the coined value of the workman's labor. We want the laborer, when he sells his product, to get a dollar for it that he can use in any market in which he wants to buy. That is the American dollar—no bastard dollar worth 53 cents. We will nominate our ticket, and then we will adjourn and go home.

"We will win no election. Not a single State, perhaps, will vote for our ticket. There is in every transaction an element of transitoriness. We will be defeated, but we will save the honor of America, the good name of our people, and the Democratic Party from ruin." [Cheers.]

In conclusion, Mr. Breckinridge drew an eloquent and humorous description of the return of the erring Democratic brother to the fraternal fold, and his "welcome and regalement with pure, unmixed Bourbon Democracy."

TRIBUTE TO RUSSELL.

Southerners Pay Respect to the Memory of the Bay State's Son.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Mayor George W. Ochs of Chattanooga, the Chairman of the Tennessee delegation, presented memorial resolutions in honor of the late ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, as soon as Mr. Breckinridge had finished his speech. In presenting it he stood upon a chair and made a brief introduction, in which he spoke of the wiping out of sectionalism, which brought a ready round of applause.

Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts was called upon to speak in acceptance of the resolution. He said, speaking with intense feeling and earnestness:

"There are occasions on which the State of Massachusetts is ready to speak with what force and what clearness she may, in response to any sentiment coming from the South or from any part of this country. The delegates from Massachusetts do accept this tribute with the deepest gratitude and with the most fervent appreciation of the feeling of this convention, and they prefer, (if I may speak for them,) having accepted it, to say no more, but to go home with their hearts too full for utterance, in gratitude for the feeling manifested.

"The son of Massachusetts thus honored was three times elected Governor of his Commonwealth. Whether elected or defeated, he was admired, honored, and beloved from the hills of Berkshire to the sands of Cape Cod, and if he had lived longer he would have been known and loved and set on high in the whole country, as he was in his native State." [Applause.]

Mr. Savage of Kentucky read to the convention a telegram from Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, in these words: "Give us an unequivocal Democratic platform and an old-time Democratic ticket, and all will be well." [Cheers.]

Mr. Savage said, in connection with the telegram, that "there was no more show for Bryan's carrying Kentucky than there was of the blessed Master visiting Chicago." [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. De Witt Warner of New-York, having been invited to the platform, made a short speech, in which he declared, in view of the spirit of the convention, that all fears concerning a hereafter had been banished from his mind, and that in this battle Democracy and honesty would win, because Democracy and honesty are one and inseparable.

Mr. Frederick Lehmann of Missouri was also invited to the stand, and made a brief address, in which he said:

"We are met here to protect the good faith of the Democratic Party of the United States. We are here because we are not willing to meet the people of the country and to tell them that whatever we professed to them in the years gone by was a lie." [Cheers.]

W. D. Bynum of Indiana was next invited to take the stand. He did so, and made a short speech, in which he said that the convention should not only make a platform on the true principles of the Democratic Party, but should place upon it Democrats who would stand for those principles and labor for them unceasingly till election day. [Cheers.]

Mr. Eckels of Illinois, Controller of the Currency, was then invited to the stand, and addressed the convention. No one, he said, who looked over the assemblage would dare to assert that the Democratic Party did not still live, the champion of the people's rights and the quick avenger of the people's wrongs. [Cheers.] They were met here for conscience sake. They were not struggling for the spoils of office, nor were they moved by the pride of public place. [Cheers.] They were here to prevent the National honor and the great party of their love and affection from being a hissing and a by-word throughout the land. [Applause.] They were here in no unkindly spirit toward any one. They desired to make the Democracy once again a haven of refuge. [Applause.] If the convention accomplished that it would not have been held in vain. If they had pointed out the errors of the people who met at Chicago, and had turned attention from Populistic to Democratic doctrine, they had done sufficient to deserve the gratitude of their party and their country. [Applause.]

The men who met at Chicago have built up a faction which, under right and normal conditions, would not for a single day stand the test of American reason, of American common sense, of American honesty. They had built their faction on fallacious ideas of finance. But he thanked God that there still remained, in every nook and corner of the land, sufficient pride, sufficient honesty, and sufficient patriotism to drive the adherents of the Chicago Convention from the spoils of office into the slough of such despond that they should never again rise to bother the American public or to make unsettled the question of whether this was a debt-paying Nation. [Applause.]

Mr. Hammond of Georgia was the next platform speaker. Referring to the death of ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, he quoted Milton's lines:

"For Lycidas is dead—dead ere his prime,
Young Lycidas, and hath not left his peer."

"But," Mr. Hammond added, "a man has risen on the shore of Massachusetts [alluding to Dr. Everett] to take his place. He is going to assert the honor of the ancient faith, and to guard from profanation the temple of the forefathers." [Applause.]

THE PLATFORM CHEERED.

Unusual Demonstration over the Declaration of Principles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Chairman Vilas of the Committee on Resolutions appeared in the convention at 1 o'clock and went to the Chairman's desk, while everybody cheered.

Mr. Vilas read the platform, as drawn by the committee, slowly and with an impressive intonation. At times he was interrupted by applause. One such occasion was when he read of "The Populistic conventions of St. Louis and Chicago." The declaration for tariff reform brought another burst of cheers, renewed with fresh energy when the section was reached which declared for gold as the standard of value.

The mention of President Cleveland's name and the indorsement of his Administration for upholding the law at home, maintaining the credit of the country abroad, and of its vigorous foreign policy met with generous and frequent applause. Many of the delegates stood and waved flags and hats.

When the platform had been read there was an unusual scene. A burst of applause greeted the last sentence and many delegates leaped to their feet and waved flags. The band began to play "America," and before order could be restored and the motion to adopt the document as the platform of the convention could be put the entire gathering joined in singing the hymn in most impressive manner. The platform then was adopted unanimously.

THE NOMINATING SPEECHES.

Michigan Has the Pleasure of Presenting a Candidate to Defeat the Chicago Nominee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—When the time came to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, the convention was ready for its work and voted down a motion to take a recess.

A. J. Carroll of Kentucky, securing the floor by courtesy of Alabama, in a graceful speech formally withdrew the name of Henry Watterson.

When California was reached, Chairman Irish of that State, having no candidate to present himself, yielded to Michigan, and Lemuel L. Kilburn went to the platform. Thus the State which was outraged at Chicago by the unseating of its regularly elected delegates to make room for others who would make possible the nomination of a free-silver candidate, had the honor of presenting the name of the candidate of the gold Democratic Convention. Thus the name of Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois was brought before the convention well up in the list.

After a few preliminary remarks as to the experience of the State of Michigan with free-silver tickets, and as to the course pursued in regard to the Michigan delegation at the Chicago Convention, Mr. Kilburn said:

"Humiliated and ashamed, we left that convention, little knowing where we might go for consolation and relief. But there soon gathered at Grand Rapids, in our State, a body of loyal Democrats, who issued a call for a convention to be held at the capital. That convention was held and nominated Rufus F. Sprague for Governor, and 50,000 Democrats of Michigan will poll their votes for him next November. If we can follow up that nomination by the nomination of a man who is himself a representative of the doctrines of Democracy we will insure Democratic success in Michigan against the Populist doctrine of Chicago.

"I am commissioned by the delegates of Michigan to present as the nominee of this convention a man who has been for long years known to the people of the country —a man who has been not a professed, but a real, friend of the workingmen, a man who has been first and foremost in every movement for the relief of the people from the burdens of taxation, a man whom we expect to take up the standard first held by Jefferson's hand, carried by Jackson, and upheld by Cleveland. I have the honor to name to you that grand son and magnificent statesman of the State of Illinois, Gen. John M. Palmer."

WISCONSIN FOR BRAGG.

The Convention Fails to Cheer the Presentation of the Candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The Wisconsin men were for Bragg, and, unfortunately for the Badger State, it came almost at the last of the States. Connecticut came to the rescue, and, yielding to Wisconsin, former Congressman Barr W. Jones, took the platform and placed Edward S. Bragg in nomination. Gen. Bragg was in his seat. While the nominating speech was being made he sat with his head slightly bowed and his eyes closed. Just in front sat Senator Vilas, whose name has been often used as that of a possible candidate for the nomination. Mr. Vilas, however, had declared that he would not allow the mention of his name, inasmuch as he was committed to Gen. Bragg. Senator Vilas duly joined in the demonstrations of approval at the mention of his name. The convention did not rise at the mention of Gen. Bragg's name, and the demonstration by the delegates was of smaller proportions than had greeted him on his first appearance in the hall. The Bragg boom had been crowded down by the growing boom for Palmer. Mr. Jones said:

"I do not quite quote the language of one who, in a Republican convention, became known to fame, when I ask what are we here for, if not for our principles?

"Although in former years Wisconsin was classed as a Republican State, in 1890 the Democracy was successful, and in 1892 Wisconsin again cast a handsome majority for the State and Electoral tickets of the Democratic Party. But about two years ago the pendulum swung to Republicanism again. About sixty days ago, in convention assembled, the Democracy of Wisconsin sent a delegation to the Chicago Convention pledged to honest money and the gold standard. To-day there are gathered together in Milwaukee, in a convention, our erring but misguided brethren who are singing their hosannas to free silver, and who, content in their quick conversion, are already anticipating the spoils of victory. But I assure you that there are still Democrats in Wisconsin.

"There are others now wavering and uncertain whether they shall bow to or turn away from false prophets, now clothed in the livery of Democracy. The sound-money men of Wisconsin are unanimous in the belief that the man who can best rally those who now hesitate as to their duty in Wisconsin and in this Nation is that matchless leader whose name is a household word in every home of Wisconsin. [Applause.] More than that, whose deathless courage and devotion to this Government are a part of the glory of our Republic. As I utter these words there comes to the mind of every man in this audience the name of the dauntless commander of the old Iron Brigade, the hero of fifty battles—'Fighting Ed' Bragg of the United States. [Cheers and enthusiastic applause.]

"In the great National Conventions of our party for more than thirty years he has been a leader in the councils of Democracy. For eight years in the halls of Congress he represented his State, and as the Chairman of important committees was tried and trusted by his State and Nation. His record as a legislator and as the representative of our Government at a foreign post are an open book to which we invite your inspection with utmost fearlessness.

"Gen. Bragg is an honest man, and if I were to pretend that he has never erred he would repudiate the claim. But I do assert that he has never misled the people by ambiguous phrases. And if he ever has had reason to change his views on any subject he was honest enough and bold enough to tell the truth. [Applause.] Moreover, it is a part of the political history of our State that for many years the views of Gen. Bragg upon the great questions which now divide the Democracy have been in full accord with the opinions of that wing of the party which is represented here to-day. [Applause.]

"Gen. Bragg is one of the ablest lawyers of the Northwest, and hence he can only abhor this dogma of the Chicago Convention that the Supreme Court of the United States should be packed for the purpose of partisan plunder. His Democracy goes back without a break almost to the days of Jackson, hence he can only loathe the modern doctrine that a great Government should compel its creditors, public and private, to accept payment of their debts in a depreciative and dishonest currency. [Applause.]

"Gen. Bragg as a citizen-soldier loves law and order as the very apple of his eye. How could he but turn in abhorrence from that platform which stretches out to lawlessness the right hand of fellowship and encouragement?

"It would be a fitting response to the conduct of the Chicago Convention and to the insults it heaped upon our President if this convention should nominate one on whom Mr. Cleveland has more than once reposed especial confidence. [Applause.]

"If the Chicago Convention could not, Gen. Bragg does recognize the fact that at every hour of his career Grover Cleveland has stood ready to sacrifice himself on the altar of revenue reform; that the reforms in the civil service alone during the last two Democratic Administrations will endure as a monument to the courage and patriotism of Mr. Cleveland, when the whole miserable work of the Chicago Convention will be remembered by Americans only in humiliation and shame.

"Proudly we present you the name of Gen. Bragg. We love him for the battles he has fought through a long civil life, for his long, faithful service in the cause of the Democracy, of revenue reform, and good government. We love him no less for his bravery in the battles he has fought on the tented fields. We love him because he has never worshipped at the glittering shrine of temporary success. We love him not only for the enemies he has made, but because he is the friend of honest men and an honest dollar. We who have gathered in this convention have thereby pledged ourselves to maintain this struggle for honest money.

"We have enlisted. We have enlisted for the war. No matter whom you may name as your commander, Gen. Bragg will be in the thickest of the fight. He would be lonesome anywhere else. He would gladly buckle on his sword as a private in the ranks, but we ask you, in the name of those who love him in Wisconsin, and in behalf of hundreds of thousands who wait expectantly in other States, will it not be best to let the gallant old General lead the charge?" [Cheers and shouts for Bragg.]

FLOCKING TO PALMER.

Florida Gives Its Indorsement—Lawler Is Withdrawn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Senator John E. Hartridge of Florida had been scheduled to place the name of President Cleveland in nomination. The Florida men had insisted that they would support the President at all hazards. When Florida was reached on the roll call Mr. Hartridge went to the platform and made a speech which every one expected would end with the mention of Mr. Cleveland's name. But, after a skillful speech, Mr. Hartridge surprised everybody by seconding the nomination of Senator Palmer. The telegram from President Cleveland had dissuaded the Florida men.

When the State of Minnesota was called Mr. Cutcheon came to the stand and said that the Minnesota delegates had intended to present the name of Daniel W. Lawler of the North Star State, but they had become convinced that there was but one man whose name was fit to link with that of Gen. Buckner of Kentucky as Vice President.

When Missouri was called Mr. Lehmann took the stand and said: "The delegates from the State of Missouri had expected to present the name of their fellow-citizen, James O. Broadhead, believing that his private life, his high public services, and great experience made him worthy of that distinction, but he has declined to permit us to use his name, and we reluctantly acquiesce."

He continued: "We go to certain defeat. No candidate we can name can be elected. [Cries of "No!"] Let us face the worst, and even take it for granted he will not carry one solitary Electoral vote. [Renewed cries of dissent.] Though our hope is forlorn, this contest, if we worthily sustain it, will prove a new Thermopylae—this sacrifice of individuals—and the salvation of the Nation. The situation requires the utmost courage and daring. We find those requisites united in a citizen who has borne himself with equal gallantry in battle and debate, and who has the impetuous courage of the cavalier in attack and the stubborn bravery of the Roundhead in defense, a man who has no more fear of a metaphor than he has of a musket. [Laughter and cheers.] I second the nomination of the grim, gray, grizzled veteran, the iron leader of the Iron Brigade, Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin. [Applause.]

Nebraska being reached, C. S. Montgomery of that State responded amid much laughter. "Mr. President, the State of Nebraska has already furnished one too many candidates for President."

Illinois, which had been passed earlier in the call, asked to be heard, and Judge Thomas A. Moran seconded the platform, and said: "We only break silence now to explain to you why during the progress of this convention Illinois has been silent so long. We have been silent because our lips were sealed by the command of John M. Palmer of Illinois. It has been our conviction from the first that he was the proper candidate of this convention, but we have been forbidden to say so by that man, who is as modest as he is great. And now we speak that we have to say without his permission or consent.

"In his selection as your standard bearer you will honor Illinois, and Illinois is one of the battlegrounds, if not the chief battlefield, where this election is to be contested. There is but one issue in this campaign, and that is the issue between sound money and a depreciated currency, and in John M. Palmer you have a man whose whole life has been devoted, whenever this question has been to the front, to the defense of sound money against all sorts of depreciated currency and fiat money. John M. Palmer is a platform in himself. He needs no words. There is in this campaign but one issue, and the effort of the Republicans to present two issues reminds me of the Hibernian who undertook to direct a friend of his, who had drank too much, on his way home.

"'Mike,' said he, 'go down there to the next corner, and you will see two paths. Take the first one. There is but one there.' [Laughter.] The issue in this campaign is sound money. That issue the American people will decide in this campaign and will forever settle the question of free silver. Give us financial peace and restore confidence and prosperity." [Cheers.]

PALMER IS CHOSEN.

The Nomination Is Made Unanimous upon the Motion of Gen Bragg, His Chief Opponent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The roll call on the nomination for President was made without confusion. When it had been finished, and it was apparent to all that Gen. Palmer was to be the nominee, Gen. Bragg arose and secured the attention of the Chairman. The convention saw him and cheered lustily. Gen. Bragg mounted a chair, a smile on his face and a twinkle in his eye. He was going to move to make the nomination of Gen. Palmer unanimous. He would not go to the platform, but stood upon his chair and made his speech, which was received with a whirlwind of applause. He said:

"Mr. Chairman: Thanking my noble State for the honor she has done me in presenting my name to this distinguished convention, and thanking those other States that have kindly given me their support, I think I can do myself no greater honor than to move at this time that the nomination of Gen. John M. Palmer be made unanimous. [Cheers.] And I assure him and his friends that I will occupy for him, and for the principles supported by this convention, (as far as I am able,) the place which the State of Wisconsin says that her sons should occupy in battle—the place nearest the flag of the enemy." [Loud cheers.]

Meantime the banners of all the States—the flag of Tennessee, Florida's banner with its picture of President Cleveland, the State flag of Minnesota, and other banners—had been gathering in front of the platform. As soon as the announcement that Gen. Palmer was the candidate had been made, these banners started in a parade around the hall, after the most approved form of National Conventions when Presidential nominations are made. All the States were in line, with one or two exceptions. West Virginia headed the procession. The band played "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue" and the banners were sent jumping twice around the hall. The official vote was announced as follows:

States.	Palmer.	Bragg.
Alabama	22	..
Arkansas	16	..
California	18	..
Colorado	8	..
Connecticut	12	..
Delaware	6	..
Florida	8	..
Georgia	28	..
Illinois	47	1
Indiana	30	..
Iowa	25½	½
Kansas	20	..
Kentucky	14	12
Louisiana	16	..
Maine	12	..
Maryland	16	..
Massachusetts	30	..
Michigan	28	..
Minnesota	15	8
Mississippi	18	..
Missouri	17	17
Montana	6	..
Nebraska	8	8
New-Hampshire	8	..
New-Jersey	19	1
New-York	47	25
North Carolina	22	..
North Dakota	6	..
Ohio	30	16
Oregon	4	4
Pennsylvania	63	1
Rhode Island	8	..
South Carolina	18	..
South Dakota	5	3
Tennessee	21	76
Texas	30	..
Vermont	8	..
Virginia	24	..
Washington	8	..
West Virginia	12	..
Wisconsin	..	24
Alaska	6	..
Arizona	6	..
New-Mexico	6	..
Total	709½	118½

The announcement was loudly cheered.

BUCKNER FOR SECOND PLACE.

A Great Demonstration in Honor of the Kentuckian.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The nomination of a Vice Presidential candidate was the most enthusiastic one which has been seen in any National convention this year. It was a foregone conclusion that Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky would be the candidate. As soon as the banners had ended the parade for Palmer they gathered over in the Kentucky reservation, where Gen. Buckner sat. The Chairman directed that the roll be called for Vice Presidential candidates and the Secretary, grasping the situation, called Kentucky first. W. B. Browder of that State made a speech nominating Gen. Buckner. Before Gen. Buckner's name was spoken the enthusiasm broke loose. There were shouts and hats were thrown into the air. The band played "My Old Kentucky Home," and the delegates stood up waving flags, cheering, and making about the greatest demonstration of the convention. When the nomination had been made the banners of all the States went into parade around the hall, and the band played "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle." Then came the closing routine.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Broadhead of Missouri and was adopted:

"Resolved, That the National Committee shall have full power to arrange for the placing of all candidates nominated by the National Convention on the ballots of the respective States in the manner required by the election laws of said States; that said committee have power to fill all vacancies, to arrange for the notification of the candidates nominated by the convention, and generally to exercise the powers of this convention after the adjournment thereof."

Resolutions of thanks to the members of the temporary National Committee and of the temporary National Executive Committee for their good and wise work and to the people of Indianapolis for the manner in which the convention was entertained, were presented and adopted, and then, at 4:15 P. M., the convention adjourned sine die, to the music of "Auld Lang Syne."

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION.

Many Interesting Episodes of the Closing Sessions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Hugh C. Wallace, who was Chairman of the delegation from the State of Washington, was one of the men who believed that the best thing this convention could do would be to nominate President Cleveland. After the adjournment to-day Mr. Wallace said: "Nothing could have stopped the nomination of Mr. Cleveland but the letter from him which was received this morning. The ticket which has been nominated to-day will get a very large vote in the State of Washington, large enough to deprive Mr. Bryan of the vote of our State. The platform adopted to-day is the most admirable ever put out by a political convention."

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As a rule, at great National conventions the audiences on the day of the nominations are impatient of even the best nominating speeches, becauses they are so anxious for results. At Chicago and St. Louis many good speakers were almost hooted off the stage when nominations were the order of business. It was different at this convention. Every speaker was patiently listened to. There was but little calling of time, and then only to hurry up the speakers.

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J. W. Faulkner of Alabama, one of the leading delegates from that State, was jokingly asked by one of the other delegates how he came to bolt the Chicago ticket. He replied: "Well, I can make that plain to you best by telling a little story. I used to know an old colored man who had a fine coon dog. One day I met him and asked how the dog was. He said: 'I'se done pahted wif dat dog, Suh.' 'Why, what's the matter with him, Uncle Rastus?' 'Well, Cuhnel Fahkneh, I went coon huntin' wif dat dog las' week, and bimeby had began traillin' somepin. I 'lowed it was a coon. De dog bahked lalk it wuz a coon. Bimeby he got it treed, an' I tuk a pole an' poked it outer de tree. Whoo-oo-oo! Hush, chile, I nachully thought I'd die right dah. Dat coon wuz a polecat.' 'And what did you do, Uncle?' 'Why, Sah, I bolted.'"

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Mayor Gleason of Long Island City started for home early to-day. His heart trouble has bothered him since he started from Syracuse. As a precaution, he spent Tuesday night in a hospital in this city. He was feeling much better to-day, but thought it best to go home in advance of the delegation.

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They are telling a good story here about Mayor Gleason. It is to the effect that he was standing in the lobby of the Bates yesterday. Pension Agent Spencer was sitting in a convenient place waiting to see John P. Irish of California. After waiting for some time Mr. Spencer asked a friend to speak to Mr. Gleason, thinking he was John P. Irish. The friend accosted Gleason: "Are you Irish?" "I am, Sir." "That gentleman with the crutches who is sitting there wishes to speak to you." Mr. Gleason walked up to Mr. Spencer. The latter said: "I don't think you are Irish." "But I am, Sir," said Gleason. "John P. Irish of California?" "No, Sir; I am Irish from Long Island, but my name is Gleason."

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PALMER WAS RELUCTANT

AT NO TIME DID HE WANT THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

Consent to Accept Was Merely Implied—President Cleveland Expressly Declined to be Considered a Candidate—The New-York Delegation Refused to Adopt the Unit Rule and Exerted a Strong Influence on Florida's Action.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—At no time prior to his nomination by the convention did Gen. Palmer actually consent to have his name mentioned. The conference which was held by the leaders of several of the States in the Bates House early this morning, and which lasted until nearly 3 o'clock, had reached no determination. The men present wanted Gen. Palmer, but he was not willing to change his decision. W. R. Shelby and a number of the Michigan and Kansas men had been to see him, but the veteran simply shook his head. The conferrees went to bed wondering what was going to be the outcome of the convention. One or two booms for strong men in the party had been started, but the general consensus of opinion among the delegates was that Gen. Palmer should be induced to take the nomination. The Illinois delegates met last night and asked Gen. Palmer's permission to present his name. He refused it. In his talk with Mr. Shelby, Gen. Palmer said: "I assure you that I highly appreciate this, but cannot change my determination. I came here as a supporter of Gen. Bragg, and I am in a position, as you see, which prevents my being considered a candidate for the nomination."

That was the situation of things early this morning. Between 8 and 9 o'clock a determined effort was made by many of the leaders to get Senator Palmer to consent. Several of them called upon him at the Grand Hotel, where he had his rooms. About 9 o'clock Ben T. Cable, the former National Committeeman from Illinois, called and had a long talk with the Senator. Mr. Cable assured him that he would be nominated by the convention at any rate, and that it would be impossible to prevent it, and that he then would have the responsibility of declining. Senator Palmer smiled, and it is reported that he said that under no circumstances would he take the nomination if the demand for his nomination was not substantially unanimous. His own State delegation, Illinois, was specially instructed not to present his name, for the reason that there would have been little opportunity of his accepting if the demand did not come from the other States first.

It was after Mr. Cable went to Gen. Palmer that the leaders determined to push his nomination, although not even a tacit consent had been given. It was decided to have his name presented by Michigan, and that on the roll call for nominations California should yield to Michigan and the Senator's name should be presented.

A Peculiar Situation.

The situation as to candidates had been made very peculiar at the outset by the insistence of the Florida delegation and the Washington delegation that Mr. Cleveland should be nominated. Had Mr. Cleveland been a candidate, the situation would have been very clear, but it was the conviction of almost all of the leaders of delegations that he would not consent to the use of his name. Part of the business of the conferrees at the Bates House was to urge the Florida and Washington people not to present the President's name unless he himself was willing.

To clear up this phase of the situation, Chairman Daniel G. Griffin of the New-York State delegation, at the suggestion of many of his associates, and with the knowledge of Hugh C. Wallace of the State of Washington delegation, sent the following dispatch to Mr. Cleveland at Gray Gables, at 7 o'clock last night:

There has been manifested an unmistakable disposition on the part of the convention to nominate you for the Presidency. The New-York delegation is anxious to hear your personal wishes, and would consider it an honor to vote for your renomination.

The President's answer was received about 3 o'clock this morning. It follows:

D. G. Griffin, Chairman of the New-York Delegation, Indianapolis, Ind.:

My public and personal inclination is so unalterably opposed that I cannot for one moment entertain the suggestion.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Action of New-York.

The New-York delegation met at 11 o'clock to-day, and Chairman Griffin read to the delegates the President's dispatch. Charles R. Miller then moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to wait upon the delegates from Florida, notify them of the views of the President, and urge them not to present his name as a candidate before the convention. This resolution was immediately adopted, and Mr. Miller, Gen. Horatio C. King, and R. A. Weidenmann were named as the committee. Just as the committee was about to leave the room, Mr. Weidenmann came in with the Florida delegates, headed by Chairman Melgs. The Florida men were informed of the President's dispatch, and their Chairman then said that Florida had come here in the earnest belief that Mr. Cleveland was the only man to nominate in a crisis like this; that Florida had determined to place him in nomination, and that it was with sincere regret that they relinquished this purpose. The speaker said that the President's dispatch could not be disregarded, and, therefore, Florida would refrain from presenting his name to the convention. There was an interchange of courtesies between Florida and New-York and then Florida withdrew.

Unit Rule Opposed.

Gen. Tracey then explained what discussion there had been before the conference of representatives of the different States as to candidates. The New-York State delegation took no action as to candidates, although it was well known that almost all of the delegates believed that Gen. Palmer should be nominated.

For the purpose of getting the matter of the unit rule finally acted on by the delegation, Gen. Tracey moved that it be adopted. George Foster Peabody opposed it, and said that it was not the intention of the New-York delegation to throw its whole vote to any one Western man. In case there should be a contest between Western men in the convention, it would not do to have the unit rule applied. Others opposed the unit rule on the ground that it prevented a full and free expression of the delegates' opinions. The unit rule was then rejected unanimously.

The practical announcement that Gen. Palmer would take the nomination and the certainty that Mr. Cleveland's name would not be presented, eliminated all the candidates except Palmer and Bragg before the convention got down to business.

THE MAKING OF THE PLATFORM.

Senator Vilas and Mr. Eckels Drew the Money Plank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—It took all night to edit the mass of proposed planks for the platform to the form in which the document was submitted to the convention to-day. There was so much material offered, and the committee felt bound to consider and discuss the merits of so many propositions, that it was slow work, and the sub-committees which were in charge of the various topics did not go to bed until daylight this morning.

The currency plank, the tariff plank, and the preliminary statements touching the Chicago platform and giving reason for the need of a declaration by the present convention of the true doctrines of Democracy required the longest discussion before the final form was agreed upon.

The platform as it finally came from the committee is new. No section is in the precise form in which it was submitted except for an occasional sentence or a phrase. No State platform was followed on any of the currency propositions, although the utterance of the gold-standard platforms for several States were submitted and discussed at considerable length.

When the committee met yesterday afternoon it had before it two or three propositions relating to an income tax, one of which was the work of Theodore Sutro of New-York. This question was not considered by any of the sub-committees or by the larger sub-committee of ten. Before this latter body began its work the representatives of twelve or fourteen States, including half a dozen Southern States, said they would prefer that nothing be said on this subject. Accordingly, the sub-committee dropped the income tax planks into its capacious wastebasket. The sub-committee which had in hand the real work of making the platform was composed of Chairman Vilas, C. Vey Holman of Maine, C. P. Lewis of New-Jersey, V. P. Kline of Ohio, James H. Eckels of Illinois, Edmund Cooper of Tennessee, Thomas G. Jones of Alabama, John P. Irish of California, Harry W. Lamb of Massachusetts, and Albert Watkins of Nebraska. The various topics to be discussed in the platform were assigned to smaller committees, and Senator Vilas and Controller Eckels took the currency and financial planks which had been handed in. Mr. Irish and Mr. Watkins were assigned to handle the matter relating to the tariff, Mr. Lamb took the civil service planks, and Mr. Lamb, Mr. Kline, and Mr. Lewis were also charged with the task of drawing up the preliminary statements.

Senator Vilas and Mr. Eckels devoted about six hours to an overhauling of the currency literature. When they had gone through all of it Mr. Vilas drew the plank, which was, with a few changes, made the platform utterance. After he had made his draft of it he submitted it to Mr. Eckels, who thought it was not complete, and he drew the closing paragraphs, which Senator Vilas accepted and at once added.

There was in the committee a slight sentiment in favor of "international bimetallism," and one or two planks were submitted to the committee in which something was said on that subject. Mr. Vilas and Mr. Eckels gave no consideration to these and made no attempt to incorporate any international bimetallism into their currency plank. That the question might not be ruled out of court without a hearing, however, it was submitted to a vote of the entire committee. The sentiment was overwhelmingly against the use of the words or anything like them. Of the forty-one members of the committee those who favored the use of the terms were in a hopeless minority. Some say there were two, and some think three members were in favor of their use.

The tariff plank was drawn by Mr. Irish after he and Mr. Watkins had digested all the propositions on the subject, and with one or two verbal changes made in the Committee of the Whole the plank as adopted was the one submitted by Mr. Irish.

A few expressions of denunciation of the doctrines laid down by the Chicago Convention were made in part, if not chiefly, at the suggestion of Mr. Lewis of New-Jersey.

The sub-committees reported the planks they had drawn to the committee of ten, and there was further discussion. This morning the Committee of the Whole considered the planks for about three hours. Slight changes were made after each plank had been discussed, and then Senator Vilas prepared the amendments and completed the draft.

WASHINGTON IS PLEASED.

Platform and Candidates Give Great Satisfaction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The idea had become firmly established in the minds of politicians here that Palmer and Buckner would be the nominees of the Indianapolis Convention, so that very little surprise was manifested when the news came. It is doubtful if there are any sound-money Democrats in this vicinity who are disappointed with the convention's action. The platform is all that any true Democrat could ask, and the nominees have a National reputation for ability and high character.

Gen. Palmer long ago established himself in favor here by reason of his absolute fearlessness. He has been on the right side of every important question since he became a member of the Senate. He has stood from the first in the forefront of the contest for the maintenance of the National honor and credit. Even the Bryan leaders here have a good word to say for him. While they declare that he has been put forward only to be sacrificed, they acknowledge his strength of character, and say a better man could not have been chosen.

The Post to-morrow morning will say that the revolt of the sound-money Democrats is to be led by Democrats who will command respect, if not votes, and that they stand upon a platform clear-cut and well-defined. Of the convention itself The Post will say:

"It must be said that it was a formidable gathering, an assemblage of character that made an impression upon the country."

Several sound-money Democrats with whom the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked to-night expressed great satisfaction with the outcome of the convention.

A STRONG TICKET.

Republican View of the Work of the Sound-Money Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The Journal, (Rep.,) commenting on the National Democratic platform and nominations, will say to-morrow:

"The ticket of the convention which adjourned yesterday is not only Democratic, but it represents the best in the party. No man in the Democratic Party is more respected for character, ability, and dignity than Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois. The Journal does not bear this testimony to the character of Gen. Palmer because it has at any time fully agreed with him, but because his conduct in public affairs and as a man makes it impossible to say anything else of him. He is a man of the Presidential size, possessing the character and attainments essential to that responsible position.

"Undoubtedly, all things considered, Gen. Palmer is the strongest man the convention could have nominated. He is specially strong with the best element of the Democratic Party in Illinois, Indiana, and other States of the Central West, and is a man of the calibre to impress himself upon the most intelligent element of the Democratic Party in the East. Gen. Buckner is a fit associate for Gen. Palmer. A life-long Democrat, whose name is a synonym for the best element of the Democracy, he harmoniously supplements in character and dignity the head of the ticket. In his later years, when Gen. Grant's "unconditional surrender" at Donelson had been smoothed over, Gen. Grant and Gen. Buckner became close friends.

"The platform and the ticket nominated make it very clear that the best element of the Democratic Party will enter the campaign not to help any other ticket, but to rescue the traditions of the Democratic Party and to deliver it out of the hands of Populists, silver-mine owners, and Anarchists. The ticket will receive a large and enthusiastic support because it gives the members of the Democratic Party the choice between such Democrats as Palmer and Buckner on one side and a faction led by such men as Bryan, Altgeld, and Tillman."

The Sentinel (Bryanite) will say in the course of a long editorial article:

"The Sentinel extends its compliments to the Goldite bolters for their honesty in declaring for a single gold standard without making any false pretense that they favored bimetallism in any form. That is what most of them believe in and what most of them are interested in preserving. They would not favor international bimetallism if Great Britain were ready to consent to it. It is not to their interest. Gold monometallism has doubled the value of their money, and they do not want it restored by legislation to the value that it had before the crime of 1873 was accomplished. The declaration for a tariff for revenue might attract attention but for the fact that the interests which controlled this convention were the very ones that maimed the Wilson bill when they were pledged by the Democratic platform to tariff reform. The railroad and mining interests which declared for free coal were well represented in this convention and are in full sympathy with its purpose. Was the infamous Sugar Trust and all the other trusts and combines whose interests were protected by alleged Democrats?

"Nobody will believe a word this convention says as to tariff reform, and the masses of the people will readily recognize the fact that the subject was given prominence in order to aid the Republicans to inject a false issue into the campaign and give them something to talk about besides the money question. The false pretense in this regard is as worthy of condemnation as the straightest declaration for a single gold standard is worthy of commendation.

"The plank commending President Cleveland's Administration is an appropriate and well-deserved tribute, and is the more commendable as given to one who has declined to identify himself with the movement. The Chicago Convention would have been wiser if it had given approval to the honesty, courage, and patriotism of Grover Cleveland."

NEW-YORKERS START FOR HOME.

Alabama Delegates Escort Them to the Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Alabama paid its respects to New-York to-night in a very graceful way. When the Alabama delegates arrived they were met at the station by several of the New-Yorkers. The Southerners did not forget this, and to-night when they learned the New-Yorkers were to start for home at 9 o'clock they got their band, went to the Bates House, got Gov. Flower and escorted him to the station in fine style. Almost all of the other delegates had left the hotel for the station before the band arrived or they would all have been escorted to the train. Mr. Flower had only a minute left when he reached the station, but he took off his hat and made this short speech:

"Fellow-Democrats of Alabama: I thank you for this escort. I know to-night that the Union has been restored. At Chicago I thought that it had been rent asunder. After to-day's work all will be well. I thank you, my friends."

"Hurrah for Gov. Flower!" yelled the Southerners, as he made a rush for his train, and there was a hearty send-off.

The New-York special train left soon after 7 o'clock over the Big Four and New-York Central. It will reach New-York at 8 or 9 o'clock to-morrow night. Perry Belmont, Charles R. Miller, Daniel G. Griffin, Henry A. Richmond, W. Bourke Cockran, John De Witt Warner, and about all of the other delegates with the exception of Col. Fellows are in the party. Col. Fellows remained here over night. The delegates from West Virginia wanted Col. Fellows and Perry Belmont to speak in their State, and dates will probably be arranged later.

At the meeting of the New-York delegation to-day, R. R. Bowker proposed to Gen. Tracey that the National Committeeman from each State should have authority to have the ticket of this convention on the ballots in the various States in whatever way it will comply with the law. This was afterward adopted by the convention before it adjourned.

A FAMOUS OLD HOME BURNED.

It Had Been Occupied One Hundred and Twenty Years.

From The Washington Post.

An incendiary fire has destroyed the two-story stone house known as Fort Piper, situated on Piper's Run, Bedford County, Penn., about twelve miles north of Cumberland, Md. The building has been used as a residence for nearly 120 years, and was in a remarkably good state of preservation. In 1771, Col. John Piper settled on the little stream, since known as Piper's Run. In 1777, Col. Piper, who was Colonel of the Colonial forces of Bedford County, erected the building. He died there, in 1816, and was buried in the cemetery near by.

Prior to 1771, tradition says, "there was a wooden fort at the end of Black Oak Ridge, near the place where Col. Piper settled." During the Revolutionary war frequent raids were made by hostile Indians, and the settlers took refuge in the stone house, and from this cause the building was ever afterward known as Fort Piper. During one of these Indian raids one of Col. Piper's employes was shot and scalped, while fishing in Yellow Creek, about two and one-half miles from the fort.

During the war and the Indian incursions a number of councils were held in the stone house by some of the military notables of the time. Four generations of the Pipers made this house their home. Governors, Judges of the courts, and Congressmen have partaken of hospitality within its walls. In the days of horseback riding, with saddlebag attached, all ministers of the gospel were freely entertained, without regard to creed or denomination. The place was one of peculiar interest to historians, and was a Mecca for Cumberland and Bedford visitors.

The Rarest of Elzevirs.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Among the books of a comparatively recent date, if the seveneenth century can be described as such, is, as the Elzevir collector well knows, the famous "Patissier Francois," a small duodecimo printed by Louys and Daniel Elzevir, at Amsterdam, in 1655. A faulty and poor reimpression of a work of little value issued in Paris two years previously, this book has become the most sought-after of all the Elzevir works, just because it is wrongly thought to be the scarcest. It has fetched prices reaching in France so high as 4,000 francs. The reason for the supposed rarity is, of course, that, instead of being placed on its first appearance on the shelves of the curious or the studious, the little volume was thumbed to pieces by the greasy hands of cooks and kitchen maids. Genuine enthusiasts in the printer's art have hoped to see the price diminished in presence of the revelations lately furnished concerning it. Its market value, however, shows no signs of diminution, and the one copy sold in England during the last seven or eight years fetched at Sotheby's on June 10, 1895, the sale being that of the Earl of Orford, the preposterous price of £100.

Fair Elections.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

If there is anything wrong with the present election law, the Legislature can correct it. Instead of standing at a distance, shaking their fists and crying fraud before the election has been held, if our Populist and Republican friends would point out the defects of the present law and enter heartily into the work of trying to correct them, they would be entitled to some respect. The great majority of the people are honest, and as firm believers in honesty in the conduct of elections as in the ordinary walks of life.

Hood's Pills

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN

A VIGOROUS FIGHT TO BE MADE FOR THE TICKET.

Supporters of the Indianapolis Programme Are Not Followers of McKinley, but Democrats Who Cannot Accept the Doctrines of Populism—Speakers Will Be Sent Out and Literature Circulated—Much Western Support Expected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—A vigorous campaign in behalf of Palmer and Buckner on the gold-standard platform is promised by prominent Democrats from all parts of the country. The fighting, they say, will be made along the lines laid down in the platform. The supporters of the ticket named to-day in no sense will consider themselves the allies of the Republicans. Headquarters will be established and speakers and sound Democratic literature will be sent out. Some are sanguine in their expectation that many Democrats who hesitated when Bryan was nominated, but have since seemingly given their support to him, will join in this movement for Palmer and Buckner. Here are some of the views on the subject of the campaign and its effects:

Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana—We shall make the most determined and obstinate fight that it is possible to make along the lines of the platform. It is entirely beyond my power of prediction to tell how many votes we may get in the United States, but this is a movement that will grow in strength up to the eve of the election. It already is apparent that we shall poll a heavy vote in the New-England States. This movement will be a revelation to many who do not as yet apprehend its force. We have a great strength, which does not yet appear on the face of the situation. I think Bryan will lose Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and West Virginia, and we are not without hope in Louisiana.

Euclid Martin, National Committeeman, Nebraska—I am in favor of Chicago as headquarters for our committee. I am greatly pleased with the convention. Nebraska has been considered a close State, but McKinley undoubtedly is gaining, the drift being in his direction. I do not think the vigor of our campaign in Nebraska will change the result. While it will get some votes away from McKinley, it will take more away from Bryan. Iowa, with which I am well acquainted, undoubtedly will go for McKinley.

Louis De Lacroix, National Committeeman, North Carolina—If I controlled the committee I should have headquarters in Indianapolis. North Carolina is reasonably sure against Bryan, as are Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky. In Tennessee the prospects of the opposition to Bryan have greatly improved since the conference held on Aug. 7. Alabama and Louisiana are doubtful. There is a fighting chance in both of them against Bryan. The silver people in North Carolina concede 10,000 to our ticket. Letters and telegrams approving this movement have been received from all sections of North Carolina.

M. W. Lovell, Delegate from Florida—There has been no Republican ticket in Florida for twelve years. The Republicans have two Electoral tickets now, but, we think, these tickets will be withdrawn, and they will support our ticket. Our Florida delegation was evenly divided at Chicago, four being for sound money and four for free silver. With the support we get from Republicans the sound-money Democrats can carry Florida.

L. M. Martin, National Committeeman, Iowa—We shall make a vigorous campaign by means of speakers and literature. I am favorable to Chicago for headquarters. It is more accessible than any other city, and is rightly situated for the contests. I do not know whether Mr. Bynum will be at the head of the Executive Committee. That subject has not been discussed. We shall take away from Mr. Bryan in Iowa between 30,000 and 40,000 votes.

James H. Outhwaite of Ohio—We shall conduct a vigorous campaign by stump speakers, and especially by the distribution of literature. Headquarters either will remain in this city or be taken to Chicago. Mr. Bynum can be the head of the Executive Committee if he is willing to be. This is the most remarkable political convention that ever assembled. This movement positively will decide the contest against Bryan in Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Texas, and Missouri. It literally will aid in deciding the result in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska.

John P. Irish of California—We do not propose to rest with this campaign, but continue our organization, and between elections we will propagate the old faith and oppose both the Republican and Populist Parties as full sisters, though not twins, sharing in the idea of Governmental paternalism and protection. The idea that we in any way sympathize with the Republican Party is false. We look to the defeat of Mr. Bryan because of the principles we advocate, because we are Democrats and he represents both Republicanism and Populism as opposed to true Democracy, whereas the purpose and wish, hope and labor of the Republican Party, looking to his defeat, spring from other and more selfish purposes. They are not our allies in principle, though the purpose we seek to accomplish is contemplated by them also. We are not to be confounded in purpose with those we have long opposed, because there is another enemy of Democracy we now oppose. We are, as ever, Democrats. The effect of this convention in California will be that 25,000 Democrats, many of whom would, with a shudder and closed eyes, vote for Bryan, will take advantage of the opportunity to vote for another Democrat; but those whose purpose has been declared to be to vote for McKinley will not be swerved from their intention.

Gen. Bragg—There is only one thing that I will say. I would not have permitted the Wisconsin delegation to use my name until I had been assured that Gen. Palmer was not a candidate. This was some weeks ago. We had that same assurance last night and the same assurance this morning. (This is all that Gen. Bragg would say.)

Perry Belmont—The ticket represents Democratic principles, as does the platform, which carries out successfully the purpose for which we came here. We now have every reason to confidently look forward to the preservation and perpetuation of the Democratic Party in its integrity.

Ex-Gov. Flower—It is a splendid Democratic voter in the land can now breathe easier. This convention has put the party in fighting trim again, has renewed its life, and guaranteed it a future that certainly will be crowned with success. It was an inspiration to be here. I would not have missed attending this convention for anything. It has given us a ticket made up of Democratic thoroughbreds and the best Democratic platform that we have had for twenty-five years. It lays the foundation of Democracy down firmly on the solid rock of common sense, and from that basis it builds up the party structure. Palmer and Buckner will get a heavy vote in Connecticut. We are all sound-money Democrats there. Those who are sticking to the Chicago ticket are doing so on the ground of alleged regularity and not on account of silver. But to-day's work shows what is regular and what is not. The Indianapolis Convention has all the Democratic regularity. It has nominated Democrats. It has made a Democratic platform. The Chicago Convention omitted to do these very important things.

THE COMMITTEE ORGANIZES.

Notification Will Be Given at Louisville on Sept. 12.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The new National Committee assembled at the Grand Hotel shortly after adjournment of the convention. Messrs. Tracey of New-York and Cable of Illinois were appointed a committee to escort Messrs. Palmer and Buckner to the hotel. About 5:30 o'clock the candidates appeared, Gen. Buckner smoking the inevitable long-stemmed corncob pipe. They made no extended remarks, confining themselves to an exchange of greetings with the members.

The committee selected W. D. Bynum of Indiana as Chairman. John P. Frenzel of Indiana was continued as Treasurer. Chairman Bynum was authorized to appoint an executive or campaign committee of nine members, himself to be chosen ex-officio, which committee is to determine the location of headquarters for the campaign. A considerable sentiment was expressed in favor of Indianapolis as headquarters. If not located here, the probabilities favor Chicago.

It was decided that the notification of candidates should take place at Louisville on the 12th inst.

Mr. Bynum said, after the committee had adjourned, that he did not expect to name the members of the Executive Committee before next week.

The following is a revised list of the new National Committee so far as the States have named their members:

Alabama—J. M. Falkner.
Arkansas—C. B. Moore.
California—E. B. Pond.
Colorado—Louis R. Ehrich.
Delaware—J. B. Rosselle.
Florida—D. G. Gabbler.
Georgia—Thomas F. Corrigan.
Illinois—Ben T. Cable.
Indiana—John R. Wilson.
Iowa—L. N. Martin.
Kansas—Eugene Hagan.
Kentucky—Zack Phelps.
Louisiana—M. R. Spellman.
Maine—C. Vey Holman.
Maryland—William Pinkney Whyte.
Massachusetts—Nathan Matthews, Jr.
Michigan—Thomas A. Wilson.
Mississippi—H. M. Street.
Minnesota—F. W. M. Cutcheon.
Montana—A. H. Nelson.
Missouri—L. C. Krauthoff.
Nebraska—Euclid Martin.
New-Hampshire—Gordon Woodberry.
New-Jersey—William J. Curtis.
New-York—Charles Tracey.
North Carolina—Louis De La Croix.
North Dakota—H. L. Whitehead.
Ohio—Telford P. Linn.
Oregon—C. E. S. Wood.
Rhode Island—C. C. Munford.
South Carolina—W. R. Davie.
South Dakota—John B. Hantom.
Tennessee—Michael Savage.
Texas—M. L. Crawford.
Vermont—W. H. Creamer.
Virginia—Joseph Bryan.
Washington—Hugh C. Wallace.
West Virginia—Randolph Stalnaker.
Wisconsin—Ellis V. Usher.
Arizona—P. J. Cole.
New-Mexico—W. B. Childers.

Other members of the National Committee probably will be chosen by State conventions.

SENATOR PALMER WILL WORK.

Expects to Make an Active Canvass by the Aid of Friends.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Senator Palmer was sitting on the stage when his name was placed in nomination. He previously had stated to his friends, and particularly to those in the Illinois delegation, that he did not wish his name presented and that he was not in any sense a candidate. He therefore was quite surprised when he found his name was on many tongues, and that, despite his protests, his claims for the nomination were to be laid before the convention.

As soon as it was apparent that the first speaker was advocating his nomination, Gen. Palmer hastily left the stage and retired from the hall, going at once to his rooms at the Denison. Here his friends kept him advised of the movements of the convention, and ex-Mayor Hopkins of Chicago was one of the first to inform him that he had been nominated for the Presidency by the National Democratic Party.

"I had a sincere hope that Gen. Bragg would be nominated," said Senator Palmer. "I believe he would have been the man for the place, and my choice all along has been for him."

When asked what he proposed to do during the campaign he replied that he was unable to talk intelligently upon the subject. "This thing has come upon me so suddenly that it is impossible for me to say just what we shall do or how we shall do it," continued the Senator.

"The location of headquarters and all matters of detail will be left in the hands of the National Committee and my friends. That we shall make an active campaign goes without saying. Our platform is one upon which every true Democrat can stand. It has the right ring to it. It is true Democracy, and does not repudiate any of the doctrines for which we have so long stood and for which we in the past have so valiantly fought. Around it the true Democracy of the United States can rally, believing that it is an enunciation that will enable them to assert their loyalty and maintain the principles that have made the party to which they belong the grandest political organization of the country."

Senator Palmer expects to participate in the campaign as freely as possible, but what results would come from to-day's work he would not predict. Had the convention not adjourned so hastily after completing its work, the Senator would have made it a short speech, which would, the leaders with him hoped, have obviated the necessity for a formal notification. This, however, will come later, in accordance with Democratic custom. Senator Palmer at once will devote himself to the preparation of his letter of acceptance.

THE CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

Senator Palmer, Serenaded at His Hotel, Makes Two Speeches.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The campaign of the party has begun. Senator Palmer barely had time to get his supper after the adjournment of the convention, before a crowd had assembled in front of the Denison House to call him out for a speech. A brass band was brought in to help out the demand, and at last Senator Palmer, rugged, rosy, and beaming good nature through his spectacles, appeared on the balcony, and made a nice little speech to a throng that blocked up the street and the sidewalk for half a block.

There was a second call for a speech later on, and Senator Palmer spoke again, apparently without fatigue and with great satisfaction.

Gen. Buckner also was called out, appearing by the side of the candidate for President. Col. John R. Fellows also spoke. In the parlors of the Denison House the candidates had informal receptions. Among the ladies present was Mrs. Joseph E. McDonald, the widow of Senator McDonald.

Local Bryanites are anxious lest the National Democracy shall select Indianapolis as headquarters. To locate headquarters here would give the Democratic Party at once much more prominence than the Bryanites enjoy, and the newspapers would be compelled to say so much about the fact that the Bryan Democrats would suffer. This city has been so identified with the Democratic Party that it is felt by those who advocate headquarters here that the advantage of identification would be added to that of inevitable prominence in the heart of the country in which the silverites brag that they will secure the best results.

Whole Country Friendly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Gen. Buckner made a happy answer to one of the visitors who shook hands with him at the Denison to-night.

"General," asked this visitor, "are you going to carry the war into the enemy's country?"

Gen. Buckner at once responded: "No; we are at a disadvantage, perhaps, in this respect. For us there is no enemy's country; the whole country is our friend."

For a Nerve Tonic Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M. Harlow, Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic." **

GUIDED BY PRINCIPLE

GEN. JOHN M. PALMER HAS BEEN A TRUE INDEPENDENT.

He Left the Democratic Party on the Slavery Issue and Returned to It in the Greeley Campaign—His Defiance to Stephen A. Douglas—Gen. Buckner's Career—A Brilliant Warrior and an Able Statesman.

"Circumstances change and require new policies," said Gen. John M. Palmer in 1872, "and the man who does not meet new circumstances as they appear is not worthy of being listened to.

"Common sense requires that men go forward. I will not defend my own consistency, becauses the world changes, and I am as consistent as the world. When I get so 'sot in my ways' that I cannot keep up with the procession, I hope the Master will take me home.

"It is the same with parties. If they deserve honor for past services, engrave it on their tombs. One of the noblest rights of the American citizen is to stand in his own shoes and take his own responsibilities. I ask for votes on these terms and no other."

These were the words of a man who had left the Democratic Party because of its attitude on slavery, and had gone back to it again because of his opposition to the strong policy of President Grant. He has now shown his earnestness by declining to go with the regular Democratic Party in its worship of false principles. Elected State Senator of Illinois as a Democrat and afterward as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, then elected Govenror of Illinois as a Republican, later elected United States Senator from Illinois as a Democrat, and now standing as Presidential candidate of the honest Democracy of the country, Gen. Palmer stands as an example of sturdy independent Americanism.

Gen. Palmer is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Scott County, Sept. 13, 1817. His father removed to Madison County, Ill., in 1831. The son was educated in the common schools of the two States and at Shurtleff College. He taught school and studied law for a time, and was admitted to the bar in 1839.

Mr. Palmer first entered office as Probate Judge of Macoupin County in 1843. He was elected a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1847, was re-elected as Probate Judge in 1848, and later as County Judge under the new Constitution. He held this latter office until 1852, when he was elected to the State Senate.

Reply to Douglas.

It was in the State Senate that Gen. Palmer first showed his great political independence. During his first term the Kansas-Nebraska compromise became a strong political issue. Stephen A. Douglas at that time was in supreme power in Illinois, but a section of the Democratic Party took issue with him on his slavery attitude. Among these was Senator Palmer. The latter apparently gave up all hopes of preferment when he took this stand. Douglas had been his friend, and would probably have rewarded him if he had allowed the party to carry his convictions with it. Notwithstanding this, in 1854 he stood as an anti-Nebraska candidate for the State Senate and was elected. He and three other Democratic Senators in 1856 refused to support Gen. James Shields, the caucus nominee of the Democrats for United States Senator, and nominated Lyman Trumbull, who was elected by the Republican members and the anti-Nebraska Democrats.

Senator Douglas was extremely anxious for the selection of Shields. During the canvass he had several very warm interviews with Senator Palmer. In one of these he taunted the young man with going over to the abolitionists, and said he "could fill his place with plenty of good Whigs."

"So help me God," said Gen. Palmer hotly, "I will never vote for Shields. You know how warmly I have supported you in the past. You now tell me you can part with me and that you can fill my place with your lifelong enemies. You demand that I shall surrender my personal independence and manhood and threaten me if I refuse. From this time forward I will fight you and will never speak to you until you are beaten and lose your power to make and unmake men."

Palmer kept his word. He was prominent in the campaign of 1856, giving Frémont his earnest support. He became prominent as a Republican, and was one of the Electors from Illinois in 1860. He was sent to Washington in 1861 by Gov. Yates as a member of the Peace Congress. The morning after his arrival Senator Douglas sent up his card and requested an interview. The great statesman entered the room of Palmer and extended his hand.

"Well, Palmer," he said, "the time has come when, by your own limitation, we are to be friends. I beat you a long time ago, but it has taken you a long time to beat me. I am glad to see you."

Brilliant War Record.

Mr. Palmer took the proffered hand. "Yes, Judge," he said, "and you were a thundering hard man to beat."

Returning from the Peace Conference in Washington at the beginning of hostilities Mr. Palmer organized troops in his vicinity, and was unanimously elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, May 13, 1861. He was promoted to be Brigadier General of Volunteers later in the year. He commanded a division under Gen. Pope in the Mississippi campaign, was at the Battles of Murfreesborough, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and others, and commanded the Fourteenth Corps in the Atlanta campaign. He was relieved from his command Aug. 4, 1864, at his own request, and was given command of the Department of Kentucky from February, 1865, to May 1, 1866, when he resigned. He was the last of the Major Generals of Volunteers to give up his commission.

While in command in Kentucky Gen. Palmer was considerate in his treatment of the people, while determined to guard the interests of the Government. While he was the Grand Jury indicted Gen. Palmer for some offense against the laws of Kentucky. The Sheriff to whom the warrant was given did not dare to serve it. The General, hearing of the indictment, appeared in court, waived his rank, and stood ready for trial. Court, jury, and spectators were astounded. Gen. Palmer, instead of recognizing them, might have thrown them all into prison.

Returning to Springfield loaded with glory, Gen. Palmer was not long left in retirement. The Republican Convention of Illinois of 1868 insisted on nominating him for Governor, notwithstanding the opposition of Robert G. Ingersoll and the indifference of the General. He was elected by a majority of 50,000. While Governor he had serious differences with the National Administration, growing out of the use of Federal troops in guarding the ruins of Chicago after the great fire. The result was that Mr. Palmer opposed the renomination of President Grant, and afterward supported the candidacy of Horace Greeley. Being at heart a Democrat, and having been separated from his party only by the slavery issue, his return was made without much effort.

Again a Democrat.

The Democrats of Illinois thereafter delighted to honor him. He was one of the Democratic visitors to Louisiana after the Presidential election of 1876. He was made the candidate of the Democrats for United States Senator in 1877, and twice thereafter. He was a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention of 1884. He was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Illinois in 1888, and made a stirring campaign, but was defeated. He was nominated for United States Senator by the Illinois Democrats in 1890. The State Constitution allows the people of Illinois to vote on United States Senators. Gen. Palmer received a plurality of 30,000. The balance of power in the Legislature, however, was held by three Farmers' Alliance members.

The Senatorial contest was one of the most interesting in the history of the country. The three Farmers' Alliance members refused to vote either with the Democrats or Republicans, and for 153 ballots Palmer held 101 Democratic votes and his Republican opponent 102 votes. Finally, the contest was ended by the independents, who voted for Gen. Palmer on the one hundred and fifty-fourth ballot.

Gen. Palmer was a prominent Presidential possibility in 1892. But he was a great admirer of President Cleveland, and through his influence the delegates from Illinois favored the latter. During his term in the Senate Gen. Palmer has shown the same friendship, and has been one of the most determined supporters of the Administration in Congress. He has also persistently supported the cause of sound money.

WARRIOR AND STATESMAN.

Gen. Buckner Has Shown Himself Great In Many Ways.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who has been nominated for Vice President by the National Democracy, is one of the most noted of Kentucky's Old Guard. He proved himself a brilliant, powerful General during the civil war, and an able statesman since that struggle.

Gen. Buckner was born in Kentucky in 1826. He was given a cadetship at the West Point Academy and was graduated in 1844 with honor. His ability was such that he was afterward made Assistant Professor in Ethics and Assistant Professor of Infantry Tactics at the academy. He served in the Mexican war and was brevetted First Lieutenant at Contreras and Churubusco and Captain at Molino Del Rey. He resigned his Professorships at West Point in 1855, and afterward superintended the construction of the Custom House at Chicago. He then returned to Kentucky and practiced law, but he was made Major General of the State Militia.

When the civil war began Gen. Buckner espoused the cause of the Confederacy, resigned his commission in the State militia, and offered his services to the Confederate armies. They were accepted gladly. Gen. Buckner had a brilliant war record. His most famous work was the occupation and stubborn defense of Bowling Green. He was one of the ablest of the Confederate Generals. At the end of the war he held the rank of Lieutenant General. He was a friend of Gen. Grant during the life of the latter, and a pall bearer at his funeral. He was also a friend of McClellan, Pope, Hancock, and other Union Generals.

Gen. Buckner was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1887 as a Democrat. He had been very prominent in the party, and was deservedly popular. One of the most conspicuous acts of his able administration of Kentucky's affairs was an advance of money from his private funds to me

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Great Northwest—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:10.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton Spinner—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Liar—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Cincinnati—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1896.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

The nominations of the Indianapolis Convention are a logical and worthy outcome of the National Democratic movement. They fitly express its spirit and purpose and are strikingly adapted to impress them upon the thinking minds of the entire country, in every section, and of whatever party. Both nominees are men of established character, thoroughly known, and highly respected in their own States and in all the region where the contest in which they are the leaders will be waged with the greatest determination. Both have long since given ample proof of their loyalty to conscience, of their independence of narrow partisan ties, of their firm adherence to the best standard of American citizenship. These are obviously the qualities required in the leadership of a movement which, as completely as any in our political history, is a movement in the interest of the whole Nation, and directed to its lasting prosperity and to its continual and honorable progress.

Gen. PALMER was the deliberate and careful choice of the convention, for reasons that every delegate, whatever his own preferences may have been, can heartily approve. In our judgment, it would have been impossible to select a leader more clearly worthy. One of the strongest elements in his nomination is that it fits so entirely to that of Gen. BUCKNER. The Union soldier of Illinois and the Confederate soldier of Kentucky, common leaders in a National movement—that is a sign of the brightest omen. It is not merely a proof that the old division, which in its time was so bitter and seemed so hopeless, has completely vanished. It is a proof of something far more important, not negative, but positive, not touching the past alone, but involving all the future, not concerning Southern men or Northern men merely, but the entire American people and their children and children's children. It is a proof, impressive and convincing, that there exists in the general heart of the Nation a sentiment of honesty, a jealous pride in the common honor, stronger than party associations, deeper than any selfish interest, ready now and always to sink everything else to keep the Nation sound and right. The true men of every section meet as they would meet if the flag were outraged, for the best that the flag symbolizes is imperiled by the revolutionary onset against which PALMER and BUCKNER are now leaders.

The platform on which the candidates are placed is one on which, as Democrats and as patriots, they may stand with perfect self-respect and with honest pride. Unquestionably, the Indianapolis Convention was a Democratic Convention. There is no concealment or evasion of that fact. The first words of the platform distinctly proclaim it: "This convention has assembled to uphold the principles on which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party." In pursuance of the purpose here acknowledged, the platform makes plain the responsibility of the Republican Party for its share in the situation existing, and it joins "protection and its ally, free silver," in common denunciation as "schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses." It opposes "the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money." And it "reaffirms the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only."

This is a frank and manly statement of ground on which the convention and those it represents may, and even must, stand as Democrats. Standing on that ground, they will fight for objects common to them and to a large number of Republicans who cannot take that ground. But when they take up the supreme issue of this campaign, the vital point of the whole actual situation, they lay down principles so broad and solid that they may well be the foundation of the most truly National party the country has known in this generation. They declare directly and simply for "the gold standard of monetary measurement," and a "Government entirely divorced from banking and currency issues." They demand "the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law"—"the only practical bimetallic currency." Finally, they "assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe, and elastic bank currency, under Governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business."

These declarations on the one great question of the time, coupled with the strong adoption of the principle of the merit system and the demand that the "un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated," pledging the convention to the highest possible civic standard, make the platform adopted yesterday the most notable since the civil war. It is a work of the greatest importance, and the scope and permanence of its influence cannot be overestimated.

WAVERING DEMOCRATS.

All citizens who understand the real meaning of the present crisis and see the peculiar and lasting significance of the work done at Indianapolis will watch with great interest those Democrats who have gained prominence in the party and have not yet made up their minds whether or not they will follow the banner of BRYAN, or who have, with much misgiving and reluctance, fallen in behind it. THE TIMES has no wish and no authority to advise them as to their party obligations. What we believe to be their obligations as intelligent citizens of the United States we have made plain enough. There are, however, certain signs in the political heavens that are very ominous for men of this class to which it would clearly be well for them to give some attention.

Vermont is one of these. In that State the Democratic Party is never very strong. Owing to the time when it holds its elections, the State becomes every four years the field of the first skirmish in the National contest. Its population is very largely agricultural, and they are, to say the least, not more prosperous than farmers generally. A very energetic and rather youthful politician, formerly a Democrat, from Massachusetts thought that Vermont was a good place in which to strike a heavy blow for the Bryanism with which he has cast in his fortunes. Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS went through the State appealing to the farmers to rally to the brand-new Democracy and cut down the Republican majority in such way as to help the cause of cheap money. The Republicans accepted the challenge and made the fight on the money question almost alone.

The majority for sound money is fully one-half larger than the Republicans usually get.

Indianapolis is another sign. There has been no Democratic convention within a generation that has done so much for the future of its party as has been done there. None has ever before established such claims to the confidence of sober, intelligent, progressive Americans. And while it placed its party, on the question of the hour, on firmer ground than the Republicans occupy, it simply took the ground held a half century since by the Democrats of that day.

If, then, it is of any real importance to the class to whom we have referred to remain Democrats, it is plain that they must decide whether they will join those who, so far as can now be seen, are bound to go to deserved defeat and disaster or those who have taken a course that conscience and good sense can approve and which has that most fruitful chance of leading to lasting triumph.

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

The Manufacturers' Record is a trade journal devoted to the industrial interests of the Southern States, and it has both exhibited and promoted those interests with conspicuous ability and energy. "We insist," it says now, "that those who believe in silver shall not, in their eagerness to find arguments, misrepresent the South and present pictures of Southern business conditions that are wholly without foundation. That the South has suffered from business depression during the last five or six years we freely admit. So has the country at large; but the South has really suffered less than any other section." Those who have been misled by TILLMAN and others of his kind should read The Record's review of the South's advancement during the decade from 1880 to 1890.

We take from this review a few of the significant facts to which attention is directed. Here is a little table, compiled by The Record from the census reports, concerning the "true valuation of real and personal property":

	1880.	1890.
New-England and Middle States.....	$17,533,000,000	$21,435,491,864
Southern States.	7,641,000,000	11,531,261,685
Western States.	16,188,000,000	25,255,915,540
Pacific Coast States and Territories ...	2,282,000,000	6,811,422,090
Total.....	$43,642,000,000	$65,034,091,197

The South entered upon this decade under conditions that were adverse and discouraging as compared with those prevailing in the North. But the table shows an increase of 50 per cent. in the South as against only 22 per cent. in the Middle and New-England States, where abides, the silver demagogues say, the "plutocrat" who has been absorbing the wealth of the agricultural districts by means of the gold standard. It may be observed also that of the total increase (about $22,400,000,000) nearly 80 per cent., or about $17,500,000,000, is assigned to the Western, Southern, and Pacific States.

The Record points out that the increase in farm assets was greater in the South (37 per cent.) than in the remainder of the country, (30 per cent.) that the growth of Southern manufactures was 156 per cent., as against 121 per cent. for the entire country; that the value of Southern manufactured products was increased by 100 per cent., although the increase for the whole country was only 69 per cent.; that the sum invested in Southern cotton mills was enlarged from $22,000,000 to $61,000,000, and is now nearly $120,000,000; that the cottonseed-oil industry has been created; that 25,000 miles have been added to the Southern railroad system, while $1,000,000,000 has been expended in this field; and that the Southern output of iron and coal has been multiplied by four and one-half. These comparisons support The Record's assertion that in the decade 1880-90 the South was progressing more rapidly "than any other part of the country."

Coming down to the last five or six years, the reviewer points out the effect of the great increase of cotton output:

"Commencing with 1800, when the largest crop ever produced, following what had been the largest two crops, caused a break in prices to 9.03 cents as the average New-York price for the year, came the Baring failure, with its world-wide influence on all financial and business interests. This alone would have caused a great decline in the price of cotton. It is folly, even for the most enthusiastic silver advocate, if honest in his investigations, to say that the Baring failure, with its wide-reaching effect, would not have brought about a great decrease in the price of cotton, but added to that was the most astonishing increase in production. * * * The world became overloaded with cotton, and the decrease in crops in 1892 and 1893 was not sufficient to offset the phenomenal gains of the preceding years. Then came 1894, with the largest crop ever known, 9,900,000 bales. No one should have expected that under such conditions the world could so quickly adjust itself as to furnish a ready demand and consumption for such a rapid and unprecedented increase in production. We are now beginning to see a material decrease in the world's stock on hand, and unless the present crop proves to be much larger than conditions now indicate, we may expect a gradual tendency toward the higher prices that formerly prevailed."

The Record might well have reminded its readers that the phenomenal progress of the South from 1880 to 1890 immediately followed the resumption of specie payments, and was made under the gold standard, while recent reverses have been caused in part by legislative attempts to undermine that standard and by the activity, in and out of Congress, of those whose avowed purpose is, as Mr. BRYAN says, to "exterminate" it.

A STORY AND A MORAL.

Two years and two months ago the Senate of the United States was the centre of National interest. In the very focus of that interest stood three Senators who had been mainly instrumental in breaking the pledges and defeating the purposes of the Democratic Party. They insisted that no tariff bill should pass unless the sugar schedule of it was satisfactory to the Sugar Trust. That they were actuated, not by public or even by partisan motives, was perfectly plain. The inference as to the motives which really actuated them was promptly drawn by the public, and the appellation was invented for them which has stuck and which will stick to them, the nickname of the Senators from Havemeyer.

They would be three very brazen men who could stand up before the indignation and scorn of their countrymen naked and not ashamed. These men were not thin-skinned, but they were not so pachydermatous as that. They looked for a pretext to cover their nakedness, and they found one in the pretense that it was the interest of Louisiana that they had consulted. In a memorable speech a Senator from Louisiana tore this pretext from them and again left them shivering and ashamed. He indignantly denied that Louisiana, as represented in the Senate, had engaged in a job either with the Sugar Trust or with its Senatorial agents, with HAVEMEYER or with the Senators from Havemeyer. He pointed out, in words the meaning of which the whole country knew, the peculiarity of the situation, in that the warmest interest in the Sugar Trust was shown by the representatives of States which had neither a canefield nor a refinery, and that the interests of Louisiana were taken in charge without her request or consent by the Senators from "the great sugar-raising States of Maryland, Ohio, and New-Jersey."

It was the speech of an honest and indignant citizen that Senator CAFFERY made. It was of no immediate avail. The Senators from Havemeyer had their way and passed their bill, and the Senate adjourned. But the indignation that the Senators from Havemeyer excited in the Senate followed them home and expressed itself in a practical form. One of them managed to roll up in Ohio against him the greatest Republican majority that had been compiled since the days of the war and VALLANDIGHAM. He has retired to rather conspicuous privacy and is believed to take no interest in public affairs. Another secured a like result in New-Jersey and is spending the time of this campaign in Europe for his health. The third achieved the unprecedented feat of carrying Maryland for the Republican Party, by reason of the detestation in which he was held by its people. He is lately believed to have undergone the even deeper humiliation of being rebuffed from the inner council of the Bryan campaign upon the ground that ALTGELD and TILLMAN could not trust him.

While this is the present predicament of the three Senators from Havemeyer, the honest Senator from Louisiana has attained and deserved the honor of presiding over a convention of the true and honest Democracy of the country, a convention in which any one of the three Senators whom he exposed would look singularly and even scandalously out of place. The story is not uninteresting and the moral is very impressive.

SOUND MONEY AND RAILWAY MEN.

The account exclusively published in yesterday's TIMES of the organization of the railway men of the country for sound money relates one of the most interesting movements of the campaign. That the editor of The Chicago Railway Age took up this movement of his own initiative and carried it to an assured success is a performance of which he may very well be proud, and to the credit of which his journal is amply entitled. The Republican committee has now taken up the work, but it is evident that no political committee could have been so effective in starting it as a railway man appealing to railway men on the ground of their special interest as men and their general interest as citizens. In fact, no political committee could have achieved an unpartisan organization, and enlisted men from both political parties. Mr. ROBINSON has succeeded in doing this, and he has been enabled to do it both by his own position outside of politics and by putting his clubs outside of politics, and wisely laying it down that no other question but the prevention of free coinage should be discussed at their meetings.

In this way it has come about that about one-third of the 100,000 members of the clubs are Democrats, or, rather, have been Democrats, and will be Democrats again when they are enabled to divide once more upon normal political lines." In the meantime, they are, like the rest of us, neither Republicans nor Democrats, but simply sound-money men.

The railway men have a special interest in addition to the general interest of wage workers. It may be proved to the wage worker in other callings that when an inflation of currency begins and prices are raised he is the only person who cannot "mark up his goods" correspondingly, but that his prices rise last and rise least. With the railway man there is the special consideration, which Mr. ROBINSON has taken pains to make clear to him, that, were his employers ever so willing, they cannot mark up his goods because they cannot mark up their own. Either by law or by custom having the force of law rates of passage and freight are fixed in the great majority of cases, and the railway man is doomed, in case of free coinage, to live upon as many dollars as he gets now with their value greatly diminished.

It is plain that such a system of clubs, in addition to its primary purpose, affords an almost unequaled agency for making an accurate political canvass. An unbiased report of every station agent in the United States would enable us to foretell with almost absolute accuracy the result of the election throughout the Union. As the campaign advances this advantage of the sound-money clubs will become of the very first utility.

Nobody expected two months ago to see anything in the least approaching to ideal politics in the present campaign. And yet we have seen an illustration of just that in the convention at Indianapolis. Here were a number of men gathered from all parts of the Union, seriously taking counsel about the public welfare and about nothing else. In their discussions about a platform they strove to construct, not a fool-trap, but a political creed, something in which they really believed and which they hoped would commend itself to their fellow-citizens by its credibility. In their discussions about candidates they showed a desire to nominate the men whose names would most conspicuously represent and throughout the country commend the principles in which they believed. The members had plainly no selfish interests to serve, and their convention was entirely devoid of the self-seeking in which an ordinary convention abounds. We have really reached the ideal condition in which the nomination seeks the man, and not the man the nomination. It is quite true that if the nomination were equivalent to an election or involved the chance of an election, the spectacle would be very different and more familiar. But it is also true that it is good for us to have an illustration of ideal politics, even under unpractical conditions.

A hint of some value is given by The Oswego Times:

"In the campaign now on some of the strongest and most overwhelming condemnations of the Chicago platform and the candidates who stand upon it are to be found in the speeches of Senator HILL in his fight against repudiation in the misnamed Democratic National Convention."

The St. James's Gazette publishes a letter from a correspondent, setting forth the richness in gold of some of the disputed territory in Venezuela, in which the correspondent remarks that, "whatever happens, England must not yield this rich land of ours." The newspaper which publishes the letter adds an indignant inquiry on its own account whether "the Marquis of SALISBURY will abandon English sovereignty over land of such rich promise." The question whose land it is is entirely ignored. Immorality is not often so frankly and cynically exhibited. It was because of a suspicion that the British Government was actuated by the motives thus avowed that American indignation was aroused. Happily, an appeal has been taken to the general opinion of England, which we utterly refuse to believe is accurately represented by The St. James's Gazette or by its correspondent.

At the New-Hampshire Democratic Convention, in Concord, on Wednesday, the Chicago platform and nominees were accepted by a large majority of the delegates. The opposition was led by Judge HARRY BINGHAM, for many years the leading Democrat of the State, who offered a resolution declaring that the convention "recognized the right of every Democrat in New-Hampshire to act and vote on the National ticket as his judgment may dictate, without affecting his standing in the party," and that the nomination by the convention of Presidential Electors should be binding upon every Democrat "only so far as he may approve the same." There were 597 delegates in the convention, and only 67 of them voted with Judge BINGHAM. A resolution "heartily indorsing the high and patriotic Administration of GROVER CLEVELAND and his courageous efforts to protect the honor of the party and the credit of the Union" was rejected by almost as large a majority, only 91 delegates voting for it. These figures indicate the size of the protesting minority. Judge BINGHAM announced that he and his associates would not be bound by the convention's action with respect to the National platform and ticket, and immediately thereafter went out of the hall, accompanied by several of those who were in sympathy with him. It does not appear, however, that all who voted for his resolutions thus withdrew from the convention. The protesting minority, while weak numerically in the convention, includes many of those Democrats who have been very influential in the Democratic Party of New-Hampshire.

Men distrust the judgment of Mr. [GEORGE FRED] WILLIAMS, when they cannot honestly impeach his sincerity. [Springfield Republican, Sept. 1.]

Our esteemed contemporary in Springfield does not support Mr. WILLIAMS in the editorial article from which these words are taken. It points out that "the trusted leaders of the Democracy, the thoughtful element of the party, are turning without exception to follow WILLIAM E. RUSSELL. The dead leader's faith in the Democracy is being justified," The Republican continues, "and we can all see how earnest, how honest and stable he was." But we cannot understand how it is that men who have read the reports of Mr. WILLIAMS's recent speeches "cannot honestly impeach his sincerity." When a man of Mr. WILLIAMS's education, attainments, experience, and record in public life tells New-England farmers that the price of their potatoes is low because of the "appreciation of gold," and that New-England agriculture has been depressed, not by Western competition, but by this alleged "appreciation," is it possible that his sincerity has not been impaired?

WANT TO BE RE-EXAMINED.

Jeffersonian Democrats Criticise Mayor Gleason's Civil Service Tests.

John P. Madden, Chairman of the Jeffersonian Democracy of Long Island City, has sent a letter to Mayor Gleason demanding another examination of candidates for poll clerks, ballot clerks, and Election Inspectors. Thirty-five men, all Jeffersonians, were examined about a week ago, and none of them passed.

The Jeffersonians claim that the examination was held at an hour which prevented many candidates from attending. They also claim that the questions were made up by a lawyer with the intention of causing the candidates to fail. The Jeffersonians also claim that the notice for the examinations was not seasonably delivered to the persons and that 100 are entitled to be examined. They claim that the same questions should not have been asked the candidates for the different positions, as their duties differed.

Mayor Gleason is in Indianapolis, and, it is said, will give the letter his attention when he returns.

HOG ISLAND FADING AWAY.

Far Rockaway People Think a New Inlet Will Prove Its End.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Sept. 3.—It is believed that this Winter will see the last of Hog Island. It was a popular bathing resort a few years ago, but the Winter's storms have partly washed it away.

The water has now cut another new inlet through the island about 100 feet east of the one cut through by last Winter's storms. The Far Rockaway Ferry and Improvement Company, which had bathing houses on Hog Island, to-day removed them to the mainland, as the company officials feared they would be carried to sea at the first storm.

The residents of this place believe that should this Winter be severe, not much will be left of the island.

SMITH CLAIMS AN ISLAND.

A Long-Lost Deed Gives Him Thousands of Bushels of Clams.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Sept. 3.—Daniel S. Smith, a well-known oyster planter, has found a deed to a small island in the bay, and he claims possession of it.

While searching a trunk a few days ago he discovered the deed, made out to one of his ancestors, and, as it is regular, and Smith is a direct heir, there does not appear to be much doubt but that he will come into possession of the island. It was considered as belonging to the town.

The island is but half an acre in length, but it is covered with thousands of bushels of clams.

HOW TO SETTLE EVERYTHING.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am surprised that the Democratic Party of the United States Does not suport Byan, Every Sencible Man is convinced he was fairly Nominated at Chicago. Let Congress arange the Gold and Silver as it deems right after due reflection. But let us Democrats Vote and work for our Candidate. I believe he is Honest and Capable. We need not expect nor hope for favors or office from the Republicans if McKinley is Successful. That has been demonstrated when the late John Kelly and Tammy Hall gave the State of N. Y. to Harrison. Another Democratic Ticket will do no good. Of course McKinley flaters Democrats like Phelps and others likely to vote for him. I Say No. Stieck to our Colours. The Democrats are well pleased with Mr. Cleveland. The Country is progressing. And the Tariff which we now have is Satisfactory. Let it alone. I repeat vote for Bryan. I pray he will Win. Resp., F. W. S.

PUBLIC OPINION.

—The Union and Advertiser (Dem.) of Rochester draws this remarkable conclusion from the "proceedings at Syracuse": "Whatever difference of opinion exists among the Democrats of this State in regard to the National ticket nominated at Chicago, there need be no fear that they will not be united on the State ticket. When election day comes the Democrats of the Empire State will be found voting as one man on the State ticket."

On the other hand, The Buffalo Courier (National Dem.) says of the Syracuse Convention: "Its action shows that the Democrats represented by the Syracuse Convention will name an entire Electoral ticket if the State Convention to be held in this city should repudiate the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga less than three months ago, and declare for BRYAN and SEWALL. Such an act of party demoralization and self-stultification would necessarily lead to the rejection of the State ticket to be nominated in this city. No free-silver man can possibly become Governor of the State of New-York. No free-silver man will be supported by the sound-money Democrats of this State for any National or State office."

Allegheny City, Penn., having had some of its bonds refused by a firm that had subscribed for them on a technicality, considered sufficient by the City Attorney, The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph (Rep.) says that the refusal was on account of conditions which are the "direct result of the free-silver agitation and the principles of repudiation enunciated in the Chicago platform. Capital has become so nervous that banks have been compelled to carry larger reserves in order to meet the probable demands of timid depositors, who prefer to lock up their funds in idleness rather than run the risk of being paid in depreciated dollars. The withdrawals for this purpose prevent savings institutions from eagerly picking up the cheap gold obligations now being offered by rich municipalities throughout the country, and this in turn prevents or hampers improvements which would give employment to capital and labor." And it adds: "By the time that the proper steps have been taken to remove the legal technicalities to the sale of bonds the cause of the present distrust will be removed by the election of Major MCKINLEY, and the city may again go into the market with its securities and obtain the funds to carry out projected plans."

—The Poughkeepsie Eagle (Rep.) wants the silverites to carry out their idea logically, and issue $1,050,000,000 more silver certificates on the $350,000,000 in silver dollars now in the Treasury. "This simple process, at nominal expense for paper and printing only, would add over $1,000,000,000 to our currency without coining a dollar. In fact the coining of more dollars would be foolishness, for there is no possibility that the store in the Treasury can ever be exhausted, and if, in any emergency the reserve should be diminished too far, it will only be necessary to coin the bullion on hand, or, when that is gone, to buy more. The very last thing needed, in the present condition of things, even from the standpoint of those who denounce the gold standard, and who want more and cheaper money, is free coinage. If silver is to be the redemption money of the future, the thing to do is to put in use what we already have."

—This is the lyric fashion in which The Denver (Col.) Evening Post (Silver) pictures the blessings of free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver:

"Money, which is now so valuable that it hides its timid head, fearing contact with enterprise and industry because always confronting loss, would then emerge into the sunlight. Capitalists would lend money because it would be surely productive. Borrowers could secure money because of the increasing opportunities to profitably employ it and the increasing certainty of its safe return with adequate profit in the shape of interest. The concentric circles caused by the first plunge, like that of a stone thrown into a pond, would widen and broaden as time passed, extending finally like a blessing to embrace within balmy folds the whole country and every one in it whose desire is to improve his condition by legitimate methods."

—There was instruction without amusement blended in the office of The Nashville (Tenn.) American when the Vermont election figures were read, in the light of that paper's remarks on Aug. 31: "The normal Republican majority in Vermont is from 20,000 to 25,000. The people are agricultural, and if 25,000 or more majority is given Republican candidates, it will be generally accepted by Republicans as indicating that free silver has not made much progress in New-England. If, however, the majority falls to 21,000, as in 1892, or 14,000, as in 1890, it will be generally admitted that the free-silver cause has gained powerful adherents among the farmers of New-England. The importance of this election as an index to the New-England Republican vote and as having an effect upon the election in Maine, soon to be held, is manifest." Latest returns give the Republican plurality as 38,300.

—Referring to the "howling and screeching over the woes of the Western mortgaged farmer," The Chattanooga Times (Ind.) says: "If the account between East and West along this line could be balanced, we would have a complete reversal of the alleged robbery of the West by the East. There has been hundreds of millions of Eastern money sunk by Western borrowers. Not 10 per cent. of the losses through this channel has ever been returned to the East, in the form of interest or in any other shape. We cannot too often or too forcibly impress on the people's minds the plain truth of these matters. The cry 'The East has despoiled the West and South' is the falsest and most mischievous form that the Bryan sectionalism has taken."

—The Oswego Palladium (Silver) avers: "There is absolutely nothing behind the silver dollar except its legal tender function which Congress has bestowed upon it. Under the law everybody must receive them in payment of debts and taxes. That keeps them on a par with gold without any backing or agreement, expressed or implied, to redeem them in gold."

If Congress can thus give value through the legal-tender function, why was it that thirty years ago a United States note was worth only 60 cents in gold, and on Jan. 1, 1879, when redeemable, was "on a par with gold."

—The Syracuse Evening News (Bryan Democrat) quotes with strong approval Mr. BRYAN'S advice:

"If you want the State Convention to support the Chicago platform and ticket there is only one way to be sure of it, and that is to let no man go to any convention, small or great, until you know where he stands on this question and know that he stands by you."

By this rule no Democrat could have voted to let Mr. BRYAN go to the Chicago Convention.

—The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel declares: "That a new party will be formed by anti-fusion Populists, and a ticket placed in the field this Fall, if the People's Party State and County Conventions fuse with the Democrats, is no longer the subject of reasonable doubt."

—"'The great toiling masses,'" suggests The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "as Bryan is in the habit of calling them, are too intelligent to accept the idea that the best way to improve their condition is to vote down their wages."

No Patriotism.

From The Fortnightly Review.

In China there is the complete absence of any public spirit or patriotism; clannishness takes the place of the former, and contempt of anything foreign the place of the latter. If public affairs go wrong, well, it is the fault of the officials; it is their business to look after the public weal, and if they fail in their duty, it is to be presumed that the Emperor will bring them to book. Anyhow, it is no business of ours. "Politics do not concern those who are not in office" is the orthodox maxim, and such is the view of the non-official classes. Any idea of self-sacrifice or united effort on behalf of the empire, of the next province, or of the next-door neighbor, is totally absent from the Chinaman's mental purview.

Among the vessels captured by the Japanese at Wei-Hai-Wei last year was a gunboat which belonged to the Cantonese Squadron, which had not otherwise been engaged in the war. The Captain wrote to Admiral Ito, and calmly suggested that the captured vessel should be restored, because Canton had not been concerned in the war, and under the circumstances he (the Captain) would find it very awkward to explain the loss of his ship to the Canton authorities. The present writer was in a town in the interior of South China when the news of the disastrous defeat of Ping Yang arrived. "So much the worse for the Emperor" was the general remark. Any thought of grief was completely overshadowed in the joy caused by the success of an unusual number of local candidates in a provincial examination.

ANDREW CARNEGIE SPEAKS.

The American Manufacturer and Iron World of Pittsburg publishes to-day the following letter from Andrew Carnegie on the silver question, and particularly on why employers do not want free silver:

Aug. 17, 1896.

In reply to your request that I should say a few words to workingmen upon the silver question, permit me to state that the question, as far as concerns workingmen and all others receiving salaries, lies in a nutshell.

First—To-day they are paid in dollars as good as gold, worth 100 cents everywhere. These gold dollars being worth nearly two silver dollars of the silver-standard countries, buy two dollars' worth of the tea, coffee, &c., used by workingmen. This is the reason that these articles are now so cheap in gold.

Second—The present dollars paid workingmen being gold dollars, buy a full gold dollar's worth of any article in all countries which are gold-standard countries.

Therefore, if American workingmen are paid in silver dollars, the cost of everything they use from silver-bearing countries will be nearly double. This includes tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c.

Third—The cost of articles purchased by his gold dollars from gold-using countries will also be doubled, as the silver dollar, containing about 53 cents' worth of silver, will be taken by the gold-using countries only at its value in silver. To-day our dollars are taken at 100 cents. The Mexican dollar buys in Brazil 53 cents' worth of coffee; it buys in London 53 cents' worth of anything; but the American dollar to-day buys 200 cents' worth of coffee in Brazil and 100 cents' worth of anything in London. No silver advocate can dispute these facts.

If free-silver coinage comes, which Mr. Bryan desires, the wages of the workingman will be thus nearly cut in half. The question he has to consider is, Will wages under silver nearly double? If not, he is a loser by silver.

I answer No. Here is the fact upon that subject:

Wages in silver-using countries have not advanced as the value of silver has fallen. The workingmen in Mexico, Brazil, China, Japan, and India get just the same amount of silver, which is now worth 53 cents on the dollar, as they did when silver was worth 100 cents on the dollar. There wages range from 10 to 20 cents per day in silver dollars worth only about one-half the American gold dollars.

Now, the workingman who desires his revenue to be reduced nearly one-half should vote for Mr. Bryan; the workingman who does not wish this, will make a great mistake if he votes so.

It may be asked why employers are not in favor of debased money, when they could pay their workingmen in it, and thus save about one-half the cost of labor. The reason is that employers know only too well that debased money has always resulted in disaster to business. It shakes confidence, and business is based upon confidence. Employers are never prosperous unless the workingmen are prosperous. It is when labor commands the highest wages that profits are highest. When labor can be obtained at very low rates, because many men are idle, the employer makes no profit. He always loses.

I should like workmen to look around and consider the situation. We read of millions of spindles standing idle in the textile factories; of the iron mines closed around Lake Superior; of the furnaces blown out; and almost every manufacturing concern in the country running with reduced forces. There is only one reason for this paralysis in business, and that is the threat of reckless, ignorant men to lower the standard of money.

The day that the Republic decisively declares that its standard of value will remain what it has been for so many years—gold—will see the return of genuine prosperity. Until that day comes we have nothing to look for but such depression as now prevails, and even worse.

The question is to be decided by the workingmen, and those who receive salaries. If they vote for gold they vote for prosperity; if they vote for silver, they will have themselves to blame for reducing the value of wages, and for the hard times certain to follow.

This is a question above party, and in this contest I am neither Republican nor Democrat, but I shall vote and work for the maintenance of our gold standard as a patriotic duty. Labor in the Republic shall never be reduced to the level of China and Japan by any vote of mine.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

PERSONALS.

—Commenting on some unkind remarks of a Bryan orator upon certain railroad officials in Michigan, The Lansing Journal (sound-money Democratic) says: "There is not one of these men who has not worked his way up from the humblest position to his present place of executive responsibility. It would be difficult to find two more honorable and generous employers of labor than CHARLES M. HEALD and WILLIAM R. SHELBY. As the heads of important railroad systems they have always favored the payment of the highest rate of wages to their employes. They have adhered to this policy in spite of steadily declining business and decreasing earnings. Neither of these men is an aristocrat or snob. Both are plain, honest, able, and patriotic business men—which is why they are straight sound-money Democrats and not inflammatory Populist jawsmiths like HAMPTON and BLACK."

—This is Mr. Tillman's gentle roaring on McKinley and Bryan at Ashland, Penn.: "McKinley's nomination was brought about by the votes of silver Electoral States, but we will have the Electoral votes of these States for Bryan. The great wave of industrial uprising in the South and West will send McKinley to h—l or drive him back to Canton's private life. We will take Ohio from him and we are sure of Illinois and Indiana. Jefferson advocated equal rights, and so does his party to-day. We are the privates in the columns of Jeffersonian simplicity, and, by —, we'll have nothing but that simplicity. The silver platform has been blessed by Him who is now looking down from heaven's starry dome on those who advocate its promulgation. A vast difference there is between McKinley and Bryan. The latter will converse with and shake the hand of the lowliest toiler; the former will—have to ask Hanna."

—The Hon. ISIDOR RAYNER publishes in The Baltimore Sun a letter to the workingmen, in which he asks them to put to themselves these questions:

"First—How can a change from a good to a depreciated currency increase the wages of the American workingman? Second—How can the laborer be benefited if he is compelled to receive his wages in a dollar that under no circumstances will ever be worth a dollar? Third—Where is there any guarantee that wages will ever rise in proportion to the depreciation of the money in which he is to receive them? Fourth—How is the condition of the wage earner to be improved by raising the price of every article of consumption that he purchases?"

—A pregnant "if": "If reports from Vermont are true," according to The Atlanta Constitution, Aug. 30, "the Republican majority which will be cast in the State election next Tuesday will be reduced to a greater extent than has ever before been known. The Hon. George Fred Williams, who has made several speeches in that State, has everywhere been received with intense enthusiasm, and the free-coinage movement has gained thousands of converts among the stout yeomanry of the mountains."

—"There was no mischief lurking in LI HUNG CHANG'S Celestial mind when he casually mentioned that MR. WHARTON BARKER had hastened back from China in order to be elected President; oh! none at all. Nevertheless," says The Journal of Indianapolis, "the too-confiding Mr. BARKER probably wishes he had a gun."

Sacred to the Memory of Hyde and Jones.

From Good Words.

The first is to be found in Lincoln Churchyard, the second at Purfleet:

Here lives John Hyde,
He first lived then died,
He dyed to live, and lived to die.
And hopes to live eternally.

Under these stones lies Samuel Jones,
Who all his live collected bones,
And death, that grim and bony spectre,
That most amasing bone collector,
Has boned poor Jones so neat and tidy,
That here he lies in bona fide.

UNITED IRELAND THE NEED

THIRD DAY'S SESSION OF THE RACE CONVENTION IN DUBLIN.

Working to Secure Unity of Purpose in the Irish Party—Majority Rule Must Prevail, if Success Is to be Achieved—Michael Davitt Demands Amnesty for All Irish Political Prisoners—A Catholic University to be Established.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—The third day's session of the Irish Race Convention was opened to-day, the Right Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, presiding. Michael Davitt read messages from societies and individuals in New-York, Queensland, and elsewhere, expressing hopes that a complete union of the sections of the Irish party would be effected.

Dean Harris of Toronto protested against the conduct of a Dublin newspaper in describing Chevalier Heney, a Canadian delegate to the convention, as a companion of Le Caron, the spy and informer.

Canon McCartan supported a resolution setting forth that it was the prime duty of the Irish party to maintain its absolute independence of the English and to preserve its perfect freedom to oppose anything that the best interests of the national cause may dictate.

Hugh Murphy of Glasgow expressed his belief that the convention would conclude that John Dillon should remain the leader of the Irish National Party at home and abroad, with full power to insist that the minority must be ruled by the majority.

Mr. Loughlin of Bradford held that as long as there was a home rule plank in the platform of the Liberal Party, the Irish were bound to support the Liberals.

Canon McCartan declared that there should not be any alliance that would have the effect of enslaving the Irish Party.

Michael Davitt denied that there ever had been any slavish alliance with any English party.

The Rev. Dr. O'Donnell of Montreal urged the necessity of complete union of the party sections.

Mr. Costigan, delegate from Ottawa, said that the assemblage present gave assurance that union had been practically established. He himself, he said, would take back a message to Canada, declaring that the convention was a genuine and representative meeting of the Irish of the world, convened in regular form, and from the proper quarter. Majority rule, he declared, must prevail.

Delegate Fitzgerald of Bermondsey proposed an amendment declaring that the time will come when the Irish National Party will no longer treat with any English party upon the question of obtaining home rule for Ireland, but rather the energies of the party will be devoted to making an English Government in Ireland possible, until the British Government have conceded to Ireland the right of holding a Parliament of her own in Dublin.

The motion was not seconded, and it was therefore dropped.

William O'Brien, formerly member of Parliament for Cork City, predicted that the convention would confirm the people in unstinted confidence in the Irish Party, efacing any man or set of men who should refuse to stand by the decision of the convention.

Mr. P. J. Ryan of the New-York National Federation supported Mr. O'Brien's assertion, expressing himself in similar terms.

The Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., made a statement favoring the leaving of the administration of the Irish Parliamentary funds exclusively to the Irish Parliamentary Party. The suggestion was approved by the convention.

Mr. Michael Davitt moved that the convention declare in favor of the granting of amnesty to all Irish political prisoners. In speaking to his motion, Mr. Davitt strongly condemned the brutal treatment to which Irish political prisoners were subjected. During his own nine years' confinement in his prison, he declared, he had never ceased to feel the pangs of hunger.

The Rev. Father Philips of Pennsylvania supported Mr. Davitt's motion, and in the course of his remarks urged that renewed efforts be made to reconcile those sections of the Irish Party which were holding themselves aloof from the convention, which he said would open its ranks to every one who was willing to come in.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of establishing a Catholic university for the purpose of preserving the Irish language, after which the convention adjourned.

Subsequent to the final adjournment of the convention, which took place to-day, an interview was had by a representative of The United Associated Presses with Mr. Timothy Healy, who said that he still entirely mistrusted Mr. Dillon's judgment, and defied Mr. Dillon's supporters to try to expel him from the party. He was surprised, he said, that the convention had not sought to induce Mr. Sexton to return to the party. In regard to the character of the foreign delegation, Mr. Healy said that except in one or two cases he was entirely unacquainted with the delegates from abroad. Some of the Canadians, he added, were evidently men of mark in their own land.

TURKISH RIOTERS TO BE TRIED.

The Porte Says Severe Penalties Will Be Imposed on the Guilty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—The Porte has informed the various foreign representatives that the trials of the revolutionists arrested in connection with the recent disturbances upon charges of pillaging and killing peaceful people will be begun without delay, and that the most severe penalties will be imposed upon those found guilty.

The police officials who failed to put a stop to the massacres and pillaging will also receive exemplary punishment. The Porte has appointed an extraordinary tribunal to try the prisoners, the sittings of which will be public. This court met for the first time to-day.

One hundred and forty-three indictments have been found, the indicted prisoners including both Moslems and Armenians.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the author of the book "Sorrows of Armenia," in which he expresses regret that the public has not been roused to a due sense of the shame and infamy which the British people are undergoing, together with the people of other great nations, at the hands of the assassin who sits upon the throne in Constantinople.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

Many Towns Destroyed and Thousands of Persons Killed.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 3.—Reports have been received here that a great earthquake ravaged the northeast provinces of Japan on Monday night, destroying the town of Rokugo and other towns in that section.

Thousands of persons are reported to have been killed and many more injured, while the damage to property is incalculable. On the same day of the earthquake in the north of Japan the southern coasts of the country were swept by a typhoon which destroyed a vast amount of property and caused the loss of many lives.

The territory visited by the earthquake was similarly ravaged last June, when many towns were destroyed by an earthquake and an accompanying tidal wave, which caused an estimated loss of 30,000 lives.

GEN. GOMEZ'S MARCH EAST.

A Coffee Planter Nearly Killed by Hanging Him by the Neck.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Important news from Cuba was brought to this port by the British steamship Ardandhu, which left Santiago de Cuba a week ago. The day that the vessel sailed Gen. Maximo Gomez passed in sight of Santiago, bound toward Guantanamo, with 5,000 men. The men could be seen in the daytime climbing the El Cobre Mountains, and at night their campfires were visible to all in the town, causing the greatest consternation among the residents as well as among the Spanish soldiers.

It is believed that they were bound to the East to receive part of the arms and ammunition landed there by the tug Dauntless. On their march Gomez visited in person a number of French coffee planters to whom has been given eight days' notice to quit work and leave their plantations, which are near Santiago, but who remained.

One of their number, the leader, and a representative of a Paris banking syndicate, is reported to have been strung up by the neck until nearly dead, but when resuscitated was sent to Santiago to warn others that the orders issued to stop work must be complied with.

A MASS FOR THE SPANISH TROOPS.

The Papal Benediction for Those Starting for Cuba and Manila.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 3.—An open-air mass was celebrated on the promenade here to-day, in the presence of the soldiers about to depart for Cuba and the Philippine Islands to reinforce the Spanish troops there. The mass was attended by the royal family, the King wearing the uniform of a cadet of the Infantry School.

The Bishop of Vittoria preached to the troops, to whom he said that the Spanish flag, surmounted by the cross, could not be conquered. Speaking on behalf of the King, the Bishop expressed his Majesty's regret that he was unable to lead his gallant soldiers to victory. Later the Papal benediction was bestowed upon the soldiers, who kneeled to receive the blessing of his Holiness.

THE LAURADA WAS NOT WRECKED.

Her Captain Arrested for Having Contraband Articles on Board.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 3.—Capt. Murphy of the American steamship Laurada has been arrested on a charge of having articles contraband of war on his vessel, a number of rifles having been found on the steamer. Capt. Murphy was released on bail in the sum of £300.

The report that the Laurada had been wrecked at Port Antonio through treachery is untrue. The vessel was only slightly damaged.

The Three Friends Escapes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Treasury Department is informed that the steamer Three Friends slipped out of Jacksonville, Fla., last night. She was loaded with arms and ammunition, and her destination is supposed to be some Cuban port. United States revenue cutters have been instructed to look her up.

THE GOLD MINES OF GUIANA.

The New Governor Says They Are Increasing in Product.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The St. James's Gazette says that Sir Augustus Hemming, the new Governor of British Guiana, made a tour of the disputed northwestern districts of Guiana during the month of August, steaming up the Barima River to Acarabisca, thence to Arakaka. He found the output of gold from the Barima mine was increasing, and that the whole country was rich with gold deposits.

When Gov. Hemming and his party visited the frontier station at Amacura they were objects of great interest to the Venezuelans on the opposite side of the river.

THE REVOLT AGAINST SPAIN.

Philippine Island Rebels Defeated by the Spanish Forces.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—Advices received by the Government from Manila say that a force of 500 Philippine rebels have been defeated and routed by the Spanish troops at Baccore. Fourteen of the rebels were killed and eighteen taken prisoners.

The insurgents were led by German settlers, who are alleged to be the instigators of the rebellion. A force of 2,000 rebels are concentrated at Cavite.

Serious Earthquake in Iceland.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Stornoway says the British steamer Quiraing has arrived there bringing news of a serious earthquake which occurred in Iceland on Aug. 27. At Toreiklavik two churches and a large number of farmhouses were destroyed and many cattle were killed.

Baron Fava Not to be Recalled.

ROME, Sept. 3.—The reports that Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador to the United States, has been recalled, or is about to be recalled, are denied upon the highest authority. Upon the contrary, the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is well satisfied with the manner in which Baron Fava is handling the Italian negotiations at Washington.

Prince Lobanoff's Funeral.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—The body of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Foreign Minister who died suddenly on Aug. 30, will be conveyed to Moscow on Saturday next and the funeral ceremonies will be held on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt in London.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and his bride, formerly Miss Wilson of New-York, have arrived in London.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—SAVOY—Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget.

—ALBEMARLE—Prof. J. C. Smock of Trenton, N. J.

—HOFFMAN—Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia.

—WALDORF—Gen. M. O. Terry of Gov. Morton's staff.

—WINDSOR—Gen. Sylvester Dering of Utica and W. A. Procter of Cincinnati.

—HOLLAND—Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago and Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston.

—IMPERIAL—W. T. Durbin, member of the Republican National Committee for Indiana.

—PARK AVENUE—Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, United States Army, and Public Printer Thomas E. Benedict of Washington.

—MURRAY HILL—Justice J. O. Dykman of the New-York Supreme Court, Commander Edwin White, United States Navy, and Prof. L. Clark Seelye of Northampton, Mass.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser of Montana, William W. Crapo of Massachusetts, C. W. Bonynge of London, Milton H. Smith of Louisville, and J. W. Thomas of Nashville.

ROBBED AFTER A FIGHT

FIERCE MIDNIGHT COMBAT WITH THIEVES ON A BARGE.

Capt. Williams Cruelly Beaten in His Cabin and Robbed of $90—He Fires One Shot and Wounds One of the Burglars—George Schoeneck, Jr., Shoots at a Burglar in His Kitchen, Who Gets Away—Brooklyn Police Busy.

When the barge General Williams with coal from Edegwater, N. J., reached Henjes's Dock, at Bath Beach, Tuesday afternoon, her Captain and owner, Samuel Williams, was obliged to toil at the pumps, as his boat had sprung a leak. The water came in so rapidly that he remained at the pumps until midnight. The hard work told on him, and about midnight he turned in for a few hours of rest.

"Before I lay down," said the Captain yesterday, "I put my pistol beside me. It was just about 12:30, as I noticed by my watch. I haven't worn a nightgown in twenty years, and I just turned in with my clothes, as I am now. I was getting drowsy, perhaps five minutes later, when I heard some one open the door at the top of the stairway leading to the deck.

"Then I heard persons coming down the steps. Leaning on my elbow, I looked out, expecting to see some of the boys from the Rogers, but the light showed me two strangers. The first man was tall and wore a derby hat. The other man was shorter and heavy. He had on what seemed to be a yachting cap.

"'What do you want? Keep off!' I cried, but the tall man jumped inside the little room and grappled with me. I had my pistol, and as he seized me I pulled the trigger with the muzzle against his side, but the cartridge missed fire.

"Just behind the tall man was his fellow, not two feet away. Aiming at him, I fired again. The ball went true that time, and he staggered against the wall with his hands across his stomach. He groaned once or twice, and went up the stairway. I'm sure I hit him.

"Meanwhile we were having it hot and heavy below decks. I was weak from my pumping, and the fellow got the gun from me. Then he beat me over the head, swearing and telling me to give up my money. When I couldn't fight longer, or see because of the blood in my eyes, he went through my pockets and took about $90 I had. It was money I had saved out of my last four trips, and I was going to use it to put my boat in dry dock."

The Captain was too weak to pursue the thieves, who escaped by the dock. When he finally made his way to the deck and called for help to Capt. Matt Dalton of the barge Rogers, which lay alongside, he was a flowing fountain of blood from wounds in the head. Capt. Williams washed the blood from his face in Capt. Dalton's cabin for two hours, and then, binding up his head, he returned to his own boat.

E. C. M. Fitzgerald, proprietor of Avoca Villa, noticed Capt. Williams sitting on his boat with his head bound up yesterday morning and went over to the barge in a boat. He took the Captain ashore and to a physician, who dressed the wounds, of which he found five, all evidently made with the muzzle of the pistol.

Capt. Bedell and Detective Mulvey are looking up the history and present occupation of a waiter recently discharged from Avoca Villa, whom they suspect.

There are persons at Bath Beach who intimate that Capt. Williams received his wounds in a brawl, after which it occurred to him that the loss of his money might postpone payment of his bills.

"I don't owe a dollar," said the Captain in response to a query. "I own my barge, worth $1,600 or $1,700, which pays me $600 a year. I've been sailing for thirty years around here and upon the great lakes, and I've saved enough to pay my bills, robbers or no robbers. See here."

Going to his old wooden chest, he pulled out a savings bankbook of a bank at Whitehall, which showed that on Jan. 28 last he had a balance of $5,768. He said he had about $9,000 more in other banks.

"And I draw $8 a month pension," he added, "for an arm wound received at Bristol Station, Va., where I was fighting with the Seventy-second New-York Infantry."

The Captain is fifty-five years old and a bachelor.

He was extremely anxious last night to learn if the police had any clues to his assailants. His anxiety was so great that the blood from his wounds still lay in undisturbed cakes on his face and neck. Many guests from Avoca Villa clambered to his barge to hear his story. It was generally known that the Captain usually carried from $100 to $200 about him, and it is supposed that some of the thieves who have been operating at Bath Beach learned of the Captain's habits and planned the robbery.

WOUNDED BURGLAR GOT AWAY.

He Attacked George Schoeneck, Jr., with a Knife After Being Shot.

George Schoeneck, Jr., was the hero of Flatbush yesterday for shooting a burglar in the kitchen of his home. The Schoeneck family lives in a pretty Queen Anne cottage at 19 Avenue A, on the corner of Ocean Avenue. There was a party at the house on Wednesday evening, and the family did not retire until after midnight. The young man remained in his room some time before preparing for bed, and while reading he heard a noise at the kitchen window.

He entered his father's room quietly and acquainted him with his discovery. "Give me the revolver," he said to his father, "and follow me down stairs. You look out for the front of the house, and I'll go to the kitchen. Do not make any outcry." The female members of the family were also informed, and were instructed not to make the slightest noise.

Young Schoeneck went noiselessly down stairs, and on reaching the kitchen door heard the burglar inside. With a quick movement he threw the door wide open, and the burglar, finding himself discovered, advanced on the young man. Schoeneck saw a big knife in the man's hand, and fired point-blank at the burglar, who gave a cry of pain and then rushed at the young man.

The knife was aimed at young Schoeneck's heart, but it was warded off, and another shot was fired at the burglar, which went wide, lodging in the ceiling.

The senior Schoeneck, hearing the two shots, rushed to the scene just in time to save his son's life. He managed to get the two men apart, and the burglar jumped through the window and fell with a cry of pain. The young man was about to fire again, but his father prevented him from doing so.

When the women heard the two shots they opened the front windows and screamed for the police. Dr. George B. Dowling heard the screams, and divining that burglars were around, called up the police on his telephone.

The police were on the ground in ten minutes, but the man could not be found. There was a trail of blood, showing where he had been, and the window sill was covered with blood. It is believed that the burglar had accomplices, who picked him up as soon as they ascertained that he was seriously injured, and drove off with him. Residents near by saw a wagon driven away rapidly shortly after the screams.

The big knife which the burglar endeavored to use on young Schoeneck was found on the ground outside the kitchen window, and also a jimmy, with a cloth-covered handle.

Young Mr. Schoeneck received several severe bruises in his struggle, but was able to go to work yesterday, although he experienced considerable pain. He is a member of several clubs, and is strong and able to care for himself in a struggle.

The police are hunting for the burglar, and every hospital was visited yesterday to ascertain if any person had called to have a wound dressed. Several strange men have been seen within a week in the vicinity of the house, and it is believed that these men had something to do with the attempted burglary.

CAUGHT BREAKING IN A DOOR.

Thomas Corcoran Found in Miss Grace Huntington's Flat.

Thomas Corcoran, alias "Tommy" Larkin, whose picture is No. 193 in the Rogues' Gallery and No. 273 in ex-Chief Byrnes's book on criminals, was arrested yesterday while breaking into Miss Grace Huntington's apartments at 501 Boulevard.

Miss Huntington lives with her cousin, Miss Davis, and two servants. Sneak thieves broke into her rooms about two years ago and carried away jewelry and silverware worth $5,000. Miss Huntington reported the robbery to Inspector McLaughlin, who was then in charge of the Detective Bureau. The thieves were not caught, and none of the stolen property was recovered by Miss Huntington. Another attempt was made to rob the apartments six months later, and Miss Huntington, despairing of any help from the police, invoked the aid of a private detective agency.

Another attempt was made two weeks ago by thieves to get into the flat, and a detective was detailed on the case. The detective watched the place day and night, sleeping just inside the entrance door. While all the members of the family were away at noon yesterday, he heard the sound made by a "jimmy" in forcing the door.

When Corcoran forced the door open he faced the detective and a revolver. He surrendered at once. A policeman attached to the bicycle squad of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station relieved the detective of his prisoner, and took him to the Yorkville Police Court. The police recognized him as Thomas Corcoran, and his record accompanied him to the court. Magistrate Kudlich remanded him until this morning, in default of $2,000 bail.

Corcoran is a good-looking fellow about thirty years old. He is tall and athletic, and has brown hair and blue eyes. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years by Recorder Smyth on June 20, 1887, for stealing a gold watch, and on July 20, 1894, Judge Hudspeth of Hoboken, N. J., sentenced him for two and one-half years for shoplifting. His companion, Annie Davis, otherwise "Sheeny" Davis, was convicted at the same time.

The detective reported that he heard Corcoran talking to some one while he was working at the door of Miss Huntington's flat. No sign of his companion was found after Corcoran's capture was effected.

Stolen Silverware Identified.

James Bradley, alias Alfred Lavelle, and James Tierney, who were caught in the act of prying up the scuttle of L. F. Dechert's house, at 149 West Eightieth Street, at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night, were held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $1,000 bail each on charges of attempted burglary. They were also held in the same amounts on charges of burglary, 289 pieces of silver found at Bradley's house having been identified by Mrs. A. L. Meyer of 162 West Sixty-fifth Street. Her house was entered by way of the scuttle while she was at Long Branch, N. J.

Joseph Caslim Accused of Theft.

Joseph Caslim was held in $500 bail yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of breaking into Mrs. Bertha Waddell's house, at 1,393 Second Avenue. A pawnbroker said the prisoner had pledged a quantity of jewelry in his pawnshop, at 1,416 Second Avenue. This property belonged to Mrs. Waddell.

Jewelry Stolen from Anton Weber's Home.

Ex-City Auditor Anton Weber lives on East Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, and his house was visited by burglars on Wednesday afternoon and jewelry valued at $350 was carried off. A thief obtained entrance by breaking through the wire screen at the basement window.

ORGANIZING ON STATEN ISLAND

A Branch of the Democratic Honest Money League Formed.

A branch of the Democratic Honest Money League of America was formed last night at the Pavilion Hotel, New-Brighton, S. I. Fifty Democrats of Richmond County were present. Spire Pitou was temporary Chairman, and E. A. De Lima acted as Secretary. Members of the New-York league spoke.

The following officers were chosen: Robert B. Whittemore, President; Joseph Maloy, First Vice President; Louis M. Johnstone, Second Vice President; Daniel P. Libby, Secretary; Joseph Tate, Treasurer; Executive Committee—George M. MacKellar, Edward Flash, Jr., Courtland V. Anable, E. J. Shriver, Spire Pitou, John M. Carrere, William M. M. Donald, Ralph McKee, August Horrmann, Joseph M. Keatings, Charles F. Zentgraf, Nowel Gale, Sidney F. Rawson, Capt. S. N. Whitman, Moses H. Leman, William S. Van Clief, George J. Greenfield, George D. L'Huiller, Frederick Bachmann, Max Coldner, and C. O. Mills.

An active campaign will be prosecuted on Staten Island.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS MEET.

Campaign Organization Perfected and a Banner to be Raised.

The Advisory Committee of the Republican County Committee of Kings County met in the Johnson Building, Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, Brooklyn, last night, with Jacob Brenner in the chair.

The following committees were appointed: On Halls—Theodore B. Willis, J. G. Turnbull, Marcus B. Campbell, Joseph Benjamin, Henry C. Saffen; Parades—William J. Buttling, William Kramer, Harry A. Hanbury; Printing and Literature—Alexander Robb, Henry C. Saffen, Charles J. Haubert.

Headquarters will be opened at once, and a handsome banner will be swung across Flatbush Avenue. Walter B. Atterbury was elected Treasurer of the committee.

WEST SIDE MERCHANTS ORGANIZE.

A Sound Money Club Formed at the Mercantile Exchange.

The West Side Merchants' Sound Money Club, in connection with the New-York Mercantile Exchange, was organized yesterday by the election of William Mills President, Charles H. Fancher, President of the Irving National Bank, Treasurer, and William Jeffreys Secretary.

The names of over 500 prominent merchants are enrolled in the organization.

The meeting was held at the Mercantile Exchange, Hudson and Harrison Streets, and a large number of merchants, representing prominent houses on the west side, were present.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Second New-Hampshire	Dem.	D. M. White
Eighth Michigan	Dem.	F. A. Brucker
First Alabama	Dem.	G. W. Taylor
*Second New-Jersey	Rep.	J. J. Gardner
Fifth Maryland	Dem.	Robert Moss
Fourth Michigan	Fusion	R. I. Jarvis
Second New-Hampshire	Rep.	F. G. Clarke
Second Maryland	Dem.	G. M. Jewett
Tenth Texas	Rep.	R. B. Hawley

*Renominated.

Ex-Senator Foley Ill.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.—Ex-State Senator John Foley is seriously ill at his South Broadway home. His recovery is considered to be very doubtful.

EXCITING THUNDERSTORM

Continued from Page 1.

something had to give way, and as a result, the subway being the less strong, it exploded.

Wires Interfered With.

Wires were disarranged and broken, and many stores and public places were without light for some time. This was noticeable in the Casino, but there was no excitement, as the performance had not been started. The damage is not great. Sergt. Collins of the Liberty Avenue Station said in his official report that the explosion was caused by a bolt of lightning striking the subway, but electrical experts believed it was caused by the gas that had collected in the subway.

The tower of the Swedish church on Pacific Street near Third Avenue was struck by the lightning at 7 o'clock last night, and fragments were thrown into the street. The damage is not great. Lightning struck the house at 193 Steuben Street and caused a damage of $100 to the furniture on the top floor, which is occupied by Andrew Wilson.

The trolley cars experienced considerable trouble in consequence of their wires falling and also by the crossing of trolley and electric-light wires.

Excitement in a Car.

Car No. 822 on the Nassau Third Avenue trolley line, returning from Coney Island last evening, ran into the electric storm about half a mile beyond Bay Ridge Avenue. The sheets of water soon deflected the current from the car, which was stalled, as were all other cars on the line. Many of the passengers were children, to whom the intervals of darkness in the car and the thunder and vivid lightning were terrifying. Following a tremendous crash of thundred, the incandescent globe at the rear of the car exploded with a loud report. The woodwork around it was singed and every one in that end of the car felt a distinct shock. A man on the rear platform, who was holding on the brass-rod window guard, was slightly burned on the hand.

Several women and children started to leave the car, regardless of the pouring rain, but were detained by the few men passengers. However, when the grease around the armature caught fire, filling the car with smoke, and when, accompanying another peal of thunder, two more lamps exploded, five or six of the women would not be restrained, but jumped out into the mud and rain.

Several other cars on the line had a similar experience with exploding lamps and hysterical women. Traffic was suspended fo rabout three-quarters of an hour.

Set on Fire by Lightning.

The two-story frame house at Fifty-fourth Street and Twenty-second Avenue was struck by lightning last night at 7 P. M., setting fire to the building and causing damages of $1,000. The house was owned by Philip Blist.

THE STORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

Trolley Car and a Church Steeple Struck by Lightning.

The thunderstorm that passed over North Hudson County, N. J., was unusually severe. At Union Hill a trolley car was struck, and the light motor burned out. Several passengers were badly frightened and two women fainted, but no one was injured. The house of Mrs. John Goynes, 85 Spring Street, West Hoboken, was struck and a window shattered, but no material damage was done. Mrs. Goynes was sitting near the window, but was not hurt.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 3.—During the storm this evening lightning struck the steeple of the Colored Baptist Church, on East Forty-sixth Street, near Avenue D. The steeple caught fire and burned down. The firemen kept the flames from reaching the church. The damage will cause a loss of $500. During the fire two members of Engine Company No. 5 were on the roof of the church directing a stream when the weather-vane fell. They were Frederick Cannon and J. E. Jones. They did not see the vane fall, and it struck Cannon squarely on the top of his helmet. It bounded off and struck the roof, through which it cut until it was buried five inches. Cannon's head was bruised where the helmet was jammed down on it by the blow. But for the helmet he would have been killed.

Casualty on Staten Island.

George Husslern, a hackman, of Stapleton, S. I., while driving through Quinn Street, Stapleton, last night about 8 o'clock, drove his horses upon a live electric light wire, which had been blown down by the storm. Both horses were killed. The driver was slightly shocked but not seriously hurt. Washouts along the electric roads on Staten Island caused by the heavy shower caused long delays in the trolley traffic.

GOING TO BUFFALO NEXT YEAR.

The Grand Army Locates Its Encampment for the Year 1897.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 3.—Buffalo will entertain the Grand Army of the Republic next year. It did not take the National Encampment long to settle that question, which has in other years provoked a lively contest. Denver, the only other city which was presented, was withdrawn before a ballot was taken.

It looks to-night as though the command of the Grand Army until next September will be placed in the hands of Major Clarkson of Omaha.

The encampment entered on the transaction of business this morning. Commander in Chief Walker delivered his annual address. The report of the Pension Committee was presented in the afternoon. Delegations from the Women's Relief Corps and Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic were received and made reports of their year's works. Nominations for Commander were made a special order for 9:30 o'clock tomorrow, to which time the encampment adjourned.

The second session of the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Convention was held to-day in Bowlby Hall. There was a spirited contest for President, Mrs. Catherine E. Hurst being elected. Mrs. A. D. Anderson of Minneapolis was elected Senior Vice President and Mrs. Sarah C. Mason of Nebraska Junior Vice President. Other elections were deferred until to-morrow.

The annual convention of the Woman's Relief Corps was held this morning, Mrs. Turner, National President, in the chair. The reports showed a membership of 110,604. In relief $57,443 has been expended, and since the organization $1,873,076. The cash on hand is $5,110.

Man's Adaptability.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Nature has so constituted man as to fit him for the lot in which his life is cast. She has endowed him with the power to become endeared to the scenes and associations by which he is surrounded. She has gifted him with the quality of adaptability to bring him into harmony with his destiny. There is no use of talking about missionaries to persuade the Labrador fishermen to leave their rude huts and the sounding sea to migrate to more hospitable localities. They endure poverty and suffering and perils by land and by water because they know no other life and have gained contentment as the heritage of habit.

Death of J. R. L. Delbouef.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3.—The death is announced of M. Joseph Remi Leopold Delboeuf, the Belgian savant. M. Delboeuf was born Sept. 30, 1831. He acquired an excellent reputation as a scientific writer and mathematician.

ALLEGED SWINDLERS CAUGHT.

"Portuguese Joe" and W. S. Palmer Schemes for Getting Money.

"Portuguese Joe" is again in a cell, now under the name of Thomas Martell, for attempted grand larceny. Another prisoner at Police Headquarters, and an ex-convict, is Frederick William Stokes Palmer, forty-eight years old, of Port Richmond, S. I. The charge against him is trying to swindle Platt & Co. of 97 Cedar Street out of $50.

Palmer was arrested yesterday in the office of Platt & Co. He went to that place on Saturday and told Mr. R. H. Thorp, a member of the firm, that he wanted to engage Mr. Platt at once to go to Chicago with him on expert mechanical business. He said he represented a syndicate of Englishmen who owned a large and valuable mining property in Colorado, near Denver. He also said he was a member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and said he knew Mr. Platt well.

Mr. Thorp told Palmer that Platt was on his vacation. Palmer induced Mr. Thorp to send a telegram urging Mr. Platt to come to New-York not later than Wednesday or Thursday of this week. When Palmer was leaving he tried to borrow $5 from Mr. Thorp, but the latter was suspicious and refused.

Mr. Platt came to the city and saw Palmer. He arranged to go to Chicago with him. Palmer was to pay him $250 as a retainer and was to receive $50 as expenses; final terms were to be made in Chicago.

Mr. Platt was made a little suspicious by Mr. Thorp's story of Palmer's attempt to borrow money. He called on James Freeman of 52 Broad Street, and told him the story. Mr. Freeman knows much about mining schemes, and he said Palmer was the very man who had swindled a friend of his out of $120. Mr. Freeman said Palmer had served fifteen months for this.

Mr. Platt communicated the matter, as it stood, to Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, and detectives were put on the case.

Palmer telephoned to Mr. Platt Thursday morning that he would be at the Cedar Street office in the afternoon with a check for $350, which he would give to Mr. Platt, who could return $50 in cash. Palmer called and handed Mr. Platt a check for $350 on the Bank of the State of New-York, signed by E. C. Rock, who, he said, was a member of the syndicate. He was then arrested.

Palmer is well known to the Scotland Yard men, and has represented himself at times as one of them. He has been out of the penitentiary only three weeks. He has served several terms for swindling.

Martell has posed as Morrill and William M. Lane, G. A. Thomas, B. Corenso, and "Portuguese Joe." Sometimes he gives addresses, and at other times he does not.

Martell called on Allen & Jonassohn, importers of diamonds, at 14 Maiden Lane, on Wednesday. He presented a business card of Tarrant & Gismond of 15 John Street, on which was the name of W. M. Lane, one of Allen & Jonassohn's salesman. He said he was Morrill of Boston, and asked to be shown some loose stones. He was put off, as he acted suspiciously, and said he would call again. Mr. Jonassohn found that Morrill was not personally known at Tarrant & Gismond's. Morrill called again on Allen & Jonassohn and selected three lots of fine stones, valued at $6,500. He said he would like to get more, and he was told to call again. He said the whole transaction would amount to about $13,000. He told the firm that he was a member of the Boston firm of Morrill Brothers. He did not call again.

He called on several other jewelers, and his doings were reported to Capt. O'Brien. Detectives were put on the case, and he was arrested yesterday in Maiden Lane. When arrested Martell at first refused to tell anything about himself. He was photographed for the Rogues' Gallery and then said he is Thomas Martell and fifty years old.

DE ANGELIS AS A CALIPH.

A New Operetta by Ludwig Englander and Harry B. Smith.

The Broadway Theatre was opened for the new season last night with the production, in a careful and showy manner, of a new comic opera called "The Caliph," music by Ludwig Englander, words by Harry B. Smith, stunts by Jefferson de Angelis. There was, of course, a large and friendly audience.

Few of the so-called comic operas of this day are valuable as works of art. Mr. Englander's music in "The Caliph" is generally musicianlike and is sometimes sprightly. His finales are stirring. There is, though, a superabundance of sentimental duets and solos of no particular character, while a general lack of individuality mars the work. Mr. Smith's "book" is not a notable effort. The programme announces that it is a "free adaptation of the adventures of Haroun al Raschid," and the freedom is not to be doubted. But there are a few genuinely amusing passages, and doubtless there will be more when Mr. de Angelis, who is now a star, cuts some of the ineffective sentiment out of the work, introduces a few comic songs of the music-hall pattern, and does a few more stunts. As an acrobat, he can hold his own with any star comedian on our stage.

People laughed at him last night because he was de Angelis and they were there to laugh at him; and the laughter was more than merely perfunctory when he did his trick with the hammock, when he became a burglar and broke into a house, when he danced and sang the toy song with Irene Perry. He can do plenty more such things, so probably "The Caliph" will not have a single dull moment after a few nights. It is well mounted, and dressed with the extravagant kind of Oriental costumes so familiar on the comic opera stage. The performance is well regulated in every respect.

Hardluck XIII	Jefferson De Angelis
Brikbrak	Alfred C. Whelan
Abu Ben Adhem	Melville Stewart
Ahmed	Philip Branson
Kasrac	Edward Knight
Hafiz	Clifford Wiley
Backsheesh	Frank Walsh
Baalbec	Steve Porter
Hashisch	Richard Gaunt
Gulnare	Irene Perry
Djemma	Minnie Landes
Bulbul	Mathilde Cottrelly
Selelm	Drew Donaldson

The Extra Trains Taken Off.

A rumor was circulated in Jersey City yesterday that the Central Railroad of New-Jersey had laid off 600 men, more than one-half the company's force. Trackmaster Henry Beck, who has charge of the roadbed from Phillipsburg to Jersey City, said that the report was not true. The extra trains for Summer travel and the excursion trains had been cut off, he said, and the extra men dispensed with, and that was all.

Mr. Cleveland Refuses to Talk.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 3.—President Cleveland this evening declined to express any opinion regarding the nominations of the Democratic Convention at Indianapolis. E. C. Benedict is a guest at Gray Gables to-day, having arrived on the Oneida early this morning.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Two of the largest stores in Warsaw, N. C., were burned last night and others were damaged by fire. The principal losers were C. R. Hussey, general store, building, and stock, loss, $10,000; insurance, $7,000, and J. P. Best, general store, loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,500. Other losses aggregate $2,500, with no insurance.

—The Wieting Opera House, at Syracuse, on East Water Street, was totally destroyed by fire between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $90,000; fully insured. The property is owned by Mrs. J. W. Wieting.

—A two-story barn, on the Riverbank Farm, near Lochraven, Baltimore County, Md., was burned, with its contents, Wednesday night. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $16,000. The property was owned by Charles Hartman of New-York.

—Fire destroyed six cottages at South Atlantic, N. J., yesterday morning. They were owned by I. G. Adams, Mrs. Coyles, W. H. Whittaker, Mrs. C. Barlow, and M. Wilkins. Loss, $25,000.

—The pork-packing establishment of Plumb & Winton, 44 and 46 Middle Street, Bridgeport, Conn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $35,000.

—Fire yesterday destroyed the feed and grain warehouse of D. Krause & Sons, situated on Commercial Avenue, New-Brunswick, N. J. Loss, $15,000.

OBITUARY RECORD.

James Watson Benton.

James Watson Benton, First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry, United tates Army, died suddenly of heart disease while in swimming at Hot Springs, Ark., Wednesday morning. Lieut. Benton, although a young man, had already distinguished himself in the service, and was looked upon as an officer of marked ability in the cavalry branch of the army. He was a son of the late Col. James G. Benton, who was for many years in command of the United States Arsenal in Springfield, Mass., and a grandson of the late James Watson Webb, the veteran editor of The Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer. Lieut. Benton was thus the nephew of Gen. Alexander Webb, H. Walter Webb, and Dr. Seward Webb of this city.

He was born in the Washington Arsenal Jan. 24, 1864. He received his early education at the public school of Springfield and at Dr. Cort's famous St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H. He entered the military academy at West Point in September, 1881, and was graduated in 1885. Upon his graduation he was at once assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, with which regiment he served up to the time of his death. He was first sent to Fort McKinney, Wyoming, and served there until 1890. He took part in the fight against the Indians at

RAILROAD MEN RIDICULED

CANDIDATE BRYAN MAKES FUN OF THEIR POLITICAL CLUBS.

Michigan and Indiana People Listen to the Flow of Words from the Boy Orators Ready Lips—Gov. Mathews Introduces the Tourist to the Citizens of Elkhart as the Next President—Mrs. Bryan Distributes Flowers Along the Way.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 3.—Elkhart turned out to-day to do honor to Mr. Bryan on his arrival here shortly after noon. A procession, in which appeared many local Democrats and members of silver clubs, escorted Mr. and Mrs. Bryan to a hotel, where dinner was served. Gov. Claude Matthews met Mr. Bryan here and presided at the open-air meeting held later in the day. Led by the band from the musical instrument factory of ex-Congressman Conn, now editor of The Wasnington (D. C.) Times, the members of the local reception committee, with a number of ladies deputed to receive Mrs. Bryan, marched in line from the hotel to what is known as "the Island," Elkhart's public park. There fully 8,000 people were assembled around a temporary stand profusely decorated. John O. Hoover, a local attorney, introduced Gov. Matthews, who was given three ringing cheers. The Governor presented the Democratic candidate as the next President of the United States. The applause following his introduction lasted some time.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to enter the State of Indiana. I feel complimented that the distinguished Executive of this great State is present to extend a welcome in person. We in the West have always looked upon Indiana as friendly ground, and to her people as a people of congenial spirit. I am glad to be permitted even briefly to discuss in your presence the issue of this campaign. We are entering upon a campaign which stirs men's hearts; a campaign which is drawing out the interests of all the people. I have not in all my journey from Nebraska to the sea found a single lukewarm person. I have found some against us, but everybody was for or against us—no idlers anywhere. [Applause.] This shows that the American people are realizing their responsibility and preparing to exercise with intelligence and patriotism the right of suffrage when election days arrive. Each one must decide this question for himself. As we crossed the bridge I noticed a sign, 'No driving allowed.' Remember that. [Great laughter.] There will be more attempts to drive in this campaign than in any in recent years; more attempts to coerce and intimidate.

Blankety Blank Railroad Men.

"I find here a little slip printed upon an appropriate color—yellow. [Laughter.] It says: 'I, the undersigned, a ——, in the employ of ——.' That is a very appropriate blank, because the man who issued this considered the employe a blank. [Laughter.] 'I, a blank, in the employ of the blank railroad company.' It ought to be blankety blank, blank, blank. [Great laughter.] 'Hereby make application for membership in the Railway Men's Sound Money Club.' Why don't they say gold club? Why do they attempt to conceal the word 'gold' under the euphonious name of sound money? [A voice, "They are ashamed of it."]

"Yes, I believe that is the reason; 'Do hereby pledge myself to use my vote and influence.' There is one good thing in this slip. If they attempt to tell you how to vote, point to this and tell them it is my vote, and not yours. 'And do hereby pledge myself to use my vote and influence for the defeat of free coinage at the forthcoming National election.' Pay attention to this: 'Believing that such free coinage of silver would be injurious to my personal interests as an earner of wages, as well as disastrous to the United States as a Nation.' If the wage-earner ought to sign a statement declaring the free coinage of silver injurious to his personal interests, I want to ask you why advocates of the gold standard who are engaged in other kinds of business do not make some statement in regard to their business? Why do not the syndicates, who have been bleeding the United States Treasury, make application for membership in a club, and declare that the free coinage of silver is injurious to their personal interests? Why do not the bond-holding classes, in their applications, state that it would be injurious to their personal interests? Why don't the money-changers and the attorneys of these great trusts and corporations write in their applications that the success of the Chicago ticket would be injurious to their personal interests? [Applause.]

Why Farmers Want Gold.

"They want it understood that the laboring man is influenced by personal interests, but these great leaders of the gold standard are simply interested in the public weal. There is a great difference between those who advocate bimetallism and those who advocate a gold standard. Ask a farmer why he wants bimetallism and he says because it would be good for him. He is not worrying about somebody else. He has troubles enough of his own. It is the same with a laboring man or business man or professional man. They say they cannot prosper unless the great producing classes on which everything rests also prosper. They all want bimetallism because it is good for themselves as well as for the mass of the people. As a financier he favors the gold standard. Will he tell you because it is good for him? You never heard one of them say it. [Laughter.] They want something that will help somebody else. They say they want it so that the farmer when he gets a dollar—when he gets a dollar—[Great laughter] will get a good dollar. They want it because it is good for somebody else. Tell them that these people whose interests they plead are willing to risk effects of bimetallism. They rise to the full height of their moral structure, and say: 'Shall we let these people hurt themselves? [Great laughter.] We will ram the gold standard down their throats whether they want it or not, because we love them better than ourselves.' [Great laughter.]

"When you find a man that is always feeling for your watch, see that he does not reach you. [Great laughter.] I am afraid some of our opponents add the crime of hypocrisy to the sin of avarice. There are principles which underlie the money question, principles which you must understand before you can enter into a discussion of the money question, and the first great principle is that the value of a dollar depends on the number of dollars. You have to learn that scarce money means dear money, and that you can change the purchasing power of a dollar whenever you change the number of dollars. Our opponents dispute this—some of them. But no writer on political economy will tell you that volume is immaterial. Now, if the value of the dollar depends on the number of dollars, then the number of dollars becomes an important matter. How can you raise the purchasing power of a dollar? By legislating some of the dollars out of existence. Let your demand for money increase more rapidly than the supply of money, and dollars will rise in their purchasing power. Dollars are the creatures of law. No dollar can get into circulation except through the channels of legislation. I know that there are some people who say that the Government has not anything to do with money; that money exists independent of legislation.

What Makes Dollars Money.

"But I repeat the assertion that there is not a dollar in existence in this country to-day except the dollar which finds its authority in the "Be it enacted" of the Government. [Applause.] Now, my friends, I assert that when the Government prohibits the making of a dollar by an individual, then the Government assumes the solemn duty of creating enough dollars for the people to do business with. [Applause.] You tell me that the Government ought to keep the individual from creating dollars for his own use, and then refuse to create dollars which he needs. My friends, that doctrine has not any support outside of Wall Street. [Applause.] No man dares to defend that doctrine before a company like this or before any promiscuous parties, and yet the very people who invoked the law of 1873 to strike down a part of the people's money now deny the right of the people to invoke the law to replenish the currency of the Nation. [Cheers.] I know that whenever we express an opinion on the money question that we subject ourselves to the contempt of the New-York financiers. But, my friends, when I have read their ideas on the money question and the ideas of every one else on that subject I am constrained to believe there is only one passage in the Scripture with which they are familiar, and that is the passage which says that a great many years ago certain wise men came from the East. [Great laughter and applause.]

"They think that they have been coming from that direction ever since. [Laughter and applause.] Now, my friends, if the purchasing power of a dollar is important, then the volume of money is important, and if the volume of money is important, then it becomes important who shall determine the value of money. On this money question there are two sides: There are some who are injured by a rising dollar. If the people who profit as the dollar goes up are in control of the Government, you will find that your legislative halls will be turned into places for the fattening of dollars. If the people who do not want the dollars to get too large or too high priced expect to protect themselves they can only do it by having those men for their officials who believe that the people should have enough money to carry on the business of the country. [Great applause.]

Conspiracy of Money Changers.

"There are some people who are peculiarly benefited by the gold standard. You can not protest we need more money and then prove your sincerity by joining with those who would transfer the power to determine how much money we need over into the hands of those who profit by the destruction of prices and by the increase in the value of their notes and mortgages. Not one of these who are benefited by a gold standard ever gives his own benefit as his reason for the love of the system. [Cries of "That's right."] There is a conspiracy among the money changers to enslave the producers of wealth. It is an international conspiracy, entered into by men who love the dollars and the denomination of foreign nations better than they love our flag. [Great applause.] We do not like to be called anarchists, but I would rather be what our opponents call an Anarchist than to confess that 70,000,000 of people are not able to attend to their own business. Some of them are now leaving the Democratic Party, they say for the country's good, but I believe that they have left the party for the party's good. [Great applause.]

"We can't build a wall to keep anybody from getting out of the Democratic Party, because then nobody outside could get in. All we ask is that when a man leaves the Democratic Party he shall have a reason that emanates from the head or the heart, and not one tucked away in a pocketbook. [Great applause.] We expect some men to leave the Democratic Party. We could have kept them in had we wanted to, if we had made the platform to mean nothing. [Applause.] If the Democratic platform on the money question had been what our opponents wanted it, it would have been just like the Republican platform, because both would have been frauds. [Great applause.] The very parts of that platform which have been most hateful to the men who have used the Democratic Party for private gain, and their country for public plunder, are the nearest parts to the masses of the American people. [Great applause.] We expected some of them to go. We knew some of our Generals would go. But we knew that battles are won by the fighting of private soldiers more than by the fighting of Generals. We were willing to draw up our army on one side and let our opponents draw up theirs on the other, and then we were willing to give them all our Generals if they gave us all their soldiers. [Great applause.]

"We are not losing anybody from our party except the great, big Democrats, [laughter,] and don't you know when a great, big Democrat breaks into the Republican Party he makes a hole so big that a great many little Republicans can run out. [Laughter and tremendous applause.] They say that Democrats can't read or write. But we are good at figures, and if we get sixteen Republicans in exchange for every one Democrat we will win. [Laughter.] The only trouble is that in a little while we will have all their people, and then, of course, we won't have to lose any more. We can't have their moral support, but we will get along without their immoral incubus also. [Laughter.] We won't have their approval, but it is an awfully high-priced approval anyhow to buy in these hard times under a gold standard. [Great laughter and applause.]

TALKS ABOUT POLITICIANS.

Has No Use for Those Who Want to Think for Everybody.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 3.—The presence in South Bend of William Jennings Bryan was made the occasion of a Democratic rally to-night in a spacious open square known as "The Government Lot." Like the open-air meetings at Columbus and Toledo this week, the affair was remarkable in the vast concourse of people that gathered to hear the Democratic nominee speak. With the thousands of excursionists who came from many points in Indiana and Michigan to augment the presence of interested townspeople, the crowd is believed to have numbered 25,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were escorted to the scene of the meeting by a number of local and visiting silver clubs. Benjamin Shively, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, and Senator Blackburn of Kentucky were on the speakers' stand. George Feldman, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, opened the meeting and was followed by Mr. Shively, who presented Mr. Bryan. There was almost a panic just after Mr. Bryan began, owing to the attempts of those who came late to get into positions near enough to hear. Mr. Bryan was obliged to pause, and Mr. Shively, realizing the serious aspect of affairs, began addressing the people in calm, clear tones, begging for order. His words brought the audience to its senses, and Mr. Bryan went on. When the cheering that greeted him had ceased, Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"About a year ago I had the privilege of visiting this city as a guest and at the invitation of your townsman who was then representing this district in Congress. It gratifies me very much upon this, my second visit, to find him the candidate of our party for Governor of the State of Indiana. I am glad to greet again the people of this city, and in the short time that I may be able to speak to you I desire to discuss that question which is uppermost in the minds of all of you—the money question. If I should attempt to discuss any other issue, I am sure that I would not be able to interest you so well as if I devote my entire time to the subject of free coinage and how it is to affect your interest.

Money Question Not Complicated.

"Our opponents are in the habit of declaring the money question too deep to be considered by the masses of the people. Our form of government is based upon the theory that the American people have not only the patriotism, but the intelligence necessary to sit in judgment upon any question which can arise. [Applause.] When I find a man who says the money question is too complicated for you, I generally find a man who says that it is just about complicated enough for him. [Laughter.]

"When you find a man who says the money question is too deep for you, I find a man who says it is just about deep enough for himself; and when I find a man who does not want you to bother yourself about such questions, I find a man who is willing to take upon his shoulders the burden of doing your thinking and your acting on all political questions. I have found that a man who assumes to be so much better than others that he is able to relieve them from all the responsibilities of citizenship is the man who cannot be trusted to look out for any one except himself. [Applause.] A person who has so high an opinion of himself as to think that he only can act intelligently upon the money question is generally a man who thinks his own interests are so much superior to the interests of anybody else that any one's interests but his own are not to be considered on any legislation upon the money question. I want to argue this question upon the theory that you are able to decide for yourself how this question affects you. I want to talk about some questions which are asked, in order that you may better answer them in your conversations with your neighbors.

Argues for Bimetallism.

"I suppose there are several different classes of people here to-night. There may be those who believe in a gold standard because they are peculiarly benefited by rising dollars. If there are such I am not very hopeful of bringing them to bimetallism. I have learned that as a rule people are inclined to judge others by themselves, and when they find that a thing is good for themselves they take it for granted that the thing is good for others, and when a man makes up his mind that a gold standard is good for himself he is generally willing to take it for granted that it is good for everybody else."

MICHIGAN PEOPLE SEE MR. BRYAN.

He Makes a Number of Short Speeches to Them.

STURGIS, Mich., Sept. 3.—W. J. Bryan made his first sally into Michigan to-day in continuation of his westward journey. It was raining when he left the Boody House, in Toledo, and the weather did not improve as his journey progressed. At 5:40 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and J. W. Cutright, the candidate's private secretary, left Toledo for Elkhart, Ind., over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. With them in the rear car of the train were Austin H. Whiting, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, who was with Mr. Bryan in Congress; Timothy Tarsney, the Michigan colleague of the candidate, and a reception committee from Elkhart. Mr. Bryan made his first bow to a Michigan audience at Blissfield, where 500 enthusiastic people had gathered. Adrian, with a quota of 1,500 people and a brass band, seconded the Michigan welcome in a hearty manner, and secured a few remarks from the candidate.

The skies had cleared somewhat, but the air had become raw when Mr. Bryan reached Hudson, and many of the thousand people there were wearing mackintoshes and overcoats. Mr. Bryan's voice suffered from the change in the temperature, and he seemed to have a cold. He made a little speech at Hudson and was liberally applauded.

Hillsdale, the next stop, turned out another big crowd which was highly enthusiastic, and another little speech was given. Charles R. Sligh, the fusion candidate for Governor of Michigan, who joined Mr. Bryan at Toledo, left him at Hillsdale. A large number of those in the crowd at Jonesville were women. The train stopped a hundred yards short of where the crowd was, and men, women, and children made a wild break for the rear car, without regard for appearances, the women scrambling up embankments and down again in their endeavor to get near the candidate. Mr. Bryan shook hands with a number of people. Another race for vantage occurred at Quincy, Mich., where the train also stopped short. Women led the men in the contest and joined in the cheering. No opportunity to make a speech was given Mr. Bryan at Coldwater, Mich.

The jam of the people around the rear of the train was dense. People pushed, jostled, and fought to get near Mr. Bryan. They wanted to see Mrs. Bryan. When she was introduced three hearty cheers were given. Mrs. Bryan distributed flowers from the bouquets presented to her along the route.

Mr. Bryan reached Sturgis at 11:25, and found here a special train to take him to Elkhart.

LINCOLN WILL WELCOME HIM.

Great Preparations for Candidate Bryan's Home Coming.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 3.—Arrangements for the home coming of W. J. Bryan and the reception of the Silver Notification Committee are under way. It is probable that the Notification Committee will reach Lincoln ahead of the Democratic candidate, and the local Bryan Club will provide for its entertainment. It is now almost definitely known that Senator Teller will be present, and aside from the notification speech proper of Judge Grant, will deliver the principal address. There will be no local speakers, as at first arranged. It was announced some days ago that Senator Teller could not be present, but the local committee has received assurances that he will be here, coming directly from Illinois at Mr. Bryan's personal request. The demonstration, while not on the elaborate scale which followed Mr. Bryan's return after his nomination, promises to be enthusiastic

MR. SEWALL'S ATTITUDE.

In a Letter He Seems to Authorize Fusion on Electors.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee recently wrote Mr. Arthur Sewall stating that many Democrats throughout the country, and especially throughout the West, were objecting to fusion with the Populists on Electoral tickets, for the reason that they did not wish to be disloyal to Mr. Sewall. In reply to Senator Jones Mr. Sewall forwarded the following copy of a letter written to Mr. Bryan:

BATH, Me., July 25, 1896.

The Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:

My Dear Mr. Bryan: In view of the action of the St. Louis Convention to-day, I cannot refrain from giving you my thoughts on the situation.

My advices are that you have been nominated as candidate for President and Mr. Watson for Vice President. I also learn through press dispatches that you are somewhat undecided whether you ought to accept or decline. Now, I desire to say to you, with the utmost frankness and good feeling, that you must not allow any personal consideration for me to influence you in your action.

I desire that you will do just what you believe is best for the success of the head of the ticket. The principles we are fighting for are so paramount to any personal considerations that the latter should not have any weight or influence whatever in your action.

I cannot for a moment allow myself to be a factor in any action on your part that would in the slightest degree hazard an Electoral vote for you.

With kind regards to Mrs. Bryan, believe me your sincere friend, ARTHUR SEWALL.

Chairman Jones, referring to the foregoing letter, said: "The talk about the retirement of our candidate for Vice President is too absurd to be seriously considered. Mr. Sewall's letter, written just after the nomination of Mr. Bryan by the St. Louis Convention, is a splendid illustration of his loyalty to his associate on the Democratic National ticket. He sees no embarrassment whatever in Mr. Bryan's nomination for President by another party and upon another ticket, but believes it to be an important step toward certain victory for the silver cause. It is a complete answer to efforts of the gold Democrats to create the impression that Mr. Sewall will retire in any circumstances to say that the Democratic Party and its National organization are just as loyal to Mr. Sewall as he himself is to Mr. Bryan and the great cause of the common people."

WISCONSIN'S TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

A Fusion of Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—The triple political alliance in Wisconsin was consummated in every detail to-day. Judge Morrow, Chairman of the Democratic Fusion Conference Committee, notified the Republican Silver Party this morning that under no circumstances would the Democratic State Convention indorse its nominee, Rublee A. Cole, for Lieutenant Governor. Cole, he said, was an aggressive place seeker, who had held 125 proxies in the Silver Convention out of 216 votes, and practically had nominated himself. It was pointed out, also, that to prevent all interference, Cole had adjourned his convention sine die last night, after having, as a still further affront, nominated Dr. Powell for Secretary of State, against the fusion agreement.

The silver leaders, in response to Judge Morrow's demand, reconvened the convention this afternoon. Cole was withdrawn as the silver nominee, and the name of H. H. Hoard of Waupun substituted. The Democrats then completed the ticket by the nomination of William F. Pierdorff for State Treasurer, F. M. Cleary for Superintendent of Schools, and Charles Clark for Railway Commissioner, and then adjourned.

The Populists and silver people indorsed the ticket as nominated by the Democrats and also adjourned.

NOMINEES OF REPUBLICANS

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS IN THE CITY.

Lemuel E. Quigg, Richard C. Shannon, and John Murray Mitchell Renominated—Clarence W. Meade Selected in the Tenth District—Several Conventions Adjourned—Mr. Platt Disappoints Wilbur F. Wakeman—The Gatherings Harmonious.

Conventions were held last night by the Republicans in the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Congressional Districts for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress.

In the Tenth District the convention adjourned until Sept. 11, without making a nomination. In the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts the conventions adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. The Fifteenth District Convention adjourned until Sept. 17. In the other districts nominations were made as follows:

District.	
8—*John M. Mitchell.	District.
10—Clarence W. Meade.	13—*Richard C. Shannon.
*Renominated.	14—*Lemuel E. Quigg.

Lemuel E. Quigg Renominated.

The convention for the Fourteenth District met in Columbus Hall, in West Sixtieth Street, and renominated Lemuel E. Quigg. Hiland Flowers, who was also a candidate, had no chance for the nomination. Both Edward Lauterbach and Mr. Gruber were delegates to the convention.

John Reisenweber called the convention to order, and Mr. Gruber was elected temporary Chairman amid much applause. Three temporary Secretaries were also elected. The convention went on without electing permanent officers until near the end, when the temporary officers were made permanent.

The calling of the roll of about 700 delegates and the substitution of men in the places of absentees took up much time, but the convention amused itself by cheering for Messrs. Quigg and Gruber. On one occasion, when a certain number of delegates had almost shouted themselves hoarse with cheering, Mr. Gruber remarked: "From the manner in which they are applauding and cheering one would think that they already had the places."

This raised a general laugh, and then one of the gentlemen referred to cried out: "We'll get them, you bet."

There were contests in only two election districts, and a Committee on Contested Seats was appointed. The business of the convention went on without interruption, and when, after the nomination of Mr. Quigg, the committee was ready to report, it was discharged without a hearing. One delegate moved to give all the committeemen yellow jackets.

The resolutions prepared by the Committee on Resolutions pledged the Republicans of the Fourteenth Congressional District to the support of the Republican Presidential candidates, and expressed gratification at the nomination of Frank S. Black for Governor and of Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor.

The resolutions further asked the support of their fellow-citizens for the candidate of the convention to Congress, to the end that a vote in the National Legislature might be assured against every proposition that looked to the corruption of the currency, whether by free coinage of silver or by any other measures that undertook to make a dollar of American money anything else than 100 cents. The resolutions further called attention to the fact that the election of a majority in Congress on which absolute reliance could be placed for the defense of the gold standard was not less important than the election of a President.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Julius M. Mayer nominated Mr. Quigg in a long speech, which the delegates frequently begged him to cut short. The nomination was received with applause that rang through the hall, and then Edward Lauterbach, in another speech, seconded the nomination, and paid a warm tribute to Mr. Quigg's honesty, industry, and ability.

E. R. Lynn also seconded the nomination; so did Oscar Hoffstadt, who said he had received a circular against Mr. Quigg from some person that he did not want to name, but he hoped still to see that gentleman work hard for Mr. Quigg, and Mr. Flowers vote for him.

Hiland Flowers, who was a delegate, rose to speak, and was repeatedly called to the platform, but refused. He looked worried, and said that he did not "love Mr. Quigg more, but the Republican Party more." He did "not care for Mr. Quigg," he said, but would vote for him.

Some of the delegates cried "shame" to Mr. Hiland, and then Mr. Quigg was nominated by a unanimous viva voce vote, and the hall rang with cheers.

A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Quigg of the nomination. Mr. Quigg was near by, and in a couple of minutes he was escorted in and delivered a speech of thanks.

John Murray Mitchell Again Chosen.

In the Eighth District the convention was a quiet one, and John Murray Mitchell was renominated.

The convention was held at 119 East Eleventh Street and was called to order by ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott. Clarence W. Bowen was elected Chairman and W. W. Whitney was made Secretary.

Rufus Livermore presented the name of John Murray Mitchell, and no others were offered. The Secretary was directed to cast one vote for Mr. Mitchell.

A resolution was adopted instructing the nominee to use his best efforts to secure the passage of a bill by Congress compelling all United States Government contractors to employ none but citizens of the United States on public work.

In the Ninth District the convention, which was held in Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, was organized with Otto A. Rosalsky as Chairman, and then adjourned until Sept. 11.

No contest developed last night, but there is sure to be one when the convention gets to work. The sentiment in the district seems to be in favor of indorsing Timothy J. Campbell, on an independent ticket, but there is nevertheless a feeling among some of the Republicans that they can elect a Congressman in this district for the first time, on account of the defections from the Democratic ranks caused by the financial question.

Clarence W. Meade was nominated in the Tenth District. The convention was held in Caledonia Hall, on Jackson Square, and was called to order by George B. Deane.

Frederick S. Gibbs was made temporary Chairman, and each Assembly district was represented in the list of Secretaries. The roll call developed the fact that among the delegates were a Theodore Roosevelt, a Daniel McKinley, a George Greenback, and a Silverman. There was much fun during the call of names. Everybody was as happy as could be, and when the roll call was completed everybody agreed that Dr. Elisha M. Fisher should be permanent Chairman. He took the chair just as gracefully as Mr. Gibbs retired from it.

Then William Halpin nominated Clarence W. Meade for Congress. Representatives of the various Assembly districts seconded the nomination, and it was made unanimous.

After the nomination Mr. Meade was escorted into the hall, and after he had told the convention how, if he was elected, he would vote for gold and protection, the convention adjourned.

The convention in the Eleventh District met in Progress Hall, 28 Avenue A, and elected ex-Judge Botty temporary and permanent Chairman. There were no contests, and after organizing the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

While there were no names mentioned, it is believed that Ferdinand Eidman, who was defeated in the district two years ago by Congressman Sulzer, will be the nominee. Mr. Sulzer won by only 684 votes then, and, as the sentiment of the Germans in the district, who are the prevailing force, is largely in favor of sound money, the Republicans think that they can win this year.

W. F. Wakeman's Hopes Upset.

The convention in the Twelfth District seemed harmonious enough on the surface, but it was disturbed to its depths, and the calm only concealed the wreck of political hopes.

A large number of delegates were present at the convention, which was held in Columbia Hall, 52 Lexington Avenue. Amasa Thornton was elected Chairman. The meeting lasted only about fifteen minutes, and adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

This much appeared on the surface. It was learned, however, that Mr. Platt's hand had changed all the plans that had been laid for the convention, and directed what little was done last night.

Wilbur F. Wakeman seemed to have been in the lead for the nomination. The matter was considered as practically settled by his friends. But he had made himself obnoxious to Mr. Platt by a steady opposition to the party "boss," and equally steady adherence to the Milholland faction.

When the convention assembled last night Mr. Platt was ready for his revenge. The convention was absolutely controlled by his followers, and Mr. Wakeman's political hopes were disappointed.

It is thought that Mr. Platt wanted to show his strength, and that he is waiting for Cornelius N. Bliss or some one else to ask him for the nomination, coupled, of course, with certain conditions.

Selected Mr. Shannon.

The convention in the Thirteenth District was held in Lyric Hall, 623 Sixth Avenue. Charles K. Lexow of the Twenty-second Assembly District was made Chairman and Dr. J. B. Hasslinger Secretary.

Dr. E. Valentine Buck offered a resolution commending the demand for a free circulation of dollars of a full and equal value, a tariff to provide sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the Government, and protection to the workingmen. It was adopted.

James W. Perry moved the nomination of Congressman Richard C. Shannon. By a unanimous vote the Secretary cast one ballot for Mr. Shannon, and a committee was appointed to notify him of his nomination.

The Fifteenth District Convention met last night at Renwick Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and adjourned to Sept. 17 at 8 P. M.

Sixteenth District Delegates.

Republican conventions were held in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District and the part of the Thirty-fourth District above the Harlem River last night to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention for the Sixteenth Congressional District, the time and place of which is not yet known. In the Thirty-fourth Assembly District the following delegates were elected: C. A. Vunner, Jr., John Johnson, and Frank H. Scaraefield. These are Platt men and are in favor of the renomination of Benjamin E. Fairchild. No instructions were given, but resolutions were adopted in favor of Mr. Fairchild. In the Thirty-fifth Assembly District Convention, which was held at the Suburban Club in Tremont, the following anti-Platt ticket was selected by a vote of 107 to 66: Benjamin F. Gerding, E. J. Tucker, Harry W. Linson, J. E. Eustis, and Walter Cox.

NO FUSION FOR ALABAMA POPS.

They Select a Full Number of Electors.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 3.—The Populist State Committee, which met here to-day, tabled the proposition of a few members who urged dilatory tactics awaiting an offer from the Democrats for a division of the Electoral ticket, and selected a straight Bryan and Watson Electoral ticket, as follows: Electors at Large, J. H. Harris of Chambers and S. A. Hobson of Tuskaloosa; First District, A. B. Gaston, of Mobile; Second, W. S. Reese, Jr., Montgomery, Third, J. G. Searcey of Barbour; Fourth, Thomas L. Harvey of Calhoun; Fifth, Edmund B. Langley of Tallapoosa; Sixth, H. H. Gaines of Walker; Seventh, W. M. Coleman of Marshall; Eighth, T. B. Bickley of Colbert; Ninth, Nelson Fuller of Bibb.

The following Presidential Campaign Committee was appointed: G. B. Deans of Shelby, Chairman; R. A. Lee of Evergreen, Judge Zell Gaston of Greenville, T. W. Powell of Cullman, J. A. Bingham of Talladega, J. T. Sugart of Birmingham. The Electoral ticket is composed of men who would vote for McKinley before they would vote for the Democratic ticket.

The Republican State Committee, which met here to-day, instructed Chairman William Vaughan to appoint a Campaign Committee which shall be authorized to appoint an Advisory Committee with plenary powers. The Advisory Committee will decide the course of the Presidential campaign. The Republicans are undecided whether to keep their Electoral ticket in the field or to take it down and support the sound-money Democratic ticket. Sentiment is largely in favor of the latter move. It is already assured that the Republicans will support sound-money Democratic Congressional nominees.

M. W. HOWARD RENOMINATED.

He Is the Author of "If Christ Came to Congress."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 3.—The Seventh Alabama Populist District Convention to-day renominated Congressman M. W. Howard. He is the celebrated author of "If Christ Came to Congress" and has several times caused a sensation in the political world. In accepting the nomination he gave a hearty indorsement to the Bryan and Watson ticket, saying that the only way in which the Populists could be induced to vote with the Democrats was by the substitution of Watson for Sewall. If this is not done, he says, the Populists will repudiate Democracy. Howard is one of the strongest Populists in Alabama. His indorsement of the Bryan and Watson ticket carries much weight.

W. M. Brewer of Lowndes County was nominated for Congress over ex-Congressman Cobb by the Fifth District Democratic Convention at Goodwater to-day on the two hundred and sixty-ninth ballot. He has been a sound-money man.

ARRESTED MAN FALLS DEAD.

Charges that Policeman Rooney Struck Thompson Repeatedly.

Three men got into a dispute at the northwest corner of Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue about 10 o'clock last night. Policeman Rooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station attempted to disperse them, and two went away, but Denis Thompson, twenty-three years old, a truck driver of 231 West Thirty-first Street, became abusive, and ran into a saloon, at 395 Seventh Avenue. Rooney pursued him, but when he grabbed him Thompson fell helplessly to the sidewalk, with the policeman's arms about him. He had a ghastly look in his face, and was unconscious.

When an ambulance arrived he was dead. The body was removed to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, and the Coroner was notified.

Policeman John Thompson of the West Twentieth Street Station, a brother of the dead man, said that he was a hard-working, temperate fellow, and never had any physical trouble from which he should die so suddenly.

Policeman Rooney has been in the department six years. Coroner Hoeber this morning ordered his arrest, statements having been made under oath that he repeatedly struck Thompson across the chest.

An Impossible Son-in-Law.

From Harper's Magazine.

A great French lady once received a call in her country house from a young man who was under investigation as an aspirant for the hand of her granddaughter. She watched the suitor as he drove up the avenue in his dogcart, and, observing that his back was bent, and that the reins were loosely held in both hands, she set him down at once as a parvenu.

REV. DR. HAMLIN'S CHARGES

EIGHTY-FIVE DRUNKEN CONGRESSMEN IN ONE DAY.

The Prohibition Candidate for Congress in the Tenth New-York District Makes Serious Accusations in His Letter of Acceptance—Will Not Go into Details, but Is Satisfied of the Truth of His Statement.

"Indeed, when I remember that eighty-five drunken Congressmen have been seen staggering across the floor of the House in a single day, and when I consider how dangerous it is to 'have such men help to make laws for and control the destiny of 80,000,000 people,' I am persuaded that reform is sadly needed at this point."

The Rev. Fletcher Hamlin, D. D., pastor of the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, made and adheres to this statement.

Dr. Hamlin is a well-known and ardent churchman and Prohibitionist.

He was notified Aug. 29 by George Gethin, Chairman, and F. J. Crapp, Secretary, that at a Congressional convention of the Prohibition Party he had been nominated as candidate for member of Congress for the Tenth Congressional District.

In his letter of acceptance, dated Sept. 1, Dr. Hamlin presented the statement which indicts one-fourth of the lower house of Congress.

Dr. Hamlin was seen at his home, 357 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He without hesitation acknowledged that he wrote the paragraph referred to, and said that he had nothing to retract, adding that there was nothing new in the accusation, as it had appeared in a public way at least once before.

"Dr. Hamlin," asked the reporter, "will you inform the public who those eighty-five drunken Congressmen were and what day their condition was observed?"

"I do not," replied Dr. Hamlin, "propose to bring out names at present. It's a fact, however, though I never take upon myself to attack a man personally. It is not a nice thing to do."

"Will you not approximate the date? What Congress was it?"

"I will make no statement. What I have said is sufficiently explicit. I have regard for the feelings of the friends of the men I allude to. I could, however, approximate the date, but I decline to do so."

"You are specific as to numbers, doctor; why should it not be 80 or 90?"

"Well, there were 85."

"By actual count?"

"According to my ideas; it could not be stated as a fact unless it was so."

"Were they counted by you or under your own personal observation?"

"They were counted."

"Then you make the statement on your own personal responsibility?"

"I do."

"Will you name one of the 85?"

"No; it is not necessary."

"And the congress?"

"I do not care to be specific about that."

"Or, to classify them politically?"

"Oh, no."

"But you adhere to the statement?"

"I made that statement."

"And you do not care or propose to be circumstantial about it?"

"I decline to name individuals or parties, or the year, but I certainly adhere to my statement."

"You have doubtless reflected, Dr. Hamlin, that your assertion will provoke criticism, and that if you do not mention names an attempt will be made to differentiate as between sober and intemperate Congressmen?"

"I fully weighed what I said before writing it, and will meet any situation that the statement will create."

In the letter of acceptance Dr. Hamlin asserted that every year there is "an annual leakage of $1,200,000,000 in money alone," and that 100,000 souls are damned by liquor. He explained that the workingmen spend $800,000,000 of this sum on rum, and the rest of the drinking population $400,000,000.

Dr. Hamlin's letter of acceptance concludes with:

"Believing that the Prohibition Party, with its single issue, is God's chosen agency for rousing the Christian Church from its appalling lethargy on this question, and for ushering in the day when this accursed traffic in strong drink shall 'perish from the earth' and 'hard times come again no more,' I cheerfully accept the tendered nomination."

Of the prospects of the Prohibition Party in this State at the coming election, Dr. Hamlin said last night that it would doubtless poll a larger vote because of the disgust many felt at the hypocrisy of the Raines liquor-tax law and the "hotels" that had sprung from it.

The candidate of the Prohibition Party in the Eighth Congressional District is James Clell Witter, editor of The Art Journal. In his letter of acceptance Mr. Witter says:

"I also consider it a greater honor to be the nominee of a party hopelessly (at present) in the minority, but with its feet planted firmly upon an eternal principle of right, than to be elected by a party sunken to its eyebrows in the quagmire of political corruption, resulting from a 'mixture' of rum and selfishness."

VERMONT SWEPT VERY CLEAN.

Grout Has a Clear Majority for Governor of 37,345.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 3.—The returns of yesterday's election which have been received from every town and city in the State, most of them coming direct from the Town Clerks, give the following results:

For Governor—Grout, (Rep.,) 53,396; Jackson, (Dem.,) 14,905; Battell, (Pop.,) 631; Whittemer, (Proh.,) 525. Grout's plurality, 38,491; majority over all, 37,345.

The vote in the whole State in 1892 was: Fuller, (Rep.,) 38,918; Smalley, (Dem.,) 19,216; all others, 1,756. Fuller's plurality, 19,702; majority over all, 17,946.

The Republicans make a gain of 108 per cent. in their majority over that of 1892. The gain in the Republican vote is 37 per cent., while the loss in the Democratic vote is 22½ per cent.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 3.—Thomas B. Reed said of the election in Vermont: "I am not surprised at the result of the election. We shall have similar results in Maine and also in the West after the full discussion that will be given to the questions which are now before the people. It has never seemed to me that there would be much doubt about the outcome."

West Virginia Sound-Money Democrats.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer, (Rep.)

That the organization effected in the Opera House will prove a potent factor in the campaign in this State cannot be doubted. No effort to belittle the movement, no amount of sneering from the Popocratic organs and leaders, no amount of abuse will swerve it from its purpose. It will accomplish the good it desires to accomplish, and will do its part to save the country at a critical time, just as on another occasion the patriots of the Democratic Party joined in the work of rescue when the National life was threatened.

Here's the letter of a reputable business man who has been one of the

HAY FEVER EXILES

for fourteen years. Why do you sniffle and sneeze when BOOTH'S "HYOMEI," at the cost of $1.00, will cure you?

N. E. COR. 1ST AND K STS., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1896.

Dear Sir:

I wish to add my testimonial in regard to your HYOMEI for the relief it has given me in Hay Fever. I have had it fourteen years, coming on every 15th or 20th of August and lasting till frost came. Tried the mountains and seashore and every known remedy advertised, but never found anything like your HYOMEI to give immediate relief.

AN ASTOR THOROUGHFARE

TO BE CUT WEST OF WALDORF AND SCHERMERHORN.

Value of the Land That Will Be Taken, Running from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, Not Far from $400,000—Dwellings to be Removed and an Eight-Story Office Building to be Erected—Plans on a Magnificent Scale.

A new street will be added to the city within the coming year in connection with the Astor hotel improvements at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. The westerly line of the Waldorf and Schermerhorn Hotels is 350 feet from Fifth Avenue. It is intended to give them a westerly frontage. The new street will serve that purpose. Land to be thus dedicated to uses more or less public is worth not far from $400,000, for the new street will be 50 feet wide, and it will extend from Thirty-third Street to Thirty-fourth Street, a distance of 200 feet. Since the owners of the property are owners of the hotels, they think the sacrifice of dwelling rents which they have enjoyed will be more than offset by increased values of the hotels, which will then form a massive pile bounded on four sides by thoroughfares.

The new street will be highly ornamental. Astor holdings reach some distance westward beyond the outer line of the proposed street. Dwellings will be removed so that an eight-story office building, with stores, may fill the block. It will be 40 feet deep and constructed in architectural harmony with the two hotels. The street and office building will thus add a depth of 90 feet to the hotel group, whose avenue dimensions will be 200 feet, and which will reach westward 440 feet.

Ample and attractive store room will be provided in the new building, with the view of giving guests at the hotels opportunity to do some of their shopping without going far from home. John Jacob Astor's plans for a new building for stores and offices on Thirty-fourth Street, in the rear of the Schermerhorn, will be modified to conform to the new proposition. Excavation has nearly been completed for the building. The portion of the cavity needed for the street must be refilled unless the street can be supported by arches, leaving sub-surface space for various uses of the property. Such part as will not be restored shows depth and room for foundations as substantial as can be found anywhere.

George C. Boldt, manager of the Waldorf, and prospectively the representative of both owners of the Astor hotels, seems to have been instrumental in bringing about the plans, as now modified. He aspires to have charge of a hotel establishment of unsurpassed elegance, and this purpose has so thoroughly enlisted him that he is devoting himself to the surroundings, as well as to the hotel property. There will be nothing objectionable and everything attractive in both interior equipment and in outward view at the hotels, if his ingenuity can accomplish it. There seems to be no reason to doubt his ability in these respects, for he has evidently won entire approval for his plans from both of the owners with whom he has to deal.

Mr. Boldt said yesterday that the street would not be made until next year, since it would take until that time to complete the Schermerhorn. The opening of the street might be delayed until the office building approached completion. His impression was that application for the construction of the street need not be made to the city authorities, because all of the land taken would be private, and the owners intended to defray the expense. The purpose, he said, was to improve the neighborhood and to provide a street outlook for the rear of the hotels. Details were yet to be perfected, but the general plan would be carried out, even if it involved the perpetual maintenance of a private way. The public might of course have access to it, but doubtless under restrictions imposed to prevent annoyance to guests at the hotels or to tenants of the office building. He thought the main point had been settled in the decision to construct the street. Advice would doubtless be taken in the matter in order that the improvement might meet the ends for which it was designed.

The new street may bear a proprietary title, such as Astor Court or Waldorf Place.

The new ballroom at the Waldorf is nearly completed. It is 76 by 50 feet, finished in Louis XV. style, in cream and gold, with elaborate and tasteful frescoing on the ceiling. One end wall is built of mirrors 30 feet high. The room is separated by glass doors from the inner café, and when they are opened the entire floor, to the Winter garden, is thrown into one salon. In the Schermerhorn a ballroom 100 feet square, without a column to obstruct the view, is in course of construction. The double hotel will offer exceptional attractions to dancing parties, for there will be three ballrooms smaller than those mentioned.

A Rook Settlement.

From The Contemporary Review.

Having honored one of your trees by selecting it for their abode, and built their nests in it, they take everything else as it comes. They do not haggle with you as to observances, or split straws over the ethics of reciprocity. They have made their bed and intend to lie on it. The bargain is struck, "and there's an end on't." They did not come in a hurry or by mistake, and now that they have come they are going to stay. It is a robust philosophy this of the rook's. He does not expect more than he gets, but, content with very little, he protests against any nibbling at what he has.

Though your tenant, at your pleasure, he is also your neighbor, and never allows you to forget that in the country there are neighborly obligations on the one side as well as on the other, on yours as on his. He is perpetually reminding you—whenever he sees you, in fact—that you are to let him and his household alone; that you and yours may make any disturbance you like anywhere else, but that his tree is his tree, and you will please to let it alone, and respect such privacy as a tree top affords. When he catches sight of you far off he passes the remark to his wife, "There he is!" and she replies off-hand, "So he is!" And there the matter drops. But should you come under their tree, the conversation assumes quite another tone, and if we could only understand what birds say we should know what rooks think of the vulgar manners and lack of taste of those who go poking about the ground floor of a place that is already inhabited up above by a decent couple.

A Priest in Trouble.

A man in the garb of a Catholic clergyman who said he was Edward O'Dell, a priest lodging at 39 East Eighty-fifth Street, was arraigned in Yorkville Court shortly before noon yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. Policeman Eagan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who arrested O'Dell, said that the housekeeper of the Eighty-fifth Street house had called to him about 10 o'clock to take O'Dell out. He was greatly excited, and it seemed impossible to calm him, consequently the officer placed him under arrest.

O'Dell denied having taken any alcoholic stimulant. He said that he dined at a table d'hôte on Wednesday night and had a bottle of wine. On reaching his lodgings subsequently he found that his valuable gold watch had been stolen. "This," he said, "agitated me and made me very angry. I think I did create some disturbance." Magistrate Flammer then discharged O'Dell, who hurried out of court. He refused to talk to the reporters further than to say that he had given a fictitious name and that he would not have the case reported in the newspapers for anything.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S MISTAKE.

The ex-Slaveholders of the South of Honest Intent.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Mr. Bourke Cockran in his great speech in New-York in answer to Candidate Bryan made the mistake usually made by those who speak for the Southern people without understanding their sentiments and the conditions surrounding them. Mr. Cockran, in the course of his remarks, said:

> Men of New-York, toilers of America, guardians of your own homes, will you allow your rate of wages to be affected [cries of "Never! never!"] by any man who never has paid wages at all if he could get out of it? Will you submit to this conspiracy between the professional farmers, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbors—farmers who labor with their jaws, Populist agitators of the West and unreconciled slaveholders of the South? This is a conspiracy between professional farmers who want to pay low wages and the unreconciled slaveholder who would like to pay no wages at all.

Mr. Cockran has made a grievous blunder. The farmers of the South, the former slaveholders, if you please, are in the main honest, industrious men, and good, patriotic citizens. They have no more desire or purpose to repudiate their just obligations than Mr. Bourke Cockran or any other man in the North or New-England. They have worked and labored with a genuine heroism since the war to repair their shattered fortunes and make up for the millions of dollars destroyed when their slaves were liberated. They have applied themselves with the most tireless energy to recoup their losses, and have borne their burdens with the most manly fortitude. They have encountered the most discouraging conditions. Their labor has been turned by Republican extravagance and peculation into tribute to their more fortunate neighbors of the North and West.

They are and have always been Democrats, believing that Democracy was the sheet anchor of their liberties and a protection against the domination of the carpet-bagger and irresponsible negro.

On questions of National importance they are disposed to follow their leaders in politics with a supreme reliance that shows how thoroughly anxious and willing they are to do what is best for themselves and their country. They have followed their leaders for a quarter of a century when they taught the true principles of Democracy, and they cannot now, in a few weeks, or even months, be led to see that these same leaders who have deserted the teachings of the old Democracy and consorted with Populism and Socialism in the Chicago platform and candidates are misleading them and teaching doctrines that must inevitably return upon them to plague and harass them.

These farmers of the South are not in any conspiracy; they are simply following the men to whom they have always looked for advice and direction, and because their leaders have betrayed them and deserted the principles which they have always held dear, does not give any man, Democrat or Republican, the liberty to traduce or slander them.

They are being deceived by designing politicians who are holding out to them the alluring promises of relief from the hardships they have had to suffer during the war, and albeit many of them refuse to be thus fooled and deceived. The majority of them will follow blindly the name of Democracy because that name has been the rallying cry in their distress for more than a quarter of a century. It will require time and labor and education before they can see that it is a false standard set up by Altgeld, Tillman, and others who would destroy true Democracy so that red-handed disorder may have full sway; they are deceived by men who play upon the credulity of an honest and confiding people to maintain themselves in power and to enrich their friends.

But there will come a day of reckoning between this honest people who love truth and fair play, and who are quick to resent deception, and when it does Mr. Bourke Cockran will be given an object lesson of how quick the aroused conscience of the former slaveholder will relegate renegade leaders and punish demagogues and charlatans who have used them for selfish ends and individual aggrandizement.

When that time shall come, these honest yeomen of the South will find the old Democratic Party still living with its principles as pure and unmixed with isms as it was during the days of Jefferson and Jackson, and they will rally again to the standard which will be raised throughout the broad land by the patriots who shall meet at Indianapolis to renew allegiance to the faith of our fathers. That convention will stand for the best and truest manhood South, North, and West, and will draw to it after the spell of the demagogue has been dissipated by the voice of sense, honesty, and reason, all the better and truer men of the South whom Mr. Bourke Cockran, possibly without so intending, has traduced and misrepresented.

COOPER'S GOOD RACE.

Defeated a Fast Field in the Mile Event at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3.—The greatest honors of this year's Springfield bicycle meet have gone to two "Toms." Yesterday "Tom" Butler won handily from all the fliers in the half-mile and the mile international; to-day "Tom" Cooper had everything his own way, and surprised everybody by taking easily the half-mile open and the mile record race, the two big professional events.

Bald gave Cooper his hottest rub. That was in the half-mile open. From his $245 of prize winnings Cooper will have no difficulty in paying the fifty-dollar fine which Referee Robinson imposed upon him yesterday for fouling Bald. Every one was glad to see Sanger get at least a little something for his hard work during the "tourney." The third position that he took in the record race to-day was the only thing he touched. He seems to have lost partly because of bad handicapping, and partly because of poor judgment in measuring his field.

One of the surprises of the day was the taking by F. G. Hoyt of this city of second place—worth $100—in the mile record. Hoyt, only this season ranked as a professional, did brainy and brawny work. He foxily picked Cooper for a winner, and "hung to his rear wheel" with skill and grit that finished him ahead of Sanger and Butler.

The half-mile open was one of the best races of the tournament, and the manner in which Cooper pulled out ahead of a field in which were all the fastest cracks of America, excepting Bald, was most admirable. The speed of the race was particularly fast, and "Tom" Cooper crossed the tape in 1:00 1-5, which is the track record and also the mark in a scratch race. The fight between Cooper and Bald for first place was equaled by that between Zeigler and Cabanne for third. The money went to the Californian. Bald was rather more unfortunate than he was yesterday, for, besides taking second place in the half-mile open, he did nothing, having failed to qualify in the record race. Cabanne rode pluckily, and Arthur Gardner deserves considerable credit for the way in which he rode the half-mile handicap. He beat Sanger out from the scratch in good shape, and finished third in the fast time of 1:02 3-5.

Amateur honors were quite evenly divided between C. C. Ingraham, the Dixon (Ill.) man, and A. M. Curtis of Meriden, Conn. E. M. Blake of Keene, N. H., rode well in the half-mile handicap and won it.

In the record trials, Messrs. Ivers, Randenberg, and Munger, pedaling a triplet, covered the half mile with flying start in 0:33 2-5, thereby clipping numerous seconds from the record of 1:00 flat, as made in 1894 by Murphy, Kennedy, and Saunders.

The half-mile handicap (amateur) record was broken by E. M. Blake, who won his race in 1:00 3-5. The record heretofore was 1:01, made in 1895 by Frank Byrne at San José, Cal.

Taken as a whole, the tournament has been as completely a success as any ever held in the city. The races have been uniformly fast, considerably faster than those at Louisville. There have been no serious accidents. Summaries:

Half-Mile, Open.—Won by C. C. Ingraham of Dixon, Ill.; A. M. Curtis of Meriden, second; Joe Harrison of Asbury Park, N. J., third. Time—1:08.

Half-Mile, Handicap, Professional.—Won by W. F. Saunders of Boston, (50 yards;) George L. Bates of Springfield, (60 yards,) second; Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, (scratch,) third. Time—1:01 3-5.

Mile Record Race, Amateur.—Won by A. M. Curtis of Meriden; C. C. Ingraham, second; R. F. Ludwig of Chicopee, third. Time—2:08 1-5.

Mile Record, Professional.—Won by Tom Cooper of Detroit; F. C. Hoyt, Springfield, second; W. C. Sanger, third. Time—2:05 1-5.

Mile, 2:20 Class, Professional.—Won by H. D. Hutchins of Dorchester; Watson Coleman of Springfield, second; F. E. Wienig of Buffalo, third. Time—2:07 2-5.

Half-Mile, Handicap, Amateur.—Won by E. M. Blake of Keene, N. H., (15 yards;) W. L. Lewis of Westborough, Mass., (45 yards,) second; C. C. Ingraham of Dixon, Ill., (scratch,) third. Time—1:00 3-5.

Half Mile, Open, Professional.—Won by Tom Cooper of Detroit; E. C. Bald, second; Otto Ziegler, third. Time—1:00 1-5.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SHOOT FOR THE HILTON TROPHY

Washington Marksmen Won After a Close Competition with Georgia.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 3.—Those who were fortunate enough to see the close of the Hilton Trophy match at Sea Girt this afternoon will never forget the excitement occasioned by it. The teams from Georgia and the District of Columbia were the leaders, and interest centred almost entirely in them. The other competing teams had their followers during the early stages of the match, but when it was seen that they had little or no chance of winning they spent their time watching the work of the leading pair.

The Southerners and the Washington marksmen were tied, with a total of 1,010 points, in the 200, 500, and 600 yard ranges, but the match was decided and awarded to the latter team for having made the highest score on the longest range. The Georgians took their defeat good-naturedly, and were cheered over and over again for the good showing they made.

The day was anything but favorable for good shooting. A twenty-mile wind swept over the ranges from the south, making high scores almost next to an impossibility. Had the wind been steady the marksmen would not have minded it so much, but it came in gusts at times, and prevented the competitors from getting anything like correct "windage." The scores:

Regimental Inter-State Match.—First prize, Inter-State Trophy, $100; second, $50.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Skir- mish.	To- tal.
Third New-Jersey	214	188		860—1,262
Engineer Corps, District of Columbia	249	243		1,072—1,564
Sixth New-Jersey	204	188		762—1,154
First Battalion, Georgia Infantry	255	262		1,077—1,594
Second New-Jersey	226	225		857—1,308
Governor's Horse Guards, Atlanta	195	177		717—1,089
Twelfth Pennsylvania	233	224		772—1,229
Third Pennsylvania	202	199		910—1,311
Second Regiment, District of Columbia	216	223		858—1,292
First Pennsylvania	239	237		946—1,422
First Regiment, District of Columbia	216	184		874—1,274

Columbia Trophy, for New-Jersey National Guard only. Prize Columbia trophy and a medal to each member of the winning team.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	Skir- mish.	To- tal.
Third Regiment	151	141	141		860—1,293
Seventh Regiment	157	135	148		832—1,272
Sixth Regiment	153	152	155		760—1,222
Second Regiment	171	160	160		857—1,348

New-Jersey National Guard Match.—Prize, the New-Jersey National Guard Trophy and $50; second prize, $25, and a medal to each member of the winning team.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Skir- mish.	To- tal.
Seventh Regiment	214	194		832—1,240
Third Regiment	215	210		860—1,285
Sixth Regiment	205	208		702—1,175
Second Regiment	230	228		857—1,315

HILTON TROPHY MATCH.

Open to teams of twelve from the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, the National Guard, or uniformed militia of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia; also the regular army, the militia, the volunteers, and the navy of any country. The prize is a trophy presented by Henry Hilton of New-York, valued at $3,000; also a medal to each member of the winning team.

PENNSYLVANIA.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Private Mehard	30	30	38	
Capt. Smith	30	29	32	
Private Young	22	27	30	
Major Inness	28	28	29	
Sergt. Watkins	26	28	27	
Sergt. Cullen	29	29	29	
Sergt. Bergstresser	22	29	23	
Capt. Ludham	22	30	26	
Sergt. Lewars	21	33	22	
Private Stewart	24	30	22	
Sergt. Cooper	28	28	27	
Private Shonert	18	38	23	
	291	363	320—	974

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Private Scott	31	31	27
Corp. Wetherald	28	31	27
Corp. E. W. Scott	29	28	31
Sergt. Albertie	23	23	25
Sergt. Dickey	28	31	29
Lieut. Youngs	25	33	27
Lieut Laird	25	29	30
Corp. Bell	29	29	27
Corp. Cook	27	31	28
Sergt. Appleby	25	31	24
Lieut. Hutterley	26	30	30
Private Graham	26	31	28
	317	360	333—1,010

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sergt. Russell	27	32	29
Capt. Nutter	30	29	29
Lieut. Paine	29	29	27
Musician Harlow	30	31	25
Private Blake	29	30	29
Capt. Boardman	25	32	27
Sergt. Huddleson	17	27	28
Private Gillette	27	28	29
Private Bull	25	32	25
Sergt. Tomrose	19	24	18
Private Cooley	24	34	30
Lieut. Gibbs	22	32	32
	304	360	325— 989

GEORGIA.

Capt. Carln	32	33	29
Capt. Postell	30	30	28
Corp. Clark	30	32	27
Private Mercer	28	27	32
Private Wilson	26	28	25
Private Richmond	24	35	24
Sergt. Hunter	22	27	26
Private Miller	27	31	19
Private Fetzer	23	28	26
Sergt. Harrison	17	35	31
Private Austin	27	34	28
Lieut. Wilson	29	32	29
	316	370	324—1,010

NEW-JERSEY.

Capt. Spungsted	26	32	22
Capt. Fairhurst	29	28	25
Private Beck	27	29	22
Private Hayes	22	28	27
Capt. Graff	18	29	28
Private Hubshmidt	29	28	35
Capt. Goessen	23	30	30
Capt. Reid	23	29	23
Private Ranson	23	25	25
Private Deltrich	26	28	27
Gen. Howard	22	30	26
Col. Kuser	27	33	26
	291	349	306— 946

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Rome Factory Building Company, to acqure land in Rome and erect buildings for manufacturing purposes and to lease and sell the same; capital, $26,000. Directors—W. L. Kingsley, J. S. Hazelton, W. B. Johnson, C. C. Redd, E. J. Rowland, J. S. Wardwell, and John G. Bissell of Rome.

—The Central New-York Developing Company, with principal offices in Utica, to drill for oils, gases, and minerals, in this State; capital, $10,000. Directors—Patrick H. Foley, John H. McKiernan, and Elmer E. Parker of Utica.

—John Hofman Company of Rochester, to manufacture show cases and cabinet work; capital, $30,000. Directors—Samuel N. Oothout, John Hofman, and Broughan M. Allan of Rochester.

—The White Lake Granite Company of Northville, Fulton County, to quarry granite marble and other stone in Forestport, Oneida County; capital, $40,000. Directors—John A. Cole, James A. Cole of Northville, and Lucius N. Littiauer of Gloversville.

—The Becker & Wicksor Company, to manufacture general horse and stable furnishings in Buffalo; capital, $15,000. Directors—Henry Becker of Hamburg, John G. Wicksor, Joseph H. Fisher, and John M. Scheuerman of Buffalo.

—The Stability Investment Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate in Erie County; capital, $40,000. Directors—J. P. Heindell, E. J. Harrison of Buffalo, J. E. Thurston of Oil City, Penn., and others.

—The Merchants' Alliance of New-York City, to conduct a general collection and law business; capital, $10,000. Directors—Abraham A. Joseph, Samuel Wollheim, and James J. Delaney of New-York City.

—The New-York Typewriter Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Lee S. Barridge and Edward B. Hess of New-York City, and Joseph Stoughton of Yonkers.

EXCURSIONS.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION!
Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
EXCURSION TO
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO,
In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.
A special express train, with lunch car attached, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arriving in city about 9 P. M.
Fare for round trip, $2.25; Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

LABOR DAY.
Cook's Tours to Niagara, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, the Lakes, etc., INCLUDING HOTEL EXPENSES.
Three-day Trip to Niagara Falls, leaving September 5 ..... 14.50
Five-day Trip to St. Lawrence, Montreal, etc., leaving September 4... 30.00
PARTICULARS FROM
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1235 Broadway, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.
TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 9.30, 10, 11 A.M.; 1 P.M.; 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.30 P.M. foot 54th St. Brooklyn, 9.05, 9.55, 10.20, 11.20 A.M.; 12.20, 1.5, 2.0, 2.50, 3.50 P.M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.15, 10.45, 11.45 A.M. 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 4.15 P.M. Leave 125th St., E.R. (Port Morris), 9 A.M. 12 M., 3, P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M for 22d St. and Cortlandt St. 11.30 A.M., 1.2 M., 1 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P.M. for all landings. For 125th St. (Port Morris), 10.30 A.M.; 1.30, 6.30 P.M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; special parlor car 1:00 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R., every 20 minutes. Round trip 20 cents.
CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets 25 cents.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday.) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New-York, Debrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS. No more delightful trip than this for
LABOR DAY.
Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; to Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50.

NIAGARA FALLS
LABOR DAY EXCURSION $8 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE PICTURESQUE
ERIE R. R.
Tickets good going Saturday, Sept. 5, good returning, leaving Niagara Falls on or before Sept. 7, 1896.
Trains leave West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., 7:25 and 8:40 P. M.; Chambers St., 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 8:45 P. M.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

$8 TO NIAGARA FALLS
AND RETURN.
EXCURSION FOR LABOR DAY
VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
ON ALL TRAINS,
Saturday, September 5, 1896.
Trains leave New-York 9 A. M., 3:45, 7:30, and 8 P. M. Tickets good to return until Sept. 7, giving THREE entire days either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

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HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
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Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and junior departments limited. Commercial courses. Play ground. Gymnasium. Six boarding pupils. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Prin.

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A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room.
Reopens Oct. 1.

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270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

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30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES MOSES,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AV., N.Y. City.
Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) Intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1896.
NO. 336 WEST 29TH ST.
Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 15. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR
of
MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL
New-York City, 55 West 47th St., Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal Primary and advanced classes. Preparation for all colleges. A few boarding scholars taken. Reopens Sept. 30, 1896. Address to residence. House open after Sept. 14.

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823 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 63D ST.
A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH branches thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialities. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, and Needlework. 33d year begins Sept. 23.

Irving School, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D.—Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Scientific School. Primary and Intermediate Dep'ts; Gymnasium. Reopens Sept. 29th. Year book on request.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. For circulars and information, the Principal's address, until Sept. 16, is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st. Address, by letter, until September 15.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
34 WEST 40TH ST.
32d year begins Sept. 23.
Building now open from 9 to 12 daily.
Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)
280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.
Reopens Oct. 6th. 35 West 90th St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
52 East 80th St. Reopens Oct. 1.
Manual training under competent teachers.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
108 West 81st St. Primary; Intermediate; Academic. Class for Boys in the Primary Department.

Daheim Preparatory Institute, Boys, Girls; Boarders; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.
The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

New-York, New-York, 109 West 54th Street, 669 Madison Avenue.
The Ethical Culture Schoo's.
Two Kindergartens. Two Primary Departments, (one at each School.) Intermediate Department, for children of 10-14 years, at 109 West 54th St. All the regular school branches, and Manual Training, Art, Natural Science, Music, Foreign Languages, Unsectarian Moral Instruction.
College Preparatory, for boys and girls, at 669 Madison Av. Normal Course for Kindergartners.

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Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.
Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 29th.

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15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
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Oldest and best known school on the Hudson. Gymnasium newly refitted by Spalding. Scholarships. Primary department with separate military drill adapted to small boys.
References: Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hamilton W. Mable, L. H. D. For beautifully illustrated year book address
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MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Morristown, New-Jersey, will reopen September 23. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore Colleges. Music and Art. Resident native French and German teachers. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Boarding pupils, $700.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Prin., Albany, N. Y.

IF YOU ARE STILL IN DOUBT where to send your boy to school, write to us and see if we cannot meet your wishes.
BETTS ACADEMY, Stamford, Conn.

RECTORY SCHOOL (BOYS), NEW-MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn. Thorough preparatory work. Numbers limited. Healthful location. REV. H. L. EVEREST, M. A., Rector.

MISS BILLINGE'S SCHOOL For Young Girls, Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, N. Y. Will reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23. Prepares for College.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS INSTITUTE.
A DAY SCHOOL for young men; thorough instruction in bookkeeping, stenography, and all commercial branches at moderate cost; free use of gymnasium, library, &c.; term opens Wednesday, September 9, 1896. For prospectus, apply to B. A. BARLOW, Jr., Educational Director, 4th Av. and 23d St., New-York.

THE MASTERY OF GERMAN OR FRENCH IS of commercial value. Private lessons for business men. Prof. HEIDEMANN, 96 East 30th St.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y.U. Evening Law School (Formerly Metropolis Law School.) Opens Oct. 1, 1896. LL. B. after three years' evening course.
TUITION, $100. NO INCIDENTAL FEE.
Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square, East, or
Vice Dean CLARENCE D. ASHLEY,
207 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School | Day School, 120 Broadway. Evening School, Cooper Union — "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL. B. in two years. Graduate course, one year. High standards. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN

LI IN INDEPENDENCE HALL

WELCOMED TO PHILADELPHIA BY MAYOR WARWICK.

He Wants to Know if the Chief Executive Officer of the Sleepy City Gets as Large a Salary as Col. Strong—Not Much Impressed by the Mementos of Early American History—Arrives Safely in Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Li Hung Chang, his suite, and the Government representative, Major Gen. Ruger, arrived here from New-York over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10:25 this morning on a special train of six cars. The train was stopped at Germantown Junction, a suburban station on North Broad Street, and here Li Hung Chang alighted. Great preparations had been made for his reception. Broad Street from Germantown Junction to Chestnut Street, a distance of three miles, was roped off and the street kept clear by squads of police.

At Germantown Junction, awaiting the Viceroy's arrival, were Mayor Warwick, Major Gen. Snowden, commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard; Brig. Gen. Schaal, commander of the First Brigade, and Adjt. Gen. Stewart, their staffs, and a committee of prominent citizens.

Thousands of persons were assembled on the sidewalks, and the distinguished visitor was enthusiastically cheered. The Viceroy was escorted down Chestnut Street to Independence Hall.

Li wore his yellow jacket and peacock feather, and betrayed great interest in the throng of people who lined his route. He put Mayor Warwick through his usual line of cross-questioning, on the way to Independence Hall. He asked the Mayor his age. His Honor diplomatically evaded this question. He then asked Mayor Warwick if he was rich. The Mayor was not willing to admit he was not a Croesus, so he unblushingly replied that he was. Li next asked if his salary was greater than that of the Mayor of New-York. For the honor of Philadelphia, Mayor Warwick said it was.

The next question was as to what the Mayor did besides presiding over the welfare of the city. Mayor Warwick told Li that he practiced law besides being Mayor of Philadelphia. Li answered vivaciously to this: "I like lawyers, and I like you."

The length of the ride wearied Li Hung Chang, and he commented somewhat testily upon the municipal policy that sandwiches Belgian blocks in between sheet asphalt and shakes up the unfortunate people who have to ride over them. He began to grow sleepy. The interpreter gave the Mayor a hint of this, and his Honor and the interpreter talked all they knew how to keep his Excellency awake.

When Li Hung Chang was escorted into Independence Hall he was given a chair directly opposite the old Liberty Bell. He seated himself and lighted a cigarette given him by his son, Lord Li. The interpreter announced that as the Viceroy was greatly fatigued he wished to go directly to his hotel after leaving the hall. Li seemed to take little notice of the historical mementos of our Revolutionary period scattered around and smoked placidly on while Mayor Warwick made his address of welcome extending to his Excellency the freedom of the city.

Welcomed by the Mayor.

Mayor Warwick said:

"Your Excellency: In this hall, sacred to liberty, where was conceived the mighty Nation whose honored guest you are to-day, it gives me pleasure to welcome you to the hospitality of our people and the freedom of our city. The Old World and the New are getting closer together, and the wise man from the East comes to assure us that in every effort made to advance the progress of the human race we are one.

"Your presence here is a recognition of our growth and development as a people, for you have come to study our progress and our institutions. We have learned much from you in the wisdom you have shown; may you learn much from us in the progress we have made.

"You come from an empire vast in its extent and great in its importance, whose history goes back into the dim vista of ages, almost to the dawn of time. You visit a republic whose life as a nation covers a little more than a century, but whose growth has been the admiration and wonder of the world.

"The young Republic of America clasps hands with the ancient empire of Asia. History travels from the East to the West, following in her progress the course of the sun. Perhaps to-day this is but uniting the end with the beginning and forming a complete cycle. Who knows but that history may again take up her march, and in each successive circuit made renew in vigor and advance in civilization the nations and peoples of the earth, thus reaching ultimately the consummation of man's glory and his destiny. Electricity is uniting the nations, bringing them within speaking distance of each other. This mighty force that time and space do not interrupt may be but an instrument placed by God in the hands of His children to bring them closer together. We no longer wait upon the winds for safe convoy, we no longer dread the perils of unknown seas, for man's ingenuity in applying the forces of nature to locomotion and communication has placed America almost at the doors of China. We are neighbors, and you are but paying us a neighborly call. May your visit result in establishing more cordial relations between the empire and the Republic, which we hope may redound to the advantage of both.

"Let me extend to you our warmest welcome. It comes not from the lips, but from the impulse and generosity of our hearts. We welcome you, not alone because you are the special Ambassador of the Emperor, but because of your personal worth and wisdom, and because you are one of the great characters of this age, whose purpose it is to provide for the welfare of his people. Further than this we give you no stranger's welcome, for you were the friend of the greatest Captain of the Republic, and this especially endears you to our hearts.

"May your visit here be a pleasant and an instructive one. Our only regret is that you cannot abide with us longer, that we might be able to know each other better. When you leave the shores of America to return to your own country bear in mind that our best wishes for your safety and happiness will go after you, and our prayer is that your life may be prolonged in its usefulness and your influence for good may be felt unto the latest generation of time."

Impressed by America's Greatness.

At the close of the Mayor's address Li smiled broadly and bowed. He spoke to the interpreter, who said:

"The Viceroy says it is his most pleasant duty to express to you his pleasure and thankfulness for the entertainment which the citizens of Philadelphia have extended to him in the welcome and reception given to him to-day. His pleasure has been doubled by the fact that he has been received in the historical and sacred building in which the great George Washington declared the independence of what has become the greatest Republic in the world. Nations, like men, are beings responsible for their actions; therefore it naturally follows that nations must have free will. In this hall the great Washington gave you freedom and a Nation. What is the result? That in a National life of one century it takes first rank in the family of nations which have existed thousands of years. The Viceroy's visit to this country and the impression made by the welfare and prosperity of its people and by the cordial manner in which he has been received he regards not only as the commencement of acquaintance between one of the best civilizations of the East and the youngest civilization in the West, but will serve as the means of bringing the people into more close relations to each other not only in politics, but commercially and literally. You may rest assured that the Viceroy, when he leaves your shores, will carry impressions that will enable him to advance, as he always does, the most modern civilization into the most ancient civilization with more authority and greater wisdom.

Renewed His Most Cordial Thanks.

"Before bringing his reply to a close he has occasion to renew his most cordial thanks for the most cordial manner in which he has been received in the oldest capital of the New World."

Li then took the arm of his son and the Mayor and returned to his carriage. His suite followed, and the entire party was driven to the Hotel Walton, at Broad and Locust Streets, amid lines of thousands of people on the sidewalks.

Dense crowds of people were packed outside the Walton, but the police kept the street clear and Li was carried into the hotel in his wicker chair by four policemen. He went at once to the room engaged for him. Here Mayor Warwick presented him with a beautiful album of views of the City of Philadelphia.

The Viceroy rested for about five minutes, and then called upon Mrs. John Russell Young, who had apartments in the hotel. After the first greeting, the party seated themselves, and at Mr. Young's suggestion the Viceroy was given his silver-mounted pipe and proceeded to light it. Li partook of some tea and sweetmeats, and just before the close of the interview had brought in and presented to Mrs. Young two rolls of Chinese silk and several chests of tea. Li took his departure with the same ceremonious bow with which he entered the room.

While the Viceroy had been at Independence Hall his cooking utensils and special articles of food had been brought from the train to the hotel. Four native cooks were given the run of the Walton kitchen, and this is the meal they prepared, and of which Li partook after his interview with Mrs. Young:

Potatoes, fried in resin oil.
Ducks' eggs, four months old.
Four bowls of birds's nest soup.
Two boiled chickens, sliced thin as paper and covered with oil.
All these dishes were served cold.

After a cigarette, Li laid down and slept until 3:15. He then received a deputation of Chinese merchants of Philadelphia and was presented with an address of welcome from the Chinese residents. At 3:30 Li came down in the hotel elevator, and, leaning upon the arms of his two sons, passed through the hotel between two lines of people.

Reception at the Union League.

As he appeared upon the hotel steps, the throng of people which had stood patiently for hours, massed upon the sidewalks opposite, set up a hearty cheer. Li entered the four-horse carriage in waiting, and was driven to the Union League Club. His suite and the members of the Reception Committee followed. The interior of the league had been converted into a perfect bower of flowers, in which the yellow of China predominated. As Li was borne into the reception room, he was greeted by Silas W. Pettit, President of the league. The Viceroy seated himself in a chair, before which there was a flower-bedecked railing, to prevent too great a pressure of the crowd. The Viceroy for half an hour bowed to the stream of people passing before him, and occasionally shook hands with some one to whom Mr. Pettit introduced him.

At 4:15 Li signified his wish to leave, and he was carried to his carriage and driven directly to Broad Street Station. Here another crowd greeted him as he was carried past. As he slowly ascended the steps of his car, a hearty cheer went up. This seemed to gratify the Earl, and when he reached the platform he turned and bowed and smiled to the assembled onlookers. He then disappeared into his car, and was not seen again while the train was in the station.

The ovation tendered Li Hung Chang here to-day was really magnificent. Two hundred thousand people lined the streets through which he passed, and 100,000 more were disappointed in not getting a sight of him when he was prevented from going to Cramps' shipyard.

While the day was undoubtedly a fatiguing one for the aged Viceroy, as he had a long, hot drive from Germantown Junction to Independence Hall, he was greatly pleased at the throngs of people upon the streets, and several times took occasion to say how gratified he was at the reception tendered him in Philadelphia.

PASSED THROUGH BALTIMORE.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang Disappointed That City's People.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad bearing Li Hung Chang from Philadelphia to Washington passed through Union Station at 7:30 o'clock to-night. Several hundred persons who had journeyed to the station hoping that the train would stop long enough to afford them a glimpse of the Viceroy were disappointed. A few railroad employes and newspaper men assembled on the platform saw the Ambassador, surrounded by his attendants, enjoying his evening meal as the train dashed past them.

THE VICEROY IN WASHINGTON.

A Magnificent Reception, Though the Police Were Discourteous.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The welcome of Li Hung Chang to Washington this evening was not less impressive or cordial than that accorded to him when he first landed on American soil. Pennsylvania Avenue was brilliantly lighted and thronged with people, when, at 8:30 o'clock, the squadron of cavalry from Fort Myer, detailed to escort the distinguished foreigner to the Arlington Hotel, deployed from the Pennsylvania station, and moved at a rapid trot through the famous thoroughfare, followed by the carriages of the Viceroy and his attendants.

The storm, which continued, with short intermissions, from 3 o'clock until nearly the hour set for the arrival of the party, had not deterred thousands from seeking advantageous positions at the station and along the route to the hotel for a glimpse of the great man of China. The appearance of Li Hung Chang on the platform of his private car was the signal for cheering, which appeared to cause him much gratification. There was a short delay in conveying him to the handsome carriage set apart for his use, through the refusal of the Washington police escort to carry his sedan chair. The chair was brought to the side of the platform, and the Earl was assisted into it. Then the Sergeant of Police in charge of the officers present was asked to detail four men to carry the Viceroy. The Sergeant replied that his orders did not embrace any such task. Not a policeman volunteered to man the chair. After a somewhat embarrassing period, several railroad employes came forward, and carried the chair, with its distinguished occupant, through the station to the carriage outside.

The Excuse of the Police.

The explanation offered of the refusal of the police to act as chair bearers is that Li, in his newspaper interview in New-York, classed the Chinese as better than the Irish. The fact that there are comparatively few Irishmen on the Washington police force detracts from the force of this statement. Li did not appear to be disturbed by the failure of the police to be courteous. His every ready pipe bearer was at his elbow, and he took four nerve-soothing puffs while waiting. His eyes twinkled as he watched the crowd, and he said something to his interpreter which caused that worthy to smile.

Gen. Ruger was close at hand while the transit to the carriage was being made, and rode with the Viceroy to the hotel. The cavalry escort made a brave show, and the people cheered it, as well as the Earl himself. Li Hung Chang appeared to be very much impressed with the demonstration made in his honor.

As his carriage turned the corner of Fifteenth Street, at the Treasury Building, he looked back down Pennsylvania Avenue and caught a momentary glimpse of what Washingtonians declare is the finest street in the world. The great Treasury Building also attracted his attention, and he asked what it was.

As the entrance to the hotel was approached, he was given fresh evidence of the interest taken in him by the American people. It was all the police and cavalrymen could do to keep back the cheering crowd. The Earl alighted at the northwest door. The carriage containing his chair was far down the line. "Is it far to the elevator?" asked his interpreter. When assured that he would be obliged to walk but a few steps, the Viceroy moved quite rapidly through the entrance, and soon found himself in the palatial apartments set aside for his especial use.

Supper of the Viceroy.

Supper was served to the Viceroy immediately in his private dining room, while those who had traveled with him enjoyed a meal in the banquet room. The cooks of the Chinese Legation had been sent to the Arlington at noon to-day to prepare the Viceroy's supper, and in eight hours they had prepared such a menu for him as he had probably not enjoyed since he left Tientsin. It was their only chance to show him their skill, for their services were to end with the arrival of the traveling culinary staff, which will provide tomorrow's breakfast, and all the other dishes that the Viceroy's appetite demands until he departs Saturday for Niagara.

No visitors were received this evening, though several officers left their cards, and bedtime was announced very soon after the hotel was reached.

Gen. Ruger said the railway journey had been a most pleasant one. It had rained soon after leaving Philadelphia, but no incident had occurred on the journey, which was very short and smooth. He added that all the members of the party, having been continually on the go for several days, were pretty thoroughly tired out, he thought.

Viscount Li, the Ambassador's son, expressed himself as delighted with the train, which was finer than anything his father or himself had ever seen, and much superior to anything in Europe. His father was keeping in good health and enjoying America very much, and he was particularly glad to come to the capital.

Programme of the "Rest."

The programme of the "Rest" that is to be given the distinguished Chinaman for the next two days was completed to-night, and will be carried out with such modifications as may unexpectedly occur to the Viceroy at any stage of the proceeding.

To-morrow morning callers will be received for a short time, and it is thought that many officials will seize the opportunity to pay their respects. But the Viceroy wishes to devote the greater portion of the day to Chinese affairs exclusively. He will go to the Legation out on Meridian Hill at 11 o'clock. There a peculiarly Chinese luncheon will be served at noon, at which only the Ambassador and his son and principal secretaries will be the guests or Minister Yang Yü.

Most of the afternoon will be devoted to a consultation between the Ambassador and his closest subordinates with the Minister on Chino-American relations, and no visitors will be allowed to interrupt the conference. During this visit the Viceroy will be outside the jurisdiction of the United States, and under the imperial flag floating over recognized Chinese domain for the first time since he reached this continent.

In the afternoon the Minister proposes to take the Ambassador for a drive to the Soldiers' Home, which is near the Legation, and show him how we take care of our superannuated soldiers, and, if the weather and Li Hung Chang's inclination permit, the drive will be extended to Arlington, where the honors tendered to the Nation's dead will be pointed out.

A Dinner on the Programme.

On the return to the hotel in the evening the Viceroy will attend the dinner given in his honor by ex-Secretary Foster, which will be attended by Secretaries Lamont, Carlisle, and Francis, of the War, Treasury, and Interior Departments, respectively; Acting Secretary Rockhill of the State Department, Minister Yang Yu of the Chinese Legation, and the Mexican Minister, Señor Romero; Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, Major Gen. Miles and Major Gen. Ruger, and Gov. Lowndes of Maryland. All the other Cabinet officers, diplomats of high rank, and Supreme Court Justices are out of town, Attorney General Harmon having left to-day.

It is expected that at this dinner Li Hung Chang will seize the opportunity to make a speech bidding good-bye to the United States and thanking Americans for the honors they have accorded him.

On Saturday it is proposed by Gen. Ruger to conduct the Viceroy and suite on a hasty tour of the city, visiting the Capitol, the Washington Monument, and several of the executive departments, ending possibly with a trolley-car party to Mount Vernon, where a wreath will be left at Washington's tomb. Saturday's programme, except the departure for Canada at 6 o'clock in the evening, is, however, wholly tentative.

LI TAKES HIS DEPARTURE.

Meets Chinese Merchants—Remembers Hotel Clerks—Arrival in Jersey City.

Li Hung Chang and his suite bade farewell to New-York yesterday morning. They crossed the ferry from the foot of Desbrosses Street at 8 o'clock en route for Philadelphia. The quiet which marked the departure of the Viceroy was in strong contrast to the excitement which characterized his arrival.

The Viceroy sent to the clerks on duty in the office of the Waldorf at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and requested that they call on him singly. They did so, and the Chinese statesman bade them farewell and presented to each of them a silver yen as a memento of his visit.

After a light breakfast of poached eggs, chicken curry, and tea, the Viceroy directed one of his secretaries to procure a list of all the servants at the hotel who had been detailed to his service, and it was said at the hotel that presents would be sent to them from Philadelphia.

Audience to Chinese Merchants.

He gave an audience to a deputation of Chinese merchants who had called to bid him farewell. This visit was marked with a good deal of ceremony. The merchants as they entered the presence of Li Hung Chang knelt on the carpet and made profound salaams to their distinguished countryman, and then they formed themselves in semicircles. They presented to the Viceroy a large bowl of solid silver, manufactured expressly for the occasion by Tiffany.

In thanking his visitors for their present, Earl Li urged them not to forget to uphold the honor and dignity of the Chinese Nation by their conduct while in America and in dealing honorably and justly with their neighbors. To each of the visitors, forty in number, was presented a Chinese silver medal, which was struck in Europe in honor of the Viceroy's tour around the world. The medal is inscribed in Chinese characters: "Li Hung Chang, Viceroy, Special Ambassador, and Guardian of the Heir Apparent." With these medals pinned on their breasts, the Chinese merchants descended to the lower floor of the hotel and formed in double line, awaiting the departure of the Viceroy.

Before leaving the hotel the Viceroy directed that the flowers in his apartments be distributed among the women guests of the hotel.

There were scarcely 200 persons in front of the Waldorf when Li Hung Chang and his suite departed for the ferry. Acting Inspector Harley was on hand with 100 policemen to facilitate his departure. The Viceroy left his apartments at 7:20 A. M., and, passing between the two lines of Chinamen, stepped into his carriage. He wore the yellow jacket, and the peacock feather waved from his cap.

In the same carriage Gen. Ruger, Lo Ling, and Dr Mak took seats. In the second carriage were Major Davis and the Viceroy's son, Lord Li, Sr. The other carriages contained Capt. Mills, Lieut. Cummins, E. B. Drew, and Dr. Irwin, and the rest of the Viceroy's suite. Ten mounted policemen, commanded by Sergt. Gannon, headed the small procession, and it passed down Fifth Avenue, through Washington Square, Fourth Street, Broadway, Canal Street, and West Street to the Desbrosses Street Ferry.

A crowd of perhaps 1,000 persons had assembled at the ferryhouse, and a large force of police under Inspector Cortright and Capt. Allaire preserved admirable order. The Viceroy and suite drove on the ferryboat New-Jersey at 8 o'clock, and the boat left at once for Jersey City. Ten policemen went across the river on the ferryboat as a guard to the Viceroy.

Delay in Jersey City.

There was a delay in the departure of the train, owing to a change in the plans, so that the Viceroy spent twenty minutes at the Pennsylvania station instead of five, as originally intended. According to the plan announced by the railroad officials Wednesday evening, the Viceroy was to travel in a special car attached to the 8:15 o'clock train. He had, however, a special train for himself and suite and Gen. Ruger and attendants. This train followed the regular train. It was made up of six cars. Four of them were new Pullmans. They were the Raleigh, Cordelia, Agatha, and Iolanthe. The fifth, Vice President Thompson's special car, in which the Viceroy rode, was newly painted and furnished for the occasion. The sixth, a Pullman baggage car, had also been treated to a coat of fresh paint. The buildings were decorated with yellow bunting and in the train shed a big Chinese flag was displayed.

Three thousand persons gathered to see the Viceroy, but not a single cheer was sent up to welcome or speed the guest.

As the boat was made fast Inspector Cortright stepped forward and greeted Chief Murphy.

"Chief," he said, "I surrender Li Hung Chang to New-Jersey. Take good care of him."

"You can leave him to me safely," said the Chief.

A guard of eight policemen was placed about the Viceroy's carriage. He was escorted to the elevator. There he was lifted from the coach by four policemen, and he, Gen. Ruger, Lord Li, and Chief Murphy were carried up. They were received in the train shed by Vice President Thompson and other Pennsylvania Railroad officials.

As they were going up Li Hung Chang asked if the elevator was not a large one.

As the Viceroy passed to the train thirty Chinese merchants formed in line and knelt as he passed. He bowed and passed on.

When the car set apart for the Viceroy was reached he was lifted into it and occupied a large chair prepared expressly for him. It was placed in the observation department at the rear end, so that the Viceroy could have a good view of the country he passed through. He sat talking, through the interpreter, with Vice President Thompson. The only interruption was when a servant filled the Viceroy's pipe. Thus fifteen minutes went by while Gen. Ruger's attendants and the Viceroy's suite were being brought up to the train shed and transferred to the cars. The Chinese cooks were busily preparing breakfast in the dining car when the train pulled out of the shed at 8:30.

Special Train for the Viceroy.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies have tendered a free special train to Viceroy Li Hung Chang and his party from Washington to Niagara Falls, the train to leave Washington Saturday night, arriving at Canandaigua at 7:20, Rochester at 9:30, and Niagara Falls at 11:30 Sunday morning.

HILTON & HUGHES'S STOCK.

A Report that John Wanamaker Will Buy It.

A rumor was circulated yesterday to the effect that John Wanamaker & Co. of Philadelphia had bought, or was negotiating to purchase, the stock of Hilton, Hughes & Co. It was further stated that Mr. Wanamaker would then carry into effect his long-contemplated idea of establishing a New-York branch of his Philadelphia store.

Ex-Judge Horace Russell, counsel for Hilton, Hughes & Co., was extremely reticent when questioned by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES as to the truth of the report. He said: "If the story is untrue I would know nothing of it; if it is true, I would not care to talk of it."

Mr. Gillam, manager for Hilton, Hughes & Co., said that Mr. Ogden, a member of the house of John Wanamaker & Co., had been looking over the stock of the bankrupt firm, but he could not tell for what purpose. The inventory of the stock, he said, was as yet very incomplete. Mr. Ogden left New-York last Wednesday evening, but he is expected to return here shortly.

E. Horace Hamilton, of the big dry goods house of E. Horace Hamilton & Co., who is the President of a combination of dry goods commission houses, said yesterday: "It has been known to the dry goods trade for some time that Wanamaker declined to purchase the business of Hilton, Hughes & Co., first at a figure proposed, and secondly at any figure. Mr. Wanamaker sent several of his men over to investigate the representations of Hilton, Hughes & Co., and found that they were not accurate. Then he declined to buy at any figure. This visit of Mr. Ogden I do not believe signifies any more than that Mr. Wanamaker wishes, in common with other dealers, to buy a part of the stock. The sale is expected to be an open one, and the highest bidder will take the stock. Mr. Wanamaker would not, in my estimation, evince his usual conservative business policy if he established a branch house in the locality of Hilton, Hughes & Co.

"Mr. Wanamaker employed real estate agents a year ago to select a site for a branch house in New-York. When the financial aspect of the country became clouded, however, he ceased to consider proposals, and instructed his agents to discontinue their search."

Leaped Before an Elevated Train.

Mary Ericksen, a domestic twenty-six years old, a native of Finland, who would soon have become a mother, committed suicide yesterday morning about 9 o'clock from the down-town elevated railroad station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue by leaping before an advancing train. Before Isaac V. Zane, the engineer, could stop, the engine and forward truck of the passenger car had passed over the body. The woman was cut to pieces.

Policeman Reed arrested the engineer and his fireman, Philip Seelig, and took them to the Harlem Police Court. The prisoners were sent to the Coroner's office. Mary Albeck, whose father is a carpenter living at 550 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, called at the police station and identified the woman as her cousin. She said Miss Ericksen came to this country six years ago from Finland, where her parents live. She had lived at her uncle's when out of work.

The body will be buried in Potter's Field, as the Albecks are unable to pay funeral expenses.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

Bargains in *Oriental Rugs.*

Antiques,
(average size, 4 x 7 ft.)
$10.00, $12.00,
& $15.00,
(value $18 to $25.)

Turkish and Persian Carpets.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"That attempted robbery at Glenville, Conn., Tuesday night," said a man yesterday who knows something of dogs, "furnishes a good illustration of the worthlessness of size. Superintendent Burke's family felt no doubt that in their St. Bernard Jumbo they had not only a handsome pet, but a protector. Yet when strange men in the house at night opened the front door, the dog walked quietly out, and did not raise the faintest alarm. The most common cur could not have been more useless. If the dog had been a small, yellow mongrel, its instinct would certainly have made it bark. That would have driven off the intruders, for they were not there to fight unless forced to do so. It is probably safe to say that many families entertain the delusion which has been dispelled in Mr. Burke's case. A big dog is a good playfellow, but has not the business sense to be found in the most ordinary, breedless animal one-tenth his weight."

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"There are so many people in New-York," said a gentleman from the West, "that I am always meeting some one whom I think I know, and do not. You meet so many faces here that there are a great many duplicates.

"Only yesterday," he continued, "I was strolling down Broadway, and saw a familiar face on the opposite side of the street. I was positive that I knew the lady. Quickening my pace I crossed the street, so as to meet her. As I approached I thought she recognized me, and I became certain that I knew her. I walked up, hat in hand, and said: 'Why, how do you do, Mrs. —?'

"She stopped, glared at me, and began in a stern tone: 'Sir!' but I had fled.

"A hundred people saw the miserable blunder, and laughed at me as I tried to hide myself in the crowd."

***

Some of the poor in a great city are compelled to live very open lives. They would prefer, no doubt, to hide their poverty, but modern methods have laid bare their places of refuge.

There is a family of mother, father, and three or four children living in a miserable little room on a corner of the street just where the elevated railway makes one of its sharp curves. The train passes so close to the poor little room that it seems as if it were going through it.

That family lives in the eye of the great city as it passes to and fro on errands of business or of pleasure. Persons leaning from the car windows could touch the children if they came to the window. When they sit down to their crusts in the morning the world looks in, and sees them eat the bread of sorrow. When they sit down at noon and at night—if they have anything to eat—the world stares at them.

During the late hot weather they could be seen at night, the little children tossing from side to side on a cloth stretched on the floor, the parents sitting at the window amid the noise of trains and in the gaze of thousands.

Sometimes they seem quite happy, and return the gaze of the world with glad, confident faces.

***

The storm last night caused quite a large crowd to gather at the New-York end of the Brooklyn Bridge and take shelter from the drenching rain. The water ran down the two roadways each side of the bridge as though it had broken away from some reservoir, and when the two floods met under the elevated-road station, that part of Park Row resembled a miniature representation of the Niagara Rapids. This flood extended as far as Frankfort Street, where the water ran down the hill.

The flood lasted some time after the rain had ceased falling heavily. When those who had taken shelter at the bridge decided to go, they were met by this flood. The water was too wide to jump and was so deep that to wade meant getting wet over the shoe tops.

A little boy who had a bundle of evening papers took in the situation at a glance and saw a chance to make a nickel or two. Quick as a wink he ran back to where there were some boards used by the workmen on the bridge. He picked up one and ran back to the street, where he rested it on the curbstone and bridged the flood. At least fifty persons used the new bridge, and nearly every one who crossed paid toll to the boy, who stood by the side of the plank.

***

The old horse-chestnut tree in the City Hall Park, near Broadway, is now putting out its second crop of buds and blossoms. It looks as if it had made a mistake as to the season, and persons who have lived in the country, as well as country residents visiting in the city, find this out-of-season outcropping about as much of a curiosity as was Viceroy Li and his gayly decked suite, earlier in the week.

SCHOOLHOUSE FLOOR FELL.

Had School Been in Session the Loss of Life Would Have Been Great.

It was learned yesterday that the accident at Public School No. 6, Hoboken, on Saturday last was much more serious than was reported. Instead of the ceiling and a few beams, it was the entire floor of a classroom on the second story that fell.

A building expert who was consulted said that the fault was the result of carelessness or ignorance in the erection of the building.

President Russ of the School Board said that the floor had been thoroughly repaired. He was making an investigation as to the cause of the accident, and would probably be ready to report to the board next Tuesday night.

Electricity's Work in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 3.—An electrical storm here to-night burned out all the fuses in the Postal Telegraph office and central telephone station, and for a time forced the Postal Company to suspend business. The electric light company was temporarily crippled, and most of the city was plunged into darkness. The storm came up suddenly, and was fierce while it lasted. Telegraph and telephone operators were driven from their keys in dismay by the electric current invading the offices and playing across the switchboards, with reports like a fusillade of pistol shots.

To Attend Justice Hyatt's Funeral.

The Justices of the Supreme Court met yesterday and decided to attend the funeral of ex-Justice S. Burdett Hyatt, which takes place to-day.

SHOES

WE HAVE PURCHASED

Many Distinct Lines

of Ladies' buttoned and laced fine shoes, made for the FALL trade of

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.,

but not delivered, hence perfectly fresh. We will sell them for from $1 to $2 a pair less than regular prices. We warrant every pair, as we know the makers.

ALEXANDER,

6th Av. & 23d St., N. Y.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Coroner Dobbs held an inquest yesterday afternoon into the cause of death of James Canfield, a driver of the Fire Department Telegraph Bureau supply wagon. Canfield was kicked by one of the horses attached to the wagon on July 27, while discending a hill in Nineteenth Avenue, Williams's Bridge. He had gotten out of the wagon to repair a portion of the harness. The wagon had no brakes that could be applied from the wagon, and it struck the horses' heels, causing one of them to kick Canfield. He died soon afterward. The jury censured the Fire Commissioners and the Superintendent of Repairs for failing to provide the wagon with brakes.

—William Walter Sorenson, a laborer, of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was killed yesterday morning by a hod elevator in the new Bowling Green Building, 5 Broadway. Sorenson was employed by the Otis Elevator Company, which is fitting the new building with elevators. Sorenson when on the second floor looked down the shaft for the elevator, which descended and struck him on the head.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph, from Vancouver that mails from China, Japan, and Australia for New-York arrived at that port and were dispatched East on Wednesday. They are due to arrive in New-York the morning of Monday.

Brooklyn.

—The Trustees of the Inebriates' Home, having applied for a mandamus to compel the Controller to pay over to the home 15 per cent. of the excise moneys, arguments were heard in the Supreme Court, before Justice Van Wyck, yesterday. The city claims that the law under which the mandamus was asked has been repealed, and that the home has not received and maintained the indigent poor, for whose support the excise money is intended.

—Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted an order requiring Controller Palmer to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued to compel him to sign a contract for repaving Forty-fifth Street, in the Eighth Ward. The Controller claims there is no money with which to do the work, and the petitioners claim there is at least $50,000, or should be, under the Eighth Ward Improvement act, for this purpose.

—George Sheparlo, a grocer, of 44 Ewen Street, has been missing for over a week, and his friends believe he has met with foul play. When he left, it was with the intention of transacting business in New-Jersey, and he took considerable money with him. He has not visited the persons in New-Jersey whom he started to see.

—Anthony P. Balling, a saloon keeper at 159 Stagg Street, disappeared yesterday morning, and was found in a room in a hotel at Grand Street and Union Avenue lying on the bed dead. The gas was turned on, and he had been asphyxiated. He had been despondent from worrying over his business.

—Sheriff Buttling yesterday seized the grocery store at 604 Marcy Avenue, under an attachment by Justice Van Wyck, obtained by Valentine K. Smith against Rowland L. Smith. The proprietor is charged with attempting to defraud the creditors by means of a forged note.

—Patrick Folet, fifty-four years old, a policeman, employed on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, was found dead in bed at Schmitt's Hotel, at the Bridge Plaza, yesterday. He was a bachelor, and heart disease is believed to have been the cause of his death.

—Justice William D. Dickey of the Supreme Court yesterday took up his residence in Brooklyn, in the new house at Park Place and Underhill Avenue, which he purchased last Fall. He had been for years a resident of Newburg.

—Commissioner Willis of City Works yesterday appointed Daniel V. Gildersleeve an Inspector of Manufactories, at $1,200 a year. It is a new position. Gildersleeve is a follower of the Wurster-Willis faction.

—Rose Overly, twenty years old, fell from the roof of the house at 1,092 Flatbush Avenue yesterday and received injuries that may prove fatal. She was removed to the Memorial Hospital.

Long Island.

—Richard Hyde of Brooklyn, owner of the yacht Pastime, while out sailing on the Great South Bay Wednesday evening, near Fire Island, rescued a man and woman clinging to an upturned sailboat. After the boat had been righted the couple got in it and returned to Babylon, whence they had started.

—The sloop yacht Sunshine of New-York, while cruising in Gardiner's Bay, went ashore yesterday afternoon, and was then forced into the sand by a strong south wind. It is expected the yacht will be floated without difficulty at high tide.

—Patrick Gogan, a vegetable peddler, while crossing a bridge at North Bay Shore, yesterday morning, lost control of his horses. They plunged off into the water and one horse fell on the other, causing the under horse to be drowned.

—A new synagogue was dedicated in Setauket Wednesday night in the presence of a large audience. Rabbi Wise of New-York officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Dechman, also of New-York. The new temple cost $1,500.

Jersey City.

—The Adams Express Company strike ended yesterday, and most of the strikers were at the offices on the Adams piers making out applications for reinstatement. Agent Herbert Temple told them that he had been instructed to send all such applications to Superintendent Zimmerman, in New-York, and intimated that the leaders of the strike would not be reinstated.

—The Bryant Democratic primaries, to elect delegates to the State Convention to nominate Presidential Electors, were held Wednesday night. Very little interest was manifested, and at two polling places not even the election officers put in an appearance. The same thing happened at one polling place in Hoboken.

—John R. Hohmeier, the oldest baker in the city, died on Wednesday night at his home, 101 Greene Street. He was born in Germany and was seventy-three years old. He came to this country early in life, and for forty-five years conducted a bakery in Greene Street.

Hoboken.

—The police made a raid on Charles S. Schultz's lumber yard on the River Walk early yesterday morning and captured ten tramps, who had converted the yard into a lodging house. Nine of them were committed to the penitentiary for ninety days each.

—Annie Betz, seventeen years old, was arrested on complaint of her father, John Betz of 111 Madison Street, who said she was incorrigible and would not live at home. She was sent to the penitentiary for ninety days.

Petition for Mr. Constable's Removal.

The petition for the removal from office of Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, was left at Mayor Strong's office on Wednesday after the Mayor had departed for Elberon, N. J. The petition is signed by many builders, architects, contractors, and property owners, and the charges are that Superintendent Constable is incompetent and is unreasonable in his dealings. Mayor Strong said yesterday he would take no action in the matter at present. He will send a copy of the petition and charges to Superintendent Constable.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

We offer you two extremes in clothing this morning—the height of fashion and the depth of economy.

At our B'way and 21st St. store we will sell 300 Gentlemen's Cheviot, Cassimere, and Serge Sack Suits for $10, which formerly sold for $15, $18, and $20.

Also about 20 styles of Trousers (250 pair) for $3.50, formerly marked $4.50, $5, $5.50 and $6.

Both Suits and Trousers are this season's make—up to date in every detail—and our only object in making such a generous reduction is to rid ourselves of all broken lots and odds and ends before the close of the season.

Fall Hats—all the fashionable "blocks"—are ready—$3.

Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?

Investigate the merits of our $1.50 White Shirts.

Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, cor. 31st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TRADE MARK.

A "Mermaid" Seat.

THE ANCIENT VENETIANS RIVALLED THE ROVING VIKINGS IN LOVE OF THE SEA, AND IN THEIR CARVINGS FREQUENTLY INTRODUCED GROTESQUE REPRESENTATIONS OF SEA-FORMS WITH TELLING EFFECT.

A WALNUT HALL SEAT EXAMPLES THEIR STYLE. AT EITHER END OF THE BACK ARE SCULPTURED MERMAIDS, SUPPORTING A LONG CENTRE PANEL WITH A RECLINING FIGURE, BACKED BY RUDE SUGGESTIONS OF WAVES CUT ON ITS FACE IN LOW RELIEF. THE FRONT AND BACK SUPPORTS OF THE SEAT ARE MADE OF SINGLE PIECES OF WOOD, CARVED AND PIERCED IN BOLD MEDIÆVAL FORMS. UNIQUENESS AND BEAUTY ARE CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL OUR DESIGNS.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

F

Friday
September 4-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

A WAR IN FREIGHT RATES

THE CUTS BY THE SEABOARD AIR LINE TO BE MET.

Action of the Southern States Freight Association—Commissioner Haines Instructed to Meet All Reductions—Grievances of the Attacking Company Against the Southern Railway—Passenger Fares Lowered.

The meeting of the Executive Board of the Southern States Freight Association, which was called to take action on the cut in rates made by the Seaboard Air Line, adjourned yesterday afternoon.

In its two days' sessions at the Hotel Marlborough the committee completed all arrangements to meet any cuts in rates made by the Seaboard Air Line. The official announcement of this action was as follows:

"The Commissioner, Col. H. S. Haines, was instructed to issue rates to meet the reductions made by the Seaboard Air Line, and it was left with him to take such further action as might be necessary with reference to any further reduction in rates that might be made by the Seaboard Air Line."

It will not be difficult even for a person not familiar with the facts in the case to see from this that there is every prospect of a merry war in both freight and passenger rates to competing points south of Baltimore. The Southern States Freight Association will be a year old in October. The Seaboard Air Line was one of the projectors and organizers of the association, and all the Southern roads of any importance are members. The Seaboard Air Line withdrew from the association some time ago, believing it had a great grievance, and prepared for an aggressive war against the competing lines in the association.

No Business If Theirs.

The Seaboard Air Line alleges that through the influence of the Southern Railway Company, which controls a number of connecting links, it has been unable to perfect arrangements for running through sleeping cars between its northern terminus and New-York, or between Atlanta and New-Orleans. In regard to this matter the Southern Railway people simply say: "If the connecting lines do not care to draw their sleepers, it is no business of ours."

Then, again, the Southern Railway Company changed the southern terminus of the York River branch from West Point, Va., to Pinner's Point, and established a line of steamers between Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, Md. The business between these points had heretofore been enjoyed alone by the Seaboard Air Line by means of the Bay Line steamers between Portsmouth, Va., and Baltimore. The Seaboard line people said there was not enough business for two lines of steamers, and the establishment of the new line was regarded as an effort to break down their business. It began to cut rates, but the association secured an injunction restraining it from making any further reductions.

The recent decision of Judge Simonton dissolving the injunction left the Seaboard line in a position to cut rates as much as it pleased. Under the law three days' notification of a proposed reduction in rates must be given, and on Wednesday the Seaboard line gave notice of a reduction between Baltimore and Atlanta, which will go into effect to-morrow. This will reduce the tariff from 33 to 35 per cent. on all classes of freight.

Reductions to be Met.

As soon as the Southern Railway people learned of the action of their opponents they gave notice of a similar reduction, and under the instructions given to Commissioner Haines yesterday all future reductions will be promptly met by the roads in the association, but they will not go below the rates made by the Seaboard Air Line.

President Spencer of the Southern Railway said yesterday: "While the Southern States Freight Association does not consider the Seaboard Air Line a dangerous competitor, yet we feel that we must do something in order to compete with it."

The Seaboard Air Line has also reduced its passenger rates from Portsmouth, Va., to Atlanta, Ga., from $15.25 to $8, and has reduced its price of mileage books for 2,000 miles from $50 to $40. This rate will undoubtedly be met by the other Southern lines.

There are twenty-two lines in the Southern States Freight Association, and the officers of the Seaboard Air Line say they do not underrate the strength of these companies. They say they are fighting the battles of the people of the Southern States, and that under no circumstances will they "abandon the ship." If the result is different from what they anticipate they will "go down with drums beating and colors flying."

HOW THE TROUBLE STARTED.

The Steamboat Business Caused Intense Rivalry.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—There have been numerous steamboat fights on the Chesapeake Bay within the last thirty years, but all of them put together do not equal the rate war now in progress between the Old Bay Line and the Southern Railroad. At one time the steamers on the Choptank River, the most important tributary of the Chesapeake next to the Potomac, carried passengers to Baltimore and return for 10 cents, when the former rate was $2, and if that was objected to, each of the competing lines would invite the traveler to ride free, in order to get him away from the rival company. There are two large excursion resorts out of Baltimore, with water rides of from twenty-five to fifty miles. The Summer rates have been 25 cents for the round trip, but now one company is doing a rushing business by cutting prices down to two tickets for a quarter for adults, with children free.

But the great battle involves more important interests than local steamboat companies. For a quarter of a century or more the Old Bay Line has monopolized the tavel and the traffic between Baltimore and Old Point Comfort, and most of the business between Baltimore and Norfolk. It succeeded in avoiding competition, and the line became famous throughout the country, the steamers being among the swiftest and most luxurious in the world. One of the great sights of the Chesapeake Bay at night has always been one of the Bay Line boats, brilliant with light, cutting through the water at a twenty-knot gait. Before William M. Scott built the railroad down the lower end of the Maryland and Virginia peninsula, and by ferry across the bay from Cape Charles established a line that enabled travelers to go from New-York to Old Point Comfort or Norfolk in about ten hours, almost all the travel was by way of Baltimore and the Old Bay Line. There were special railroad connections, with direct cars to the steamer, and brilliant parties from the North used to crowd down in the seasons to enjoy the attractions of the South. There are still the same connections, but the travel has been much divided.

Then They Had Feasts.

Then the meals, which cost a dollar each, were known everywhere as the most abundant feasts of their kind in the country, for they included all the delicacies and all the expensive prizes of the markets of the coast. Now the old feast has succumbed to the march of events and you order à la carte as in an ordinary restaurant. But the Bay Line has had about the same total of business. Connected with it is the Seaboard Air Line, an important system, hugging the coast to Southern points, and one of the very few Southern railroads not recently in the hands of receivers. The company, or rather the combination of companies—for the railroad and steamboats, although under different names, are practically one—was a leading factor in the traffic of the South.

Long before the Richmond and Danville and Richmond Terminal and the other allied Southern roads got into financial difficulties, there was an important steamboat connection from Baltimore by way of York River, the landing place for Richmond being West Point, which is near the head of navigation. Thence there was a railroad ride of about thirty miles to Richmond. Those who served under McClellan in that vicinity probably remember that there is not much scenery to speak of in that neighborhood. The main point of interest along the whole course of the winding stream is Yorktown, where there is a fine depth of sand for the curious visitor, and a suspicion that the place has not changed much since the historical event which made it famous. West Point is simply a steamboat landing and railroad terminal. There is a hotel, and there are sheds and a few houses, but that is all. After the reorganization of the railroads into the great Southern system, matters and connections began to change. Very quietly the Southern road bought important terminals at Norfolk, and an order was given to the Cramps for a large, swift steamer. She was completed this year, and then the trouble began.

Negotiations that Came to Naught.

The most of the service by way of West Point was transferred to Norfolk, and this included Old Point Comfort and Newport News and all the traffic south of those points. The old Bay Line tried every means to persuade the Southern to stay in the York River, but all the negotiations came to nothing, and the war began. It has been prolific in correspondence and local interviews and legal arguments, and a bold fight was made in the courts, but there was no result to these things, and the fight is more bitter than ever. The old Bay Line tells the Southern that it must abandon its new line, and the Southern replies that it has not the remotest intention of getting out of the way.

The first attack was made by the Bay Line. It put a fast steamer between Baltimore and Richmond, and made the fare $1. Before that, it had been from $3 to $5. Then came the cuts on business between Baltimore and Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. The Bay Line cut 33 1-3 per cent., and the Southern followed by a cut of 80 per cent. The passenger rates for years had been $3 single fare and $5 round trip. Now it is $1.50 for the round trip, with a prospect that it will go lower. It may get to nothing before the war is over. The people are taking advantage of the rates, and the steamers are running about as full as they can hold.

The war will further spread Saturday by the inauguration of the reduction decided upon by the Southern States Freight Association at its meeting in New-York on Wednesday. After Saturday the rates in all the territory reached by the members of this association will be about 35 per cent. of the present rates. The Seaboard Air Line will begin Saturday to sell its two-thousand-mile transportation books for $40, a reduction of $10.

Thus the fight between two lines of steamers on the Chesapeake Bay is demoralizing the entire railroad situation of the South, and no one sees the outcome. The fight is being conducted with intense personal bitterness.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Southern and Seaboard Railroad Companies have filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission schedules of freight and passenger rates, to take effect Sept. 5. The reductions from present rates in some instances exceed 50 per cent., while the average reduction is over one-third of the rates now in force.

ALDERMEN AND FRANCHISES.

Mr. Scott on the Law Relating to the Laying of Gas Mains.

When the application of the Consumers' Feul Gas, Heat, and Power Company for a franchise to lay mains and pipes was presented to the Board of Aldermen in June the Aldermen referred the matter to the Coropration Counsel, with a request that he define the authority of the board in the premises.

In a long opinion given yesterday Corporation Counsel Scott, after reviewing subdivision 5 of Section 86 of the Consolidation act, says:

"Did the Legislature, when it made the enactment in question, mean by the use of the words gas mains to refer only to what was then generally understood to be illuminating gas, or did it intend that the words should have a signification broad enough to authorize the use of the public streets without compensation by any corporation that might be organized for the purpose of distributing a gas or fluid for fuel or any other purpose except that of illumination?

"It does not seem to me to be so clear that it had this purpose in view as to justify your assuming any authority in the premises.

"I therefore advise you that the Legislature has not invested you with the power to grant the application which has been made to you, and which is the subject of your communication to me."

ANNOYED BY A YOUNG WOMAN.

A. Bolton Followed Constantly by Miss Pauline Hammerstein.

Miss Pauline Hammerstein was charged before Magistrate Crane, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday with persistently annoying Mr. A. Bolton, who is in the dry goods business in Sixth Avenue.

Her attentions to Mr. Bolton began after a slight acquaintance, and he soon tried to keep out of her way. But she followed him almost daily as he went to and from his business, and constantly pleaded for a kind word from him.

She is a good-looking woman and dresses well. She came from Germany a year ago. After she had been following him for several months, Mr. Bolton consulted a lawyer. The lawyer called upon the young woman several times, and upon each occasion she promised to cease her annoyance, but she usually broke those promises within twenty-four hours.

Her only defense in court yesterday was that she loved Mr. Bolton, and could not keep away from him. However, she promised to try again, and was released.

Miss Hammerstein lives alone in a flat in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Nothing is known of her family in Europe.

Why His Daughter Gets Only $500.

Christian Gies, a widower, who died several days ago in this city, makes a provision of $500 in his will, filed yesterday, for his daughter, Anna Rosalie Gies. The following clause in the will explains the legacy:

"My reason for not making better provisions for my daughter is that of late years she has been constantly annoying me, and within the past year or two has brought suits against me, believing that my physical health would prevent me from defending the actions."

The residue of the estate, the value of which is not stated, goes to the son, Rudolph Gies.

STEAMER ROSEDALE SUNK

STRUCK BY THE FERRYBOAT OREGON IN THE EAST RIVER.

The Nearly One Hundred Passengers on Board Taken from the Hurricane Deck—One Woman Nearly Drowned Between Decks, Another Rescued from the River—Ferryboat Little Damaged—Each Blames the Other.

The side-wheel steamboat Rosedale of the daily line between New-York City and Bridgeport, Conn., was coming down the East River just after 11 o'clock yesterday morning with about seventy-five passengers on board, nearly all women and children. She had brought about 225 passengers on the trip from Bridgeport to this city, most of whom landed at the foot of East Thirty-first Street, and was proceeding with the rest to her landing at Pier 39, foot of Market Street.

The ferryboat Oregon of the Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Company came out of her slip at Broadway, Williamsburg, and crashed into the Rosedale on her port bow, making a great gap.

The shock of the collision caused great consternation among the passengers of the Rosedale, many being thrown flat. The water rose so rapidly that those on the lower decks had to flee to the hurricane deck without stopping for their baggage. Many lost their hand baggage and came ashore with nothing more than what they chanced to have in their reach. The fireman of the Rosedale shouted up the companionway almost immediately after the collision:

"She's filling. Get the passengers on the upper deck quick!"

Capt. William Weatherwax and Mate Thompson hurried the passengers to the hurricane deck, urging them meanwhile to be calm, as there was no danger to their lives.

Passengers in a Panic.

Many of the women shrieked and wrung their hands and rushed from side to side of the boat. The officers had great trouble in keeping some of them from jumping overboard, while others were calm as soon as they had secured life-preservers.

Capt. Weatherwax reversed his engines the moment he saw that disaster was impending, but as soon as the Oregon pulled out of the side of the Rosedale he had the engines started again at full speed, and headed his steamer straight for the nearest pier, which was at the foot of Broome Street. Engineer Henry Shade of the Rosedale stuck to his post until the water had put out his fires. The boat did not sink until within twenty feet of the Broome Street pier. This was at 11:26. She was struck at 11:20. The water is shallow there, and she lies with her hurricane deck just awash at high tide.

The tugs Olympia and Catherine and the steam lighter Valley Girl came up and accompanied the sinking Rosedale in her race to get ashore before she sank, and were busy in getting her passengers off. The Olympia, Capt. Charles McLaren, took off sixty-four of the Rosedale's passengers, twenty-three of whom were children, and the Catherine and Valley Girl each took off some.

One young man who was much disturbed about his safety buckled a life preserver about him and wore it on board the tug, refusing to part with it until he was ashore.

Mrs. Bestel Rescued.

Mrs. Hannah Bestel of Philadelphia was in the ladies' cabin on the main deck, and, failing to get up the companionway quickly enough, was overwhelmed in the sudden rise of the water. Capt. McLaren of the Olympia saw her struggling in the water and promptly ordered his fireman, Joseph Garrigan, to rescue her. Garrigan, who lives at 128 Cherry Street, and has a record for life saving, plunged into the cabin, which was already flooded almost to the ceiling, and carried Mrs. Bestel in his arms up the companionway.

Mrs. Jennings of Brooklyn was so hysterical that she jumped from the hurricane deck of the Rosedale, a place of perfect safety, and was fished out of the water by the crew of the Olympia.

Slight Damage to Ferryboat.

The damage to the ferryboat was trifling. She struck the Rosedale with her port bow, and her rail was smashed, together with one or two standing posts. Her hull was not injured, and after repairs costing not more than $75 she will be on the route again in a few days.

There was a lively scene on the Oregon; people being thrown violently to the floor, and horses terrified so that their drivers and the deckhands had trouble in quieting them, but no one was hurt.

The accident occurred in about midstream. The Oregon, which was bound to East Twenty-third Street, was cutting out into the middle of the channel, not having yet fallen into her course up stream. Pilot Calloway apparently planned to cross the Rosedale's wake.

Each Blames the Other.

Pilot Edward Calloway of the Oregon and Capt. Weatherwax of the Rosedale differ in their accounts of the accident. Pilot Calloway, in his report to the ferry company, said that as he came out of the slip he could not see the Rosedale, which afterward proved to be hidden behind the tug Arlington. Suddenly the Rosedale shot out from behind the Arlington, directly across the bows of the Oregon, and before the headway of the ferryboat could be stopped, the disaster had happened.

Capt. Weatherwax said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "I think the pilot of the Oregon was in fault for the accident. There was nothing to cut off the sight of either boat from the pilothouse of the other. I saw the Oregon when she started out of her slip, and saw her every minute from then till she ran us down. I knew where she was bound, and blew one whistle, signifying, 'We will pass to starboard.' But she did not notice the signal at all. It was her duty to acknowledge it with a similar whistle, and put her helm to port. But if for any reason she wished to pass to port, she was required by the law of the road to blow two whistles to inform us of her intention. She did neither, and took no notice of my whistle, neither changing her course nor slowing up. I had done my part in signaling to pass to port, and waited for her to answer, and when I perceived that she was going to take no notice of the signal, I stopped and reversed the engines and she did the same, but it was too late to prevent the collision."

Work of Raising the Steamer.

The Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company was engaged to lift the Rosedale, and began work last night. She will probably be raised to-day.

The Rosedale was built at Norfolk, Va., in 1877. She is 216 feet long, 34 feet beam, 10 feet deep, and of 677 tons. She can go about 18 knots an hour, and has capacity for 1,200 passengers. She left Bridgeport for this city at 7:30 in the morning. The boat is insured for $40,000 and the cargo for $20,000. The owners do not know what the cargo was worth, the manifests having sunk with the boat. She is owned and managed by the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, J. H. Jenkins of Bridgeport being the President, and James McDermott, the New-York agent.

CLAMS EATEN BY FAT MEN.

The Annual Bake of the Association at Gregory's Point.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 3.—The thirtieth annual clambake of the Fat Men's Association was held this afternoon at Gregory's Point, the birthplace of the organization. For the last few years the clambake has not been largely attended, but this year President Patrick Murphy of Westport, almost the only survivor of the original club, determined that the dinner should be a notable event, and laid his plans accordingly.

The fat men gathered shortly after noon and stood around inhaling the fumes of the Rhode Island clambake, which was opened at 3 o'clock, and the big men, with their wives and friends, sat down to dinner. This dinner consisted of long clams, round clams, bluefish, sea bass, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, corn, sliced tomatoes, lobster, chicken, and watermelon. For two hours the fat men ate and called for more, and very reluctantly left the table, when the one-hundred-yard running race, the first in fifteen years, was announced.

There were twelve entries, and the race was won by Thomas McGowan of New-Haven, 254 pounds. John L. McDonald, proprietor of the James Hotel, Brookfield, who weighs 342 pounds, was so close a second that he contested McGowan's claim, but it was not allowed, and McGowan was awarded the cup, which had been presented by F. P. Wilcox of New-York.

Mr. McDonald's handicap of ten feet in the one-hundred-yard walking match was too great for his competitors, and he took the second cup, which was presented by the association.

The fat men then wobbled back to the tables and finished the remnants of the feast, after which they adjourned to the parlor and elected these officers: President—A. W. Wallace, Bridgeport; Secretary and Treasurer—Ex-Senator John H. Cole, Bethel; Vice Presidents—Patrick Murphy, Westport; C. E. Munson, New-York; B. W. Maples, Norwalk; Dr. Dickinson, New-Haven; E. A. Woodward, South Norwalk; Judge David B. Lockwood, Bridgeport; W. E. Knapp, Stamford.

Considerable amusement was created by two New-York shell-game artists, who swindled a couple of the big men. They reported the matter to Landlord O'Sullivan, who is an ex-Chief of Police, and he promptly hunted them from the place, the ejectment being accomplished with sundry kicks and punches.

The weighing of the big fellows attracted great attention. Some of those who stepped on the scales were Patrick Murphy, Westport, 285 pounds; A. W. Wallace, Bridgeport, 206; John Thomas, Stamford, 220; P. Boyle, Stamford, 221; C. A. Munson, New-York, 270; D. B. Wood, New-Brighton, S. I., 240; Willis Rich, Greenwich, 211; W. M. Rich, Port Chester, 214; Thomas Rich, Greenwich, 221; W. F. Wildman, Brookfield, 280; William Volmer, South Norwalk, 224; George W. Gladstone, South Norwalk, 221; George Cole, Bethel, 210; G. A. Garner, Danbury, 206; S. B. Vletch, Danbury, 206; F. A. Judd, Bethel, 223; J. Mills, Westport, 200; Henry Anderson, New-York, 201; W. K. Maples, Norwalk, 222.

The giant Foley brothers, Danbury, and many others arrived too late to be weighed, but J. L. McDonald, Brookfield, took the prize, weighing 342 pounds, which was more than the scales were capable of registering.

THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY

William H. and James H. Moore Have Retired from the Management.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—A morning newspaper says: William H. and James H. Moore have agreed to withdraw from the management of the Diamond Match Company, and their resignations are said to be in the hands of George M. Pullman.

The resignation of James Hopkins of St. Louis is ready on call, and so a clear field is left for installing Messrs. Armour and Pullman in the reorganized Directory. A meeting of the pool members was held at noon, and the fact that the resignations were tendered is taken as evidence that the pool has decided to contribute toward the losses incurred by brokers who bought Moore stocks the day before the failure. The resignations have been hinging on a settlement with the pool members, while the much-talked-of trust agreement hinges on the resignations.

The trust agreement, which so far has only two signatures, and which has become, in a measure, superfluous, through the settlements made among brokers, will now be signed, and the necessity of keeping the Exchange closed on account of the Diamond Match interests will be over.

There is every prospect that the New-York Biscuit Company affairs will be adjusted, with as little difficulty as those of the Diamond Match. George Smith and the Eastern officers of the concern, who are still in the city, are holding meetings almost daily with the local capitalists, who are expected to be interested in the company from now on. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon. Resignations from the Directory of the Biscuit Company are expected to follow those from the Match Directory.

A Farewell Fire Carnival.

The great Carnival of Fire, with which Pain interested several thousands of spectators at Manhattan Beach Aug. 22, will be duplicated to-morrow evening as the farewell piece of the fireworks season. Practically it will be the last night of the regular season, though on Monday night, Labor Day, a fine holiday programme will be given. The carnival promised for to-morrow will be a brilliant exhibition of the newest things in pyrotechnics. Several novelties have been devised this Summer in the manipulation of the compounds used in fireworks, and the most sucessful of them will be shown in the carnival programme.

Canadians to Vote on Prohibition.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 3.—Premier Laurier to-day informed the delegation representing the Dominion Prohibition Alliance and Women's Christian Temperance Union, which waited on him to ascertain what the Government proposed to do about prohibition, that it was the intention of the Government to arrange at the next session of Parliament for submitting a plebiscite to the people on the question of prohibition.

District Judges Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The President to-day appointed Charles F. Amidon of North Dakota United States District Judge for the District of North Dakota and John F. Carland of South Dakota United States District Judge for the District of South Dakota.

Nearly a Thousand Ballots.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Sept. 3.—The Fourth District Democratic Congressional Convention, after taking 972 ballots without result, adjourned last evening until next Tuesday. The candidates are D. H. Smith, W. H. Sweeney, H. H. Smith, and D. R. Murray.

Time for Filing Nominations.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The Secretary of State's department to-day announced that the time for filing nominations in that department extended from Sept. 24 to Oct. 3, inclusive.

FLOW OF GOLD THIS WAY

OVER $24,000,000 RECEIVED, AFLOAT OR ENGAGED.

Trade Prospects Very Encouraging—Decline of the Gold Premium in the Argentine Republic—Mr. Zimmermann Says the Money Market Is in a Satisfactory Condition, but There Is Still Need of Hard Work for Honest Money.

With short exchange at $4.84¼, with "concessions" and counter rates about $4.85½, the prospects yesterday for gold importations in excess of those that are expected were good.

A calculation of the amount of gold that will be "in sight" within a week may be made from the following statement. The gold recently received, afloat and engaged, is:

American Exchange National Bank	$500,000
Hanover National Bank	500,000
Kessler & Co.	500,000
Muller, Schall & Co.	500,000
Bank of Montreal	500,000
Baring, Magoun & Co.	250,000
Price, McCormick & Co.	250,000
First National Bank, Chicago	200,000
Union Bank, Chicago	100,000
Lazard Freres	7,820,000
Speyer & Co.	2,500,000
Bank of British North America	2,500,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	2,000,000
L. Von Hoffmann & Co.	1,500,000
W. H. Crossman & Brother	1,000,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	1,000,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	1,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	900,000
New-York Life Insurance Company	500,000
Total	$24,020,000

Part of this sum is for crop moving. The $500,000 for the New-York Life Insurance Company will arrive on the Campania to-day and be deposited in the Sub-Treasury. The net gold balance at the Treasury in Washington yesterday was $103,197,523, a decrease from Wednesday of $173,631. At London yesterday $1,505,000 in American eagles was sold by the Bank of England, and there was a demand for bullion at 77s. 11d. An item of Street news was the decline of the gold premium in the Argentine Republic. It is now 168, with a downward tendency. Last year it was 275 per cent. Shrewd watchers of events predict a reduction to 150 per cent. or under in the near future. With such a premium, encouragement is given to importing.

Leopold Zimmermann of Zimmermann & Forshay, who accurately gauged the gold market in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last week, said yesterday: "I have no doubt more gold will be engaged next week. We can count on at least $21,000,000 for this market to-day. Vermont's election was a great thing for the Republicans and honest money, although I am one of those who maintained, and maintain, that Bryan was rated too highly. Still, it's better to neglect nothing, and work hard for McKinley. The country can't shout too loudly against the silver heresy. The market is in satisfactory condition, with call loans at 5 to 6 per cent., but everything is going to ease down, and I look for an easier money market next week, and exchange at $4.83¾ short. So far as I can see, there's not a disturbing element just now. On the contrary, the tide is against free coinage."

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 3.—European gold is making its way into Canada at a rapid rate. It was announced to-day that the British Bank of North America had imported $1,000,000 in gold, and that recently the Bank of Montreal ordered $500,000 of the precious metal. At the present rate of exchange, it is stated, the importation of gold is a profitable transaction, and this is no doubt the cause of the present influx.

MORE HONEST MONEY BUNTING.

Broadway Shopping District to be Ablaze.

A big sound-money demonstration, with flags and banners, has been arranged for by a number of leading business firms on Broadway, from Seventeenth to Twenty-third Streets, and they are preparing to set that part of Broadway ablaze with bunting this afternoon. The hour at which the flags will be flung to the breeze is 5 o'clock, and it will be made a gala occasion.

To draw as large a concourse as possible, 20,000 cards will be distributed by messengers during the forenoon in Broadway and the side streets adjacent from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth, bearing a picture of the National flag, with the inscriptions "McKinley and Hobart," "Sound Money," and "National Honor," and the lines:

Long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The card also carries the injunction:

"Be on Broadway at 5 o'clock to-day."

The large McKinley and Hobart flags at that hour will be simultaneously stretched across Broadway, between Seventeenth and Twenty-third Streets, and in addition to displays on staffs and in windows all along those blocks.

The project originated in a subscription taken up for the purpose of unfurling a banner across Broadway near Seventeenth Street, under the auspices of the Hat Trade McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club.

The subscriptions were so liberal that there soon was a surplus, and then the idea of stringing up a series of flags was conceived.

HACKENSACK ROAD UNSAFE.

The West Hoboken Town Council Finds It Has No Power Over It.

A number of property owners complained to the West Hoboken Town Council Wednesday night that the Hackensack Plank Road was in a dangerous condition, being full of holes and ruts and pools of stagnant water at several points.

Mayor Chandless said that the matter had been before the board repeatedly, and the Town Attorney had said that it was powerless because the Hackensack Turnpike Company was a private corporation. "The road is in a disgraceful condition," said the Mayor, "and something should be done about it."

It was voted to refer the matter to the Grand Jury.

Medical Students' Requirements.

Medical students who intend taking a course in Paris will be interested to know that a circular has been sent to the rectors of the French medical academies by the Minister of Public Instruction on the subject of foreign physicians intending to practice in France and medical students or physicians who wish to follow the scientific lectures and visit French laboratories. To be authorized to practice in France, medical students will henceforth have to pass the bachelorship of "lettres philosophic" and obtain the certificate of physical, chemical, and natural sciences.

Those who do not intend to practice in France will not be required to pass the previous examination, and may be granted a diploma or certificate at the close of their regular course of study. The present measure will have no retroactive effect. Equivalences of bachelorship will continue to be granted to students belonging to countries to which France has, for that object, passed international conventions.

COMPLAINT OF WITNESSES.

Four Sailors Held for Examination Allege Ill Treatment.

The system of the detention of witnesses in jail for months during the hottest season of the year is the subject of complaint by three American sailors, one of whom alleges that he has been half starved while waiting for the court to reopen after the Summer recess.

This sailor is George L. Jones of San Francisco, who was a student in the Oakland High School, and wanted to see the world. He shipped as an apprentice on the ship Tacoma, that sailed on Dec. 28, 1895, with a cargo of wheat for Liverpool. When nearing their point of destination young Jones witnessed what proved to be a fatal stabbing of the mate by a Swedish sailor named Martin Alskne. On the arrival of the ship in Liverpool the assailant was arrested, and also the three witnesses, and after examination by the United States Consul there, they were extradited by the British Government, Alskne to stand trial for murder and the sailors as witnesses. They were brought to New-York.

Assistant United States District Attorney Kohler said yesterday that the names of the other two sailors who witnessed the assault were Charles Somball and John Hederstedt. Martin Alskne, the assailant, stabbed George Mosher, the mate, in the leg with a sheath knife on April 2, when the ship was nearing Liverpool. When the vessel arrived at its destination Alskne and the witnesses were taken into custody, and Mate Mosher was removed to a hospital in Liverpool, where he died on May 9.

The four sailors arrived here on July 12, when they were at once taken before United States Commissioner Shields for examination. Several hearings were held, and on July 18 Commissioner Shields held Alskne for the action of the Grand Jury, and held the three sailors under bonds as witnesses, and in default of their furnishing bail they were detained as witnesses in Ludlow Street Jail, where the accused was also locked up. The sailors complained that they were deprived of tobacco, and Assistant District Attorneys Hinman and Kohler supplied them with the weed at their own expense. The authorities were informed that the witnesses were in communication with the prisoner, and fearing that they would come under his influence, they transferred them to the jail in New-City, Rockland County.

The vacations of the United States courts came on, and the witnesses were obliged to wait. Soon they complained that they did not get any exercise in the open air. This was true, as all the exercise the prisoners in the New-City Jail get is in a narrow corridor, and the rules of that jail do not permit exercise in the open air. Consequently the District Attorney decided to transfer them to Ludlow Street Jail, where there is an open courtyard for exercise, and to transfer Alskne to the New-City Jail.

The courts will open in October, and under the law there can be no relief for the sailor witnesses unless they furnish bail.

A LIVELY CHURCH FIGHT.

Trustees Unable to Agree with the Congregation.

There appears to be a lively fight between the Trustees and the congregation of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue. It was said yesterday that some of the Trustees are desirous of selling the church property and establishing with the proceeds a new church on the west side.

The Pilgrim Congregational Church is one of the finest in Harlem, and has until now numbered both west and east side residents among its congregation. The trouble in the church began last Winter, when Mr. Braden, one of the Trustees, tried to have the pastor's salary of $7,000 reduced. Dr. S. A. Virgin, the pastor, very naturally resisted the attempt, and he was supported by a majority of the congregation. This controversy resulted in the resignation of Mr. Braden and others from the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Virgin is at present away on his vacation, and so are most of the Trustees. There is a notice posted on the church door which says that the Rev. I. Kartschmaroff will hold services in the church during the Jewish holidays, which begin with the Hebraic new year, Sept. 8. Dr. Kartschmaroff was not at home last evening, but it seems to be the general opinion in the neighborhood of the church that he has secured an option either to buy or to lease the church building.

Mr. Charles E. Hope of 130 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, former Treasurer of the church, told the reporter that he was unable to say anything about the plans of the Trustees. He did not think, however, that the Trustees had the right to dispose of the property.

SUICIDE FROM DESPAIR.

Hillman Weston Killed Himself with Gas Because He Was Unsuccessful.

Hillman Weston, twenty-seven years old, an architect with an office at Bath Beach who lived at 165 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning by asphyxiation.

He placed two leaves of a table over the bathtub, and placed a blanket and a pillow on this couch. Then he stopped up every crevice in the room, and lay down on the improvised bed, after turning on the gas.

He left several letters for relatives, showing that he was despondent, being unable to get work. He said that he was too well educated to do manual labor, and that he would have to starve while ignorant men obtained a livelihood.

Needlework in Mexico.

A person walking along the narrow sidewalks of the historic old city of Matamoras, in Mexico, will see through the grated bars girls and women bent nearly double with frames in their laps and needles working. They are engaged in the intricate and delicate work of making perfilado, or drawn needlework. Matamoras is the principal city in Mexico where perfilado is manufactured. Thousands of dollars worth of this work is exported annually to the United States. Some of it is very expensive, one year being required to make a single piece.

There is a duty of 50 per cent. imposed by the United States on this class of manufactures. For a long time perfilado was made an industrial feature of the public schools; every girl learned to make it. In this way the art was acquired, and others in the family were taught, until nearly every girl and woman in Matamoras could either perform the work or assist in its manufacture. It is hard, difficult work, from which the earnings are very small, frequently amounting to less than 15 cents a day.

Not Well Founded, Mr. Allen Says.

Proprietor F. J. Allen of the Astor House, when asked yesterday for the story back of an allegation in London Truth that his hotel had first promised and then refused to pay for $60 worth of goods stolen from a guest's trunk, emphatically denied that he ever agreed to make good the amount.

"The man," said Mr. Allen, "left his baggage with us for several months, although our notices disclaim any responsibility after thirty days. If he thought we owed him, would he have promised to the paper's toy fund the amount of his claim when collected? If he believes the hotel is liable, let him sue, and I'll pay his lawyer's fees.

"Yes, he wrote me, but I've forgotten his name, as it is an old matter."

SILVER MAKING NO INROADS

MAJOR BYRNES IN ERROR ABOUT NEW-YORK FARMERS.

Although the Specious Arguments of the Silverites Caught Their Fancy at First, They Are Rapidly Becoming Convinced that in Sound Money Is Their Only Hope of Prosperity—Many Democrats Will Vote for McKinley.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The prediction reported to have been made by John Byrne that the interior of the State is on fire for silver, and that Bryan may carry the State by 100,000 majority, is not borne out by the facts, in this section at least. What is true of Monroe County is true of the several counties adjoining it. In Monroe County it may be stated that there is of course some silver sentiment, but the sentiment in favor of sound money overbalances it. In the country districts there was at first considerable of a cry for free silver, and the farmers were full of the subject, deeming it the panacea for all their woes, but as the campaign proceeds the issue is being carefully studied, and the converts to sound money are becoming more and more numerous, while the silver sentiment is losing ground.

There has been no canvass made in Monroe County by either the Democrats or Republicans, and there is no definite way of predicting the sentiment except by the general expression of public opinion. Martin J. Callihan, Chairman of the Monroe County Republican Committee, was seen and asked to predict what the Republican majority would be in this county. He replied: "You may rest assured that Monroe County is as solid as ever, and will give the biggest Republican majority known."

An equally prominent Democrat was seen. He said: "Do not use my name, but this section of the State is by no means on fire for silver. There are some free-silver Republicans, especially in the country districts, but the defection among the Democrats will outnumber them ten to one. My private opinion is that the Republicans in this county will fully maintain their usual majority, if they do not exceed it."

This is the statement of a leading silverite at that. A partial canvass has been made in Steuben County, the result showing that there were many more sound-money advocates than silverites. The Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Genesee County said a few days ago that that county would more than maintain its Republican majority. The same has been stated for Ontario and Orleans Counties. The sound-money men are all activity and are pushing the campaign vigorously, while the silver Democrats are doing little.

NO ROTTENNESS IN STEUBEN.

Many Democrats Will Vote for Mr. McKinley.

CORNING, Sept. 3.—The statement published in New-York papers of Major John Byrne of the Honest Money League "that this section is rotten on silver" has created considerable amusement here. The only foundation for the statement seems to have been on account of Byrne's visit to Hornellsville the day before Bryan spoke there. The latter was greeted by a crowd of about 5,000 people, who gave him a noisy welcome. If this speech has made any votes for him that fact has not become apparent. It was, in the main, the usual attempt to create a class feeling, and continued the sterotyped expression that the people of the United States have at last decided to govern themselves. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if there are so few silver Republicans and so many gold Democrats in any rural county in the State, as there are in Steuben.

This city is a fair indication of how Democrats in this section feel. Supreme Court Justice George B. Bradley is generally conceded to be the most conservative, and at the same time the most influential Democrat in Steuben County or in this section. A strong and uncompromising Democrat, he has always supported his party, and during fourteen years of his judicial career remained away from caucuses and conventions. His opposition to Bryan and the Chicago platform is open and direct. Last week he presided at a meeting of sound-money Democrats held in this city and was elected a delegate to Indianapolis by the Syracuse Convention. His position has already influenced many Democrats who look upon Judge Bradley as one of the safest, ablest, and most loyal men in his party.

The story is told here that one of an excursion party who went from a neighboring village to hear Bryan at Hornellsville stated on the return trip that Bryan made a good speech, but if Judge Bradley could not support him, he didn't think he could vote for him, and that nine or ten other members of the party indorsed these sentiments. Other local Democrats of prominence who will support McKinley or the nominee of the Indianapolis Convention are:

James A. Drake, President, and David S. Drake, cashier, of the First National Bank; Frank D. Kingsbury, Treasurer of the Corning Gas and Electric Company; ex-Mayor William E. Gorton, President of the Corning Iron Works; A. S. Kendall, Francis A. Williams, and Francis C. Williams, lawyers; George W. Drake, Postmaster and President of the Corning Stove Works; Charles E. Drake, wholesale hardware dealer; John W. Fedder, merchant; George Hitchcock, the oldest active Justice of the Peace in the county; Charles L. Denison, wholesale coal dealer; H. H. Kendall, wholesale grocer; ex-Alderman William T. Brady, Deputy Postmaster Albert C. Howell, C. G. Howell, oil dealer; ex-City Clerk Frank L. Pease; Gen. Austin Lathrop, State Superintendent of Prisons, and many

however, the most prominent being Reuben E. Roble, one of the best-known lawyers in the county. So far as this county is concerned, the rotten silver sentiment described by Major Byrne is lacking, a fact which is obvious to all disinterested observers.

FARMERS NEED INSTRUCTION.

One Section Where Sound-Money Literature Is Necessary.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 3.—The statement of Major John Byrne that the free-silver propaganda has been advancing with alarming strides among the farmers of Central New-York is based on facts, so far, at least, as the Congressional districts, embracing Onondaga and Cortland Counties, is concerned. Sound-money Democrats who are more closely in touch with the country districts than others have during the last week been circulating about among their constituents, and the reports which they make indicate that there is a large amount of inoculation to be done if the free-silver contagion is to be averted.

William A. Beach, who is the leader of the sound-money Democratic Party in this district, who is now at Indianapolis, is probably closer to the country voters than any other man in his party here. James Devine, his law partner, said to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's representative this afternoon that both Mr. Beach and himself were astonished to find how strong the silver sentiment had grown in Onondaga County within a very short time. Mr. Devine had just returned from the town of Cuyler, Cortland County, which has been strongly Republican in the past, but in which a Bryan and Sewall club of ninety members had just been organized. Mr. Devine says that the southern part of Onondaga County, with which he is particularly familiar, shows a strong and growing silver sentiment. It is only the Democrats who have made close inquiry in the country districts, who will agree with Mr. Devine, but it is this persistent blindness to the actual state of affairs that is likely to do more harm than anything else when the vote is taken. A prominent sound-money Democrat said to the representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day: "Do you know what I would do if I were running this campaign in Central New-York? I would not spend a cent on mass meetings in cities, but would hire as many well-informed young lawyers as I could get, and I could get them reasonably, too, and I would send them around to the cross-road hotels and grocery stores and have them camp out on a cracker barrel for a week or more and let the light in on these hayseeds who think free silver means complete salvation from all their troubles."

More educational work is needed in Central New-York immediately. An immense amount of Populistic literature was put afloat throughout Central and Southern New-York about two years ago, and there is hardly a farmhouse in which a dozen or more pamphlets on free silver cannot be found. Sound-money literature is very scarce. A large number of farmers are in Syracuse at the present time visiting the State Fair. Although no very reliable information can be obtained, it is said that the politicians who are circulating among them have found that Bryan has far greater strength than was anticipated.

ERIE COUNTY FOR McKINLEY.

Republicans Expect to Carry It by Ten Thousand Majority.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—Never was it so difficult to figure out results in Erie County as in this campaign. The Republican managers are confident of a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000 for McKinley. The silver men do not claim the county, but estimate that McKinley's majority will not be more than 3,000. This estimate makes Bryan do better than Hill did in 1894. The gains made by Bryan among the farmers in the twenty-five towns of Erie County will be offset by the defection among Democrats. The big east side, where the workingmen live and where the bulk of Buffalo's vote is cast, will determine the result, and the observers do not agree as to how that vote will be cast. The labor union leaders are mostly for Bryan, but results in other years have proved that the labor vote is not cast here as the leaders want it.

President Coleman of the Carpenters' Union, who sat in the Constitutional Convention, said to-day that he was going to vote for McKinley, but he believed Bryan would get more votes among the laboring men than any Democratic candidate had received in years. A member of the Republican Executive Committee said that his own election district, which is the home of laboring men and usually gives from 80 to 90 majority for the Republican ticket, would probably be carried for Bryan. He feared that the Thirty-second Congressional District, Democratic on the vote of 1892, but Republican ever since, would go Democratic again on the Presidential Electors.

The Polish vote may save it. So far the money question has not been brought into the campaign among the people in the large Polish colony here, and they are clamoring for McKinley and protection. The Democratic managers propose to organize a campaign of silver education among the Poles right away, but as the situation stands, McKinley will get the great bulk of the Polish vote.

On the other hand, McKinley will get tremendous majorities in the four or five west side wards, where all the leading Democrats have repudiated the ticket. There is no evidence of much silver sentiment in the towns, and Bryan will hardly do better than Hill did. A very conservative estimate would give the county to McKinley by from 8,000 to 10,000.

Republican leaders in the surrounding counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Niagara entertain no fears of the silver movement and are sure of large majorities for McKinley.

PARTY LINES CLOSELY DRAWN.

Not So Many Silver Shouters in Albany County as Heretofore.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Thus far the Presidential campaign has been one of education. From indications it will continue on the same lines. Had the election come along within two weeks after the Chicago Convention the people in the interior of the State would have swallowed Bryan and the platform by an overwhelming majority. The word "free" silver and the first thought that better times would ensue turned many toward Bryan and Sewall who have since declared their intention to vote against them.

Within the last two weeks a new element has got to work, and the inroads made into the Republican ranks may be more, perhaps, than the accessions to the Republicans of gold Democrats. In Albany and vicinity free-silver clubs are being formed nightly. Their membership is small, but they are in every locality, and are making their influence felt. In nearly every instance they are manipulated by single-tax men and Populists. They are working on the laboring men, and are making many converts. Literature and speakers are sent into the rural districts, and they are showing the result of the seed planted in that direction. The Popocrats are particularly attentive to the purchasable voter, who is told to take all the money offered him from any and all workers, and vote for Bryan and Sewall.

While the free-silver men are making inroads into the ranks of the Republicans, the gold-standard Democrats are securing a certain percentage of the dyed-in-the-wool Democrats to support the National Democratic Party. Business men and others who have usually cast their vote for the candidates of the Democracy have in a great measure declared their intention to vote for McKinley.

Conservative Democrats here believe that when election day comes, it will be found that the party lines have been pretty well preserved. The free-silver men are talking loud, while the Republicans are lying low and conducting a still hunt.

FARMERS LEANING TO SILVER.

Interior of the State Needs Attention from Sound-Money Men.

UTICA, Sept. 3.—The political conditions in the Counties of Oneida, Herkimer, and Madison are more peculiar than they have been before in a generation. Many Republicans openly declare they will vote for Bryan, while others are lukewarm and say that McKinley was the most unfortunate man for their party to nominate. A few Democrats will vote for McKinley, and a still smaller number are waiting for the third ticket. These are among business and professional men. The Democratic farmers and laborers are very earnest in the support of Bryan, and, with Republican farmers and laborers, are carrying free-silver arguments from farm to farm and from shop to shop. The situation in this territory is certainly alarming to the friends of sound money. Free-silver supporters are so earnest and determined that arguments seem to have little effect in convincing them that they are wrong. Many farmers who have been fed upon free-silver literature have become financial experts, and from one neighborhood to another they sow their doctrines in the homely and emphatic manner that makes new converts every day.

Farmers and mechanics are convinced that the money power is against them and has subsidized the press to its support. Utterances by men high in financial circles and public life only serve to strengthen their convictions. Cartoons printed in many papers and political documents caricaturing them as bewhiskered Populists and crazy Anarchists, together with the unfortunate utterances of many writers and speakers who accuse them of being dishonest in seeking to repudiate half their debts, only increase their anger against the capitalists. They look upon the recent importations of gold as a trick and say it never would have been withdrawn from the Treasury had not the capitalists seen an opportunity to thus force an issue of bonds by which they could make millions. There is certainly every indication that the central portion of the State will cast a larger vote for Bryan than was ever given a Democratic candidate in this section. It is doubtful whether any amount of campaign speaking or the distribution of thousands of documents will change the sentiment. The only hope lies in fair, temperate, and careful discussion by men of intelligence. The cunning silverites are fanning every spark that may increase the flame, and lose no opportunity to make it appear that this is a battle of the rich against the poor.

ORANGE DEMOCRATS FOR GOLD.

Germans Cannot Stand Mr. Bryan's Populistic Creed.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 3.—Few of the Germans in this city who have always been Democrats will vote the ticket this year. They cannot swallow Bryan and the Populistic platform adopted at Chicago, and say so openly. One of the most prominent Germans in the city is Dr. Carl Buttner, who is a Democratic leader in the county. He is emphatically in favor of sound money and opposed to free silver, and will probably vote for McKinley and Hobart, although he finds it hard to do so because of McKinley's harping on a protective tariff.

In the First Ward a German McKinley and Hobart Club has been formed in which three-fourths of the members are old-time Democrats. They will conduct an active campaign. Some of the German Democrats here may vote for the sound-money Democratic ticket.

HILL STATIONS IN BURMAH.

England's Army of Occupation Looking for Refuges from Fever.

From The London Times.

The Acting Chief Commissioner of Burmah has published some papers on hill stations or sanatoria in that province, in which the great need of one or more such stations is described. Residents in the enervating climate of Lower Burmah, when in need of change, have been obliged to face a sea voyage, usually at a time of the year when cyclones prevail in the Bay of Bengal, and then a railway journey of from twenty-four to sixty hours, in order to reach an Indian hill station. Efforts have from time to time been made to discover a suitable place in the province itself; and with the annexation of Upper Burmah in 1886 a new field of discovery in this direction was opened, while the great influx of European residents made the question of even more importance.

The maps of Upper Burmah which have since been published and the numerous explorations made all over the country have brought several suitable localities to public notice, and the object of the papers now published is to supply details of these places which may be useful. Nine places in all are dealt with; their elevations range from 5,000 feet to 10,000 feet above the sea level.

The chief of these is Bernardmyo, about eighty miles northeast of Mandalay, which has been described as like Ootacamund on a small scale, and has been used for British troops for nearly ten years. The men keep well up there; but a large number contract fever on the road down, and it is suggested that the drawback of the malarious belt may be overcome by rapid transit; otherwise, in spite of its bracing character, it cannot be the Burmah sanatorium of the future. It is easily accessible also from a steamer station on the Irrawaddy.

Maymyo, another suitable site, is thirty miles east of Mandalay, on the high tableland stretching from Burmah to the Salween, and from China to Siam. It has been used for Goorkha regiments since 1886. It is cool and pleasant rather than bracing, is in the midst of pretty country, and will be accessible by railway in 1898, for the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway passes through it. Haka and Tiddim, in the Chin Hills, are mentioned, the chief drawback being distance and difficulty in getting food.

Taungyi and Byingyi, both in the Southern Shan States, have the disadvantage of distance from the railway and meagre water supply, while the latter place has a further drawback in the presence of a venomous fly in the season.

Mount Victoria is the name given to a district ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 feet high, fifty miles due west of Paikkoku, on the Irrawaddy, on a range of hills the highest in Burmah, south of Bhamo. Water is plentiful, the surrounding country beautiful and well supplied with game, the climate dry and bracing. The drawbacks are distance and the scarcity of labor. There is a total absence of terai or damp forest tracts between the river and the hills. "Some of the most flourishing hill stations in the Himalayas, however, were in no better plight than Mount Victoria to start with, and few, if any, of them have greater natural attractions and advantages."

The Acting Chief Commissioner mentions the facilities that will be given to any one desirous of visiting any of the places mentioned; but it is apparent that the problem of finding a hill station for residents of Burmah is still far from solved.

Democratic Honest Money League.

A conference of members of the several Congressional district committees of the Democratic Honest Money League of America was held at 15 West Twenty-fourth Street Wednesday evening and was addressed by Major John Byrne, President of the league; L. J. Callahan, and others. The advisability of opening local headquarters in each Congressional district in New-York City was discussed, and it was agreed that such headquarters should be engaged. The members present reported as to the quarters they desired in their individual districts, and then the question of engaging such headquarters was referred to the Executive Committee of the league, which meets at the same place to-night. It was decided to designate the central headquarters in Twenty-fourth Street as the local headquarters for the Twelfth Congressional District.

NOTED PHRENOLOGIST DEAD

LORENZO N. FOWLER SUCCUMBS TO A PARALYTIC STROKE.

An Active and Interesting Career Closed—One of the Pioneers in Phrenological Science and an Influential Advocate of Total Abstinence—Prof. Fowler's Association with Henry Ward Beecher—Successful Lecturer and Writer.

Prof. Lorenzo Niles Fowler, the eminent phrenologist, lecturer, and writer who was widely known in this country and in England, died Wednesday evening at the home of his sister, Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, in West Orange, N. J.

Prof. Fowler was eighty-five years old, and was born in Cohocton, Steuben County. His father was a farmer. When Lorenzo was seventeen years old he attended the Dansville Academy, and subsequently went to Hadley, Mass., to prepare himself for his studies at Harvard, it being the desire of his parents that he should become a minister. In 1832 he went to Amherst, and in that year he became acquainted with Henry Ward Beecher, who was a classmate of his brother, O. S. Fowler. The three young men studied together.

At this time the science of phrenology was first being introduced in a methodical way by Dr. Caldwell of Transylvania University, and was attracting much attention. In Amherst College especially the new science caused many discussions, and it was

Prof. L. N. Fowler.

Noted Phrenologist Who Died Wednesday at West Orange, N. J.

decided by the students that the Fowler brothers, who had become deeply interested in phrenology, and Mr. Beecher should get up a debate upon the subject. Mr. Beecher, who was to speak in opposition to the Fowlers, procured all the books he could upon the subject, and then himself became converted to the new science and remained a firm believer in it.

Prof. Fowler and his brother studied phrenology as thoroughly as they could, and determined to become teachers of the science. They still intended becoming ministers, and believed that in the lecture field they would gain experience that would be of great service to them in their careers as ministers or evangelists. They left Amherst in 1834 and began lecturing on phrenology, and soon came to the conclusion that the new science afforded such a wide field that it would be best for them to continue in the work. From the outset they encountered great opposition from medical men and clergymen, and phrenology was ridiculed in all directions. The young men, however, persevered, and met with so much success that within one year they opened an establishment in New-York, which later took the name of Fowler & Wells, and branch offices were subsequently opened in other cities. Three years later they started The American Phrenological Journal, which was published first in Philadelphia and then in New-York, and in 1836 they published the work "Phrenology Proved, Illustrated, and Applied."

Prof. Lorenzo N. Fowler lectured in every part of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Newfoundland. He entered into partnership with S. R. Wells, and the two made an extensive lecture tour between 1858 and 1860, and then they went to England, where they were already known by reputation, and were very cordially received. They lectured in all the principal cities and towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and brought so many persons over to their ways of thinking that Prof. Fowler decided to prolong his stay in Great Britain, while Mr. Wells returned to the United States.

Prof. Fowler examined the heads of many distinguished men, among them Charles Dickens, Edgar Allan Poe, William Cullen Bryant, Baron Rothschild, Li Hung Chang, and Sir Henry Irving. When he examined Mr. Beecher, that clergyman insisted that Dr. Fowler should be blindfolded during the examination. While lecturing in England it was Prof. Fowler's custom, after each lecture, to ask the audience to select two or three well-known persons for examination. In Newcastle the audience selected two men of marked individuality, one of them being Mr. Munson, a newspaper editor. Prof. Fowler astonished the audience and Mr. Munson as well by his correct and masterly delineation of Mr. Munson's mental powers and peculiarities.

In lecturing, Prof. Fowler made no effort at oratorical flourish. He spoke rapidly, went right to the point, never waited for applause nor looked for it. He was never at a loss for a word, and held his audience spellbound to the finish. He read character with great ease, and said sharp things of persons where conditions warranted, but in a good-natured way. Prof. Fowler was at all times a temperance advocate, and when still a boy of sixteen he got a number of his associates together and persuaded them to sign a pledge to abstain from alcoholic beverages. He was instrumental in forming one of the first total abstinence societies in America. He attributed his long life to "consistent and harmonious obedience to nature's laws." His rules for becoming an octogenarian were as follows:

1. Work hard, but easily.
2. Avoid worry and chafing.
3. Approach as near your ideal as possible and use the talents given you.
4. Do not live at too high pressure.
5. Keep within your income and your strength.
6. Take three meals a day, and let these consist largely of fruit, nuts, cereals, eggs, and milk.
7. Be a total abstainer.
8. Never smoke, chew, or take snuff.
9. Take regular exercise.
10. Remember that cleanliness is next to godliness.
11. Avoid strong tea and coffee.
12. Sleep the sleep of the just when you retire, and take one day in the week for a rest.

Besides other works that Prof. Fowler published with his brother he also wrote "Synopsis of Phrenology and Psychology," in 1884; "Marriage; Its History and Philosophy, with Directions for Happy Marriages," and "Lectures on Man."

His wife, Mrs. Lydia Folger Fowler, who died several years ago, herself attained prominence as a writer, lecturer, and female physician. She was directly related on the paternal side to the mother of Benjamin Franklin, and possessed many of that philosopher's mental characteristics. She was a student from childhood, and was one of the first women in America to graduate as a Doctor of Medicine. She lectured on the laws of life, health, physical culture, moral duty, and obligation. She wrote "Pet of the Household," "Woman and Her Destiny," a book of poems, "Heart Melodies"; "Nora; the Lost and Redeemed," and several other books.

Prof. Fowler had a stroke of paralysis in London three years ago, and last Sunday, soon after his arrival here from abroad, he had another attack of paralysis. Surviving him are three daughters, Mrs. M. H. Piercy, wife of the manager of the firm of Fowler & Wells; Miss Amelia, who for many years was his amanuensis, and Miss Jessie A. Fowler, the lecturer and phrenologist, who recently lectured before Queen Victoria, and is now lecturing in this country. The funeral will occur to-morrow from the house of his sister, Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, in West Orange.

LIGHT WITHOUT HEAT.

Science Is Slowly Clearing Up the Mystery of Phosphorescence.

From The Saturday Review.

Bit by bit the old mystery which surrounds the subject of the emission of light by phosphorescent substances is being unraveled. Uncanny stories of corpse lights and wills o' the wisp may continue to furnish food for the folklorist, and the fabled lamp of Aladdin will flourish forever in story. Science, when she dissipates a mystery, always ends by leaving the heart of the fable untouched. Nevertheless, she does explore the facts that lie at the base of romance, and sometimes deals cruelly with them.

Of the out-of-the-way corners of science none has been more tempting than that which is concerned with the strange property of giving out light without heat. To the alchemists are due the beginnings of real discovery. Did not Krafft evolve from a hideous brew of organic matter the material afterward isolated as the chemical element, phosphorus? Its slow oxidation in moist air produces the pale gleam familiar to every schoolboy as belonging to lucifer matches. Did not an obscure shoemaker of Bologna discover that, by heating in a furnace, mixed with a little flour meal, a certain powdered spar from Monte Paterno, there was yielded a chalky powder having the property of shining in the dark after having been exposed to sunlight?

Here was a prime mystery. No combustion, no waste of substance—in short, a mere bottling up of daylight to emit it again with a feeble night-long gleam when all around was dark. To the famous phosphorus of Bologna succeeded the more brilliant phosphorus of John Canton, concocted of oyster shells calcined with charcoal or meal in a closed crucible. And the phosphorus of Canton is in our day superseded by luminous paint, used for clock faces and matchbox tops, that need to be visible in the blackness of night. Science tells us that, after all, these are only sulphides of the alkaline earths; but, be that so, those that shine best are never pure sulphides.

Closely akin to phosphorescence is the property of fluorescence, the nature of which, though some of the facts were known to Goethe, to Brewster, and to Herschel, was first explained by Sir George Stokes. A chip of horsechestnut bark, a crystal of quinine, or a grain of the dye stuff eosin is dropped into water—acidulated, it may be, to hasten solution—and behold the liquid exhibits on the surface exposed to light a most beautiful coloring, green, blue, or orange, as the case may be.

That a liquid should possess a surface color where the light first strikes it, and that color be quite different from the color of the liquid itself, as seen by transmitted light, is a fact that fascinates by its paradoxical nature. Why should the green liquid made by macerating young green leaves in alcohol shine with a deep red color on its surface? Fluorspar—the "blue-john" of the miners—exhibits a similar possession; for its surface color is different from the tint of the mineral.

Stokes showed that this surface tint is due to the property of the liquid in transforming into visible colored light some of the invisible waves which are always present in daylight, and from their position in the spectrum are called ultra-violet waves; being waves of shorter length and higher frequency of vibration than the shortest of visible waves, namely, the violet. This transmutation of visible into invisible Stokes named fluorescence.

Then followed the discovery that these waves, which excite fluorescence as above described, and which are the very waves that are most active photographically, are also the waves that are most active in producing phosphorescence in the luminous paints. Here was afforded a very broad hint that both fluorescence and phosphorescence might be, like photographic actions, chemical phenomena in their essence.

Then the patient Becquerel, using instrumental methods for observing substances in the dark after they had been exposed to light, and especially to ultra-violet waves for a brief fraction of a second, showed that phosphorescence, so far from being a rare property, is possessed by innumerable kinds of stuffs. Chalk, porcelain, glass of various sorts, and rubies, shine for a twentieth of a second or so. Some artificial chemical crystals, notably the green compounds of uranium, shine for but one-hundredth of a second or less. Regarded from the time standpoint, the difference between phosphorescence and fluorescence is a mere difference in degree; the one is a formation of the waves.

persistent, the other a transient transition ago came the observations, notably those of Crookes, that fluorescence and phosphorescence are stimulated by electric discharges in vacuo much more brilliantly than by even the brightest sunlight. The phosphorescence excited by the discharge from the cathode or negative pole in the most attenuated vacua possesses many striking and brilliant features.

Lastly come the memorable researches of Lenard and of Röntgen, who have found in the emanations that proceed from properly exhausted vacuum tubes, when electrically stimulated, rays that will penetrate paper, wood, flesh, and even opaque sheets of aluminium, and will, nevertheless, make their presence known by causing flourescence and by their photographic action.

Röntgen's world-wide discovery of the present year seems almost like an inverse species of fluorescence—a transmutation from the lower to the higher order of waves. And, indeed, H. Besquerel has shown that the highly fluorescent compounds of uranium will, after exposure to light, give off for many hours visible waves which closely resemble Röntgen's rays in their power of penetration through aluminium and other opaque materials and in their photographic action. So to the phenomena of phosphorescence and fluorescence we have now a hyper-phosphorescence to record. And if Wiedemann and his collaborators have half-solved the mystery of phosphorescence by showing that it is due to a sort of limited chemical decomposition of molecules under the influence of electric or luminous simulation, the mystery is certainly no less bewildering than before; the explanation is itself no less a mystery, needing in turn to be explained.

Horseless Carriages.

From Chambers's Journal.

For heavy work no motive power has been found so tractable and satisfactory in every way as steam, although engineers have not yet learned how to utilize more than 10 per cent. of the energy expended in raising it. And what applies to the steam engine employed for other purposes applies equally well to steam as a driver of horseless carriages. But the popular idea of the steam locomotive, which may be tersely summed up in the formula "Puffing Billy," must be at once dismissed from the mind. It is a new type of engine altogether which will invade our highways.

It will have a smokeless fire, and its boiler will consist of coiled tubes, kept at a low red heat, into which a little water will be injected periodically, to be instantly converted into superheated steam. On rough, hilly ground, a slight increase in the water supply will make additional steam, so that the energy at command can be doubled or trebled, and the hill conquered without difficulty or reduction of speed. And it is here, especially, that the steam engine compares so favorably with engines of the petroleum kind; for the latter have no reserve power to fall back upon when additional force is needed. Another advantage in favor of steam is that coke and water are obtainable everywhere, except, perhaps, in the Desert of Sahara.

In the suburbs of Paris there are several tramways which are already worked by steam, as they are in various towns in England. But in Paris, the Serpollet, or tubular boiler, is used exclusively, and the cars are driven at high rates of speed. These tubular boilers, it is asserted, are quite free from any risk of explosion, and they are officially allowed to be worked up to a pressure of ninety-four atmospheres—which is equal to more than 1,400 pounds, the tubes having been first tested to more than double that pressure.

A NEWS-STAND ORDINANCE

ONE PASSED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

It Regulates the Placing of Booths Under the Stairs of the Elevated Roads—Permits to Cost $10 a Year—Much Talk About Soda Water and Fruit Stands, but Nothing Accomplished—Vice President Windolph's Gavel Kept Busy.

There was a meeting of the Board of Aldermen at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and each member tried to make a speech about his devotion to the poor, and many of them succeeded in spite of the cries of "Order" and "Question," and the hammering of the gavel of Vice President Windolph, who presided.

The questions that started the speeches were on the proposed ordinance to license fruit and soda stands, news stands, and bootblacks' chairs, and the ordinance to regulate the placing of news stands under elevated railway stairs. The meeting was adjourned before any definite conclusion on the first point was reached. The ordinance regulating the elevated road stands was adopted.

After the minutes of the last meeting and a communication from Evarts, Choate & Beaman asking that they be heard on behalf of the property owners in opposition to any application by the Metropolitan Traction Company to lay tracks in East Fourty-fourth Street were read, the question of permits for street stands within the stoop lines was brought up.

Alderman Hall offered as an amendment to the proposed ordinance that $10 a year be charged for each permit for fruit and soda-water stands, $5 for each newspaper stand, and $3 for each bootblack's chair.

Alderman Muh suggested, as a further amendment, that all persons recommending an application for a permit be compelled to swear to the statements made in the recommendation. He said that on a former occasion a recommendation said that the applicant had been in the country three years, and afterward it was shown, in a police court examination, that he had been here only nineteen days.

By generela request, Alderman Muh withdrew his amendment.

Alderman Goodman objected to the section referring all such applications to the Law Committee. He said the Law Committee has too much to do as it is.

No notice was taken of his objection.

Alderman Oakley spoke of the poverty of the smaller newsdealers, and moved, as an amendment, that the price of permits for temporary news stands be made $1 and the price for permanent stands $5.

Alderman Clancy suggested that all newsstand permits be $1, and those for soda water and fruit stands $5 per year.

A vote was taken on Alderman Hall's original amendment. There were 11 yeas and 7 nays. As it needs 16 votes to establish an ordinance, there was no result, and the whole matter was shelved, to become a special order for the next meeting.

Alderman Lantry suggested that the Aldermen do something. "We have met half a dozen times without doing anything," he said. "Let us do something to-day and establish a precedent."

The ordinance regulating the placing of news stands under the elevated railroad stairs was adopted. The owner of each stand must pay $10 a year to the city. The Alderman of each district must recommend the applicant's application before said application is presented to the board. The stands are to be erected at the applicant's expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works and upon plans to be approved by the engineer of the elevated road. The stands must be painted the same color as the elevated road stairs and are to display no advertisements.

Alderman Hall's amendment that the permits be sold at public auction was lost by a vote of 15 to 3. While he was talking on the amendment Alderman Noonan interrupted by declaring that he was wasting time. That angered Mr. Hall and he shouted:

"The gentleman is out of order, and he is not speaking the truth."

Chairman Windolph's gavel caused a cessation of hostilities, and the ordinance, as originally presented, was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

This communication is made for the purpose only of giving an opinion of a layman in relation to present political conditions in this State and their bearing upon the election of the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party.

A political observer who has considerable reputation for sagacity has said within the last week: "If I were a professional gambler I would not bet $5 either way upon the result in this State. If the Republicans think they are going to have a walk-over, they are mistaken. I tell you this man Bryan is talking to acres of men and women, and a lot of them drive thirty miles to hear him. Unless I am very much out in my calculations, the working classes, including the farmers, are for him to-day, and will vote for him when election time comes around. I know this feeling in his favor is not confined to the Democrats among the working classes, but is shared by many who have always voted for the candidates of the Republican Party."

I believe in the truth of this forecast for the reason, among others, that the working classes are thinking more than ever before about public affairs and the bettering of their condition. Within the past week one of the small traders of this village expressed himself as follows: "For the last thirty-five years this has been the millionaires' Government. The poor man has worked all the time and had but little to say. A majority of them are growing poorer all the time, while the favored few are growing richer all the time. The laboring man has seen all the money go into a few hands, and now he feels that any change, no matter what kind of a one, cannot be for the worse, and he is ready to strike out in a new direction."

The conditions I have briefly attempted to describe exist, no matter whether right or wrong, and the leaders of the Republican Party will be hopeful in the performance of their duties if they do not take them into careful consideration. These people, in whose hands are lodged the great majority of the votes, have got to be educated out of their errors before the election, and the sooner the schools are opened the better it will be for the vital interests involved. The opinion hereabout, among Republicans who do not care very much about a high protective tariff, is that McKinley made a great mistake in pushing that question to the fore as he did in his letter of acceptance.

If the Republican candidate and his party are fishing in Democratic waters for votes, they have baited their hook with a singular kind of bait for catching Democratic fish, and the sooner they change the bait and its flavor, and the manner of casting it, the better.

To the great majority of our citizens the going of the State of New-York for Bryan would be an enormous surprise. In my opinion such a result is among the possibilities, and possibly, among the probabilities.

R. C. H.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Sept. 2, 1896.

Milkmaids in Pictures.

From Notes and Queries.

There are few known instances of a milkmaid being depicted on the proper side of a cow in pictures. The milker ought to sit with her right hand toward the cow's head, but in pictures she is invariably shown (as far as my observation goes) on the other; that is to say, on the wrong side.

UGANDA UNDER THE ENGLISH.

A Returned Missionary Says the Country Has Been Vastly Improved.

The Rev. E. H. Hubbard of the missionary station at Nassa, on the south end of Lake Victoria, has just arrived in London from Uganda, after five years' residence in Central Africa. In an interview with a press representative he has given interesting particulars regarding the development of the protectorate. He said:

"When I left Mengo in May everything politically was very quiet. Mr. Berkeley, the Administrator, was at headquarters at Port Alice, and, assisted by Major Turnam and Capt. Sitwell, was directing the affairs of the country. Mr. George Wilson, the Resident at Kampala Fort, (Mengo,) was busily engaged in developing the resources of the country, and was planting coffee, tobacco, and English fruit trees.

"The country is developing at a rapid rate. Mengo is surrounded by splendid roads, having a good surface, and suitable for vehicles. The Government has presented King M'Wanga with a brougham, which will on its arrival be a strange sight in Uganda, and dogcarts and similar vehicles have been ordered for the Government officials. Bicycles are expected up this year.

"Building is going on apace. The chiefs are erecting for themselves stone and brick houses of two stories, with windows and doors, a remarkable contrast to the former grass huts. One chief has built a house of thirty rooms—and instead of marauding bands, gangs of native workmen, engaged in peaceful occupations, are to be seen in the streets. In fact, the people are loyally co-operating with the white men in repairing the ravages of former wars, and with signal success. Banana gardens are restocked, roads cleared, bridges made, and swamps drained.

"Well to the fore in this respect is the Prime Minister—the Katikiro Apollo—who is acquiring almost Western habits. He has an office furnished with tables, chairs, stationery cases, and all sorts of articles which one would hardly expect to find in Central Africa. Many of the chiefs, too, are getting European furniture. It is a matter for congratulation that the King has not a free hand, but is under the influence of chiefs who are distinctly friendly to us, as, for instance, the Prime Minister. King M'Wanga is not very much in evidence except when he rides through the streets on horseback in semi-European attire, when he is on his way to the fort or to the lake on a shooting expedition. He proposes to be friendly to the British, but I think it is a mere profession.

"In addition to the strong force of soldiers in garrison at Kampala and the various forts throughout the country, Mengo now has an efficient police force, and the streets are patrolled day and night. New barracks are building for the Nubian soldiers near Kampala fort. Every morning these troops are drilled in front of the fort, the commands being given in English. Their evolutions are smart and soldier-like.

"In Unyoro matters are quite peaceful. Kabarega is still in hiding across the Nile, and large numbers of his people are settling down around the advance forts. A mission station has been established on the Unyoro frontier. There has been some fighting near Bukoba in German territory to the west of the lake, directly due to the death of Mr. Stokes.

"On hearing the news of Stokes's execution, Rwoma, a powerful chief in the German sphere, sent word to the neighboring Sultans, including the notorious Lukonge, to cease paying tribute to the Germans and to join with him in paying it instead to the Belgians, who, having shown their power by killing 'the great master Stokes,' were about to drive the Germans out of the country. Lukonge at once attacked Ukerewe, Stokes's chief nation on the lake, which since his death had been acquired by the white fathers, and this resulted in the massacre of a large number of French native Christians and in the burning of the station.

"Two German expeditions were consequently dispatched, one against each Sultan. In the end Lukonge was banished, and his country was given to another chief, and Rwoma was killed. There can be no doubt that the execution of Stokes has greatly affected white prestige in Central Africa, the people being unable to understand why one white should kill another. Early this year a German punitive expedition was sent against Kitangule, a very powerful chief, for stealing firearms. Since then the German sphere has been quieter.

"So far as I know, there have been no British operations since the expedition sent to Eldona Ravine to inquire into the murder of Mr. Dick and the massacre of his caravan by Masai, when it was found that the Masai were not the aggressors. About the same time a force of Nubians and Waganda, under a British officer, was sent against the Wanandi, who had attacked a mail caravan. The natives were punished and their cattle confiscated. With these exceptions, there have been no political movements in Uganda or the adjacent countries."

"Every one in Uganda," continued Mr. Hubbard, "is eagerly looking forward to the completion of the railway. The white residents are put to great inconvenience by the absence of necessaries. When I left one caravan had been nine months on the road, and had not then been heard of."

Asked concerning the English and French missions, Mr. Hubbard replied:

"The contrast between the Uganda of to-day and that of 1893 is simply marvellous. I have pointed out some of the progress that has been made, and the same rapid development also applies to mission work. In the case of the English Protestant mission, our great difficulty is to restrain the thousands of natives who flock to us for instruction and apply for baptism.

"The new English Catholic mission, under Bishop Hanlon, is limiting its work to the district formerly occupied only by the French White Fathers. They have been greatly hindered recently by the illness of some of their priests. The relations between the English Catholics and the Anglican mission are much more friendly than those formerly existing between the French Fathers and the Catholic Mission Society.

"All former territorial limits have been removed, and the whole country is open to Protestants and Catholics alike. King Kasagama, the powerful ruler of Toro, was baptized by the Catholic missionaries in March last, and large numbers of his people are following his example. Bishop Tucker, who, I hear, by telegraph to-day, has just returned to Zanzibar, established a mission in Toro in April."

Manufactures in England, 1785.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Commercial intercourse with foreign countries was discouraged by the imposition of heavy customs duties, the false political economy of the day teaching that heavy importations from abroad would drain the country of money, and thereby reduce it to a state of insolvency. Consequently there was little stimulus to the development of mining and manufacture beyond the requirements of the home population. But the inventive genius of the time and the improved technical methods as applied to the arts and sciences had already inaugurated that great social and industrial revolution which has changed the face of the earth. In the engineering works of Boulton & Watt, at Soho, Birmingham, the steam engine was rapidly assuming its perfected form. Three years previously the first steam flour mill was erected at the South Bank end of London Bridge.

In April, 1785, in the face of strong opposition on the part of merchants and manufacturers, Cartwright's power loom came into use. About the same time Arkwright's machinery for spinning cotton was set up at Nottingham. From another source we learn that "in 1787 the cotton wool used in manufactures was valued at £7,500,000, and weighed 22,000,000 pounds, for the working of which there were in Great Britain 163 water mills, 550 mule jennies of 50 spindles each, and 20,070 hand jennies of 50 spindles each." The growth of the textile industries had already caused a flow of population to set in from the country to the manufacturing centres, though as yet to an inappreciable extent. An examination of the estimates of county population, as given in our atlas, enables us to form some idea of the great changes that have since taken place. Excluding Middlesex and Yorkshire, we find that only nine counties had populations in excess of 200,000. They were Devon, 342; Somerset, 300; Norfolk, 283; Cornwall, 269; Lancashire, 260; Kent, 220; Essex, 208; Suffolk, 206; Lincoln, 202. The population of Lancashire is now fifteen times as great, three-quarters of its inhabitants being engaged in the cotton manufacture alone; that of Kent and Essex nearly four times as great, while the population of the other counties named has barely doubled. Durham has increased from 96,000 to 1,024,000, Staffordshire from 142,000 to 1,108,000.

AN IMPRACTICABLE SCHEME

BROOKLYN TRAINS CANNOT RUN OVER THE BRIDGE.

The Plan Proposed Would Have Necessitated Important and Costly Alterations of the Bridge Terminals—A Statement of the Reasons Why the Proposition Was Abandoned—Both Ends of the Bridge Would Have Been Disfigured.

The Brooklyn elevated railways applied to the Bridge Commissioners last Winter for the privilege of bringing their tracks into the City of New-York. The plan proposed was to run the elevated trains on the present tracks of the cable line, alternating with the cable trains, or to lay down another track on the bridge. It was the further purpose of the Brooklyn lines to alter the terminals of the bridge so that the elevated trains could go on to the bridge from either side, pass over, and connect with all the other elevated roads in New-York and Brooklyn. Connection with the Sixth Avenue line in this city was to be had by a railway down Chambers Street.

The proposition was favorably received by both the Mayor of Brooklyn and the Mayor of New-York. Mayor Strong was especially earnest in his advocacy of the plan.

To the Bridge Commissioners, however, there seemed two insuperable objections to the granting of the franchise. One was that the running of trains alternately with the cable cars would create a great deal of confusion. The other was that the bridge might be endangered by the additional weight of the tracks and trains of the elevated roads.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, opposed the scheme, on the ground that it would seriously confuse traffic on his lines of elevated road, and interfere with the running of his own trains, if the Brooklyn lines, as proposed, were to run their cars over Third and Sixth Avenues. The franchise was refused, and it has been learned recently that the Bridge Commissioners thereby escaped the trouble of important alterations in the bridge itself and the serious misfortune of granting so valuable a privilege to two companies, one of which was not paying and the other one even then insolvent.

It was learned yesterday from a prominent business man familiar with the details of the entire transaction that the accounts of the Kings County Elevated Road, now in the hands of receivers, show that that corporation was practically insolvent when the franchise was asked for. The guaranteed r

A. J. DREXEL'S NEW YACHT

THE MARGARITA FINISHED AND READY FOR HER OWNER.

Fitted in Luxurious Style Throughout —The Library a Revival of the Chippendale — Saloon, Dining Room, Smoking Room, and Other Cabins Artistically Decorated—Venetian Upholsterers Sent to Work on the Yacht.

From Our Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Aug. 26.—The steam yacht owned by Mr. A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, recently built by the Culzean Shipbuilding Company from the design of Mr. G. L. Watson, has been completed in the dock at Troon, in Ayrshire, and adjacent to the builders' yard. The yacht is 1,300 tons, yacht measurement, and is one of the largest steam yachts yet built in Scotland. The hull shows a very handsome and powerfull vessel, her plans embody all the latest improvements and devices, and the capacious cabins are finished and decorated with a lavish splendor, quite unequalled.

The hull is painted white with a gilt scroll along the trail board, but the outside ornamentation is not overdone, as it often is. The stem has an easy rake, and the flare of the bow has been designed to keep any head sea rom getting on deck. The counter is built with Mr. Watson's well-knownf tilt and easy lines, and free from the heaviness which the large tonnage of the yacht suggests.

The Margarita is rigged as a fore and aft schooner, with two light masts and a light bowsprit. Her canvas is only intended to aid her steam power, or be of service should the engines get out of order.

The steamer's teak bulwarks are comparatively high to keep sea and spray off the deck, with abundant escape for any water that might be shipped. A topgallant forecastle insures any sea coming over the bow being run off instead of flooding the deck.

A sun deck extends over half the yacht, stretching from rail to rail, forming the roof of the cabins and supported by light steel stanchions through the rail. A small deckhouse on the sun deck includes an elegantly furnished smoking cabin, and the usual accommodation for the navigating officers when on deck. This deckhouse is in varnished teak. The smoking cabin is reached by a stair from the fore and aft alley, along the shade deck, and is paneled on the roof and the sides in wainscot oak. The easy chairs are upholstered in maroon-tinted morocco.

The shade deck, below the sun deck, affords a covered promenade on each side between the deckhouse and the bulwark, with protection from spray, sun, and wind. The deckhouse on the shade deck runs the whole length of the sun deck, and is also in varnished teak, with side windows to give an uninterrupted view. The library, in the fore end of the sun deckhouse, in stained mahogany, must be the most artistic library afloat. The style of the library is known here as the revival of the Chippendale, the old masterpieces of which bring fabulous prices. From the library an alley runs right aft on the starboard side of the deckhouse, and from the windows in it the engine room can be looked down into, with the powerful but compact machinery of polished steel occupying a wonderfully small space. The alley is done up with tapestry paneling, and from it a stair leads to the dining cabin.

The Beautiful Dining Saloon.

The "Arabian Nights" are quite eclipsed in their descriptions of splendor by the dining and other cabins of the Margarita. Any comparison was further spoiled by an abundance of carpenters and upholsterers, instead of Oriental slaves. The main feature of the dining cabin is a large and handsome glass cupola, which is covered in by an ornamented compartment of the shade deckhouse. The roof of the dining saloon around the cupola is paneled with mahogany, filled with sculptured bronze. The upper or top sides of the walls are covered with white silk embroidered with deep scarlet tracery—shields and devices, the same beautiful material being used to upholster the chairs. This striking texture was woven for the yacht in Venice, whence upholsterers were sent to the Clyde to fit it into its place. The white and scarlet of the sides relieve the general tone of the deep-colored mahogany of the furniture and paneling. The Turkish carpets repeat the general color of the cabin, and these, like the carpets for the floors and stairs throughout the cabins, have been woven for the yacht, and have the name Margarita interspersed with their patterns. On each side of the cabin fireplace ornamental pillars support electric fan lights, and these fans are present everywhere.

Gilt radiators supply warmth through all the cabins, the locks and handles of which are gold plated.

After the engine room the alley leads to the boudoir, which takes the place of the usual drawing room. The side windows light up the white and gold decorations of this cabin, the light tint of which is carried through the silk curtains and other draperies.

From the boudoir a stair leads down to the sleeping cabins, which include ten staterooms and various bath rooms. The owner's stateroom is in white enamel and gold, as are also the adjoining bathroom and dressing room. Curtains of pale silk complete the light look of these cabins, and the furniture carries out the same idea. The sides are paneled in embroidered silk, which tones with the color around.

Music is provided in the dining cabin by an organ, with a superb sideboard to balance it.

To give any comprehensible description of the cabins and general arrangement of fittings of the Margarita could only be overtaken by a catalogue copiously illustrated, and which might prove tedious to your readers. Such outlines as are given by no means exhaust the fittings and decorations of this steam yacht.

The designs of the cabins and their decorations have been deputed to Mr. T. L. Watson, a cousin of the designer, an architect in Glasgow, who has made the interior decorations of yachts a specialty.

Driven by Twin Screws.

The Margarita has a double set of engines for the yacht's twin screws. They were made by Messrs. David Rowan & Son of Glasgow. They are what are called quadruple expansion, and drove the yacht on her trials over the measured mile on the Clyde at the rate of 16½ knots. This speed can, of course, be increased with her canvas, but the yacht is about the fastest ocean-going steam yacht here which at the same time rates as an auxiliary steam yacht.

he Culzean Shipbuilding Company, as well as Mr. Watson, has reason to be congratulated in launching such a splendid vessel.

While the Culzean Shipbuilding Company has completed the cabin fittings and woodwork, the upholstering, furniture, and cabinet work of the cabins were completed by Messrs. Wylie & Lochhead, Glasgow, whose reputation in connection with the fitting out of both steam and sailing yachts is well known and widespread. All the larger steam yachts and sailing yachts built in this country pass through the hands of Messrs. Wylie & Lochhead to have their cabins fitted and decorated.

The large steam yacht built by Messrs. A. & J. Inglis of Glasgow for Mr. Higgins of New-York from Mr. Watson's design is now lying in the Clyde, at Glasgow, to be completed. This yacht is also having her cabins upholstered and decorated by Messrs. Wylie & Lochhead.

Meteor's Racing Season.

Meteor's racing season has been finished. The German Emperor has ordered the cutter to lay up in the Clyde, and as soon as she arrived she was taken up to Glasgow to be hauled on shore for the Winter, at the building yard of Messrs. Henderson Brothers, of the Anchor Line, Glasgow, where she was built. Mr. G. L. Watson informs me that there is no present intention of making either alterations or improvements on the Meteor during the Winter.

Although Meteor has been very successful as a prize winner, it is a general conviction that the cutter's speed has not been thoroughly tested, Capt. Gomes being quite unfit to sail the cutter. It is felt that after the wrecking of Herreshoffs' twenty-rater Isolde, and in consequence the death of her owner, Baron Zedtwitz, through the reckless navigation of the cutter by Capt. Gomez, the first and greatest improvement for the Meteor is to have the Captain sent ashore.

The verdict among yachtsmen who can give an opinion is that in light winds Meteor is from eight to ten minutes faster round a fifty-mile course than Britannia, but that this average is lessened as the breeze freshens. In consequence of the Meteor's worst point being reaching, she shows best in a right-away race, with turning to windward over one-half of the course and running dead away over the other half. On this course in light winds Meteor seems to be about fifteen minutes faster than Britannia, and in very light winds probably faster than Valkyrie III. But with any heart in the wind, Valkyrie III. is quite eighteen minutes faster round a fifty-mile course than Britannia, or from nine to ten minutes faster than Meteor round the same course.

With the Meteor and Valkyrie III. both laid up for the season, no nearer comparisons can be drawn than by guessing, and another season will have to be waited for. If even then an opportunity presents itself of seeing the Meteor and Valkyrie alongside. Valkyrie III. has not been sold to Sir James Bell, Lord Provost of Glasgow, as reported, and Mr. Watson is not aware of any probable purchaser of the cutter. That the Valkyrie, built under our last rule, is a faster cutter than the Meteor, built under our new rule, is no surprise to yachtsmen, who regarded the new rule with suspicion.

Faults of the New Girth Rule.

It was forseen that with less draught and beam, under the girth factor in our new rule, Meteor must carry extra ballast to carry her spars and canvas, and this extra weight meant a loss of speed, as well as slowness in answering her helm in staying, which has been very noticeable in her racing. As is well known, the great weight of our ironclads prevents them answering their helms as rapidly as our wooden battle ships did. Of course, if stability can be so far insured by beam extra ballast is a mistake. Your Defender carries her spars and canvas with less beam than Valkyrie III., but it is believed here that her extra ballast is more than counterbalanced by the lightness of the aluminium bronze with which she is plated. With aluminium plating, and, in consequence, less ballast, it is believed that Meteor would be a much faster cutter.

That our new measurement rule has proved disastrous to the yachts built under it is evidenced by a pertinent petition forwarded to the Yacht Racing Association, signed by thirty-two owners of racing boats in the Solent alone, desiring that the new rule be revised and altered in so far as it has proved a failure. Among those signing the memorial are Mr. C. P. Clayton, Mr. C. Nicholson, and Mr. Linton Hope, three of the yacht designers who advocated the new rule.

Among the reasons adduced for a revision of the rule are the cogent statements that the new rule has added much to the expense of building especially the smaller class of raters, as well as adding to the expense of keeping them up and racing them. These are arguments there is no gainsaying. The result of the memorial has been the formation of a committee, which includes the leading authorities of the Racing Association, who are invited to send in their report to the Council of the association by Oct. 5.

The yachting editor of The Feild, who gave an unwilling assent to the new rule, writes that it has failed to produce a boat with a larger under-water body, which was the main reason its advocates gave for its adoption. Mr. G. L. Watson will not, of course, condemn his own rule; at the same time he must feel that Meteor is not as fast as Valkyrie, in consequence of her narrower beam. The condemnation of the new rule has at length opened the eyes of the yacht racing men to the danger of allowing the "old wives" and "feather-bed" members of yacht clubs to outvote the racing men who put their hands in their pockets to keep the sport going.

Corinthian Fleet's Regatta.

The following boats have been entered for the Corinthian Fleet regatta, at New-Rochelle, which will be sailed to-day: The Vif, Mohegan, Choctaw, Julnar, Awa, Uvira, Eurybia, Kelpie, Marjorie, Beatrix, Olga, Insacea, Ola, Ellide, Wahneta, Sparrow, Mollie Bawn, Dosoris II., Flyaway, Oconee, Uarta, Scat, Weasel, Grace, Melita, Arrow, Zetes, Vaquero, Celia, Skimmer, Eos, Hyale, Paprika, My Honey, I Don't Think, Norseman, Ondawa, Edwina, Osprey, Starling, Cora, and Dorothy. The start will be made at noon, and the yachts will race over triangular courses on the Sound. In the evening there will be a smoker at the clubhouse, on Harrison Island.

Bits of Yachting News.

—The Sewaren Land and Water Club will give an open invitation race for naphtha launches on Labor Day, subject to time allowance rules of American Yacht Club. The course is ten miles long, on Staten Island Sound. The first prize is a handsome silver cup, presented by Mrs. L. S. Sequine, the second prize to be presented by the Gas Engine and Power Company.

—There will be three regattas in the vicinity to-morrow. The Larchmont Yacht Club will have a race for thirty-four-footers and thirty-footers, the Stamford Club will have its annual regatta off Stamford, and down the bay the Atlantic Club will have a regatta.

—The American Yacht Club will celebrate Labor Day with a dinner at the clubhouse, at Milton Point, and a dance afterward. Yacht owners are requested to have their yachts in the harbor on Monday, and to illuminate during the evening.

NEW-YORKS BAT WELL.

Rhines and Forman Could Not Prevent Them from Scoring.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 10; Cincinnati, 5.
Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 28; St. Louis, 7.
*Boston, 9; St. Louis, 3.

*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	76	34	.691
Cincinnati	70	42	.625
Cleveland	69	43	.616
Chicago	65	50	.565
Boston	64	50	.561
Pittsburg	61	50	.550
Philadelphia	54	59	.478
Brooklyn	53	59	.473
New-York	54	61	.470
Washington	44	66	.400
St. Louis	35	81	.302
Louisville	29	80	.266

The Cincinnatis were badly beaten in the game at the Polo Grounds with the New-Yorks yesterday. Rhines started to pitch for the visitors, and for two innings he kept the home team from scoring. In the third, however, Van Haltren, Tiernan, and Meekin crossed the plate, and in the next inning Stafford and Meekin scored. Rhines was taken out and Frank Foreman substituted. This did not put a stop to the run getting.

In the next two innings five more runs were made by the home team, and the game was called on account of darkness. In the fifth Beckley made a home run, scoring Davis ahead of him.

The visitors started off well. Meekin pitched for the home team and was a little wild. Three runs were made in the first inning. After that Meekin settled down and pitched good ball. The scores:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H'lt'n, cf.	2	2	0	0	1	Hol'day, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	Gray, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	0	7	0	Hoy, cf.	2	1	1	1	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	3	0	Miller, lf.	1	1	0	2	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0	Smith, ss.	1	1	1	0	0
Stafford, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Warner, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Vaugh'n, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1
Meekin, p.	2	1	0	3	1	Rhines, p.	0	0	1	0	0
*Clark	0	0	0	0	0	F. For'm'n, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total.	10	11	21	16	2	Total.	5	6	18	6	3

*Batted for Warner in the fourth inning.

New-York	0	0	3	2	3	2	.	.	.	10
Cincinnati	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	.	.	5

Earned runs—New-York, 6. Two-base hits—Tiernan, McPhee, Hoy, Irwin. Three-base hit—Meekin. Home run—Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Peitz. Stolen bases—Hoy, (2,) Miller. First base on errors—New-York, 1. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 5; off Rhines, 4; off F. Foreman, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 4; Cincinnati, 5. Double plays—Vaughn (unassisted;) Zearfoss and Beckley. Passed balls—Warner, 3. Wild pitch—Rhines. Umpire—Mr. Henderson.

A GAME FOR CLEVELAND.

Brooklyn Ball Players Unable to Bat Wilson.

Cleveland took a game from Brooklyn yesterday by 5 runs to 2. Wilson pitched for the winners. For the home team Daub was in the box, and the visitors hit him freely.

The attendance at Eastern Park was quite large, and a very good game was witnessed. Both teams played fast ball, and the game only lasted an hour and three-quarters, so that visitors were able to get home before the storm broke. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	3	4	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
McK'n, ss.	0	1	2	6	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Childs, 2b.	1	2	2	6	0	Jones, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
McAleer, cf.	0	1	0	0	1	Schoch, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
McGarr, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0	C'coran, ss.	0	2	4	3	1
Zimmer, c.	1	2	0	0	0	And'son, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	2	14	1	0	McC'thy, lf.	1	1	3	1	0
Blake, rf.	1	0	4	0	0	Burrell, c.	1	1	5	1	0
Wilson, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Daub, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	5	13	27	16	1	Total.	2	10	27	9	1

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Three-base hit—Zimmer. Two-base hits—Burkett, Jones. Stolen base—McCarthy. Sacrifice hits—McKean, McAleer. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 1; off Daub, 4. Struck out—By Daub, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—McKean, Childs, and Tebeau, (2;) Tebeau, unassisted. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	3	5	1	1	2	0	8	4	4	28
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	7

Base hits—Boston, 30; St. Louis, 13. Errors—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 7. Batteries—Sullivan and Bergen; Hart, Kissinger, and Murphy. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Campbell.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	6	1	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	9
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	—	—	—	3

Base hits—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Stivetts, Ganzel, and Bergen; Breitenstein and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Campbell.
The game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	0	.	8

Base hits—Philadelphia, 11; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Carsey, Keener, Grady, and Boyle, Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lally.
The Baltimore-Chicago and the Washington-Louisville games were postponed on account of rain.

POTTER AND WOODRUFF TO LEAD.

They Will Be in the Van in the Division's Big Run on Sunday.

The League of American Wheelmen run to Coney Island and Bath Beach on Sunday promises to be one of the best attended in years. The South Brooklyn, Logan, Vim, and other clubs will turn out in a body, and with pleasant weather it will be worth a visit to the famous cycle path to see the procession. The run will be held as a preliminary to the annual Fall meet of the New-York State Division, which will take place at the Manhattan Beach track on Monday—Labor Day. The riders will assemble at the clubhouse of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.

Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter and Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff will ride at the head of the procession. The route will be down the cycle path to Coney Island. After a dip in the ocean the return will be made via the new park to Eighteenth Avenue and then along that fine thoroughfare to Avoca Villa, where dinner will be served. Provisions have been made to have two boats in readiness at this point to take those who wish to go for a sail on the bay. While at Bath Beach a photograph will be taken of the party. Many women will accompany the various clubs on the run.

The races on Monday will begin at 8 o'clock, and the contests will ride run off so promptly that the last race ought to be over at 6 o'clock. Schuessler, Finn, McElroy, and the other fast policemen, who are entered in the police championship race, are training earnestly, and the contest ought to be well worth witnessing. The messenger boys also are working just as earnestly for their championship contest.

A majority of the riders entered in the two State championships were hard at work at the track yesterday. The only reserved seats on the grounds on Monday will be in the private boxes. Admission to the grand stand will be 50 cents and to the field stand 25 cents. Oscar Hedstrom, the Brooklyn flier, feels confident that he will break the one-mile record. Tickets for the meet are on sale at Spalding's, 130 Nassau Street; Charig Brothers', 146 Fulton Street; Majestic Bicycle Academy, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; L. J. Finch, 1,242 Broadway, and at the Brooklyn Bicycle Company's store, 1,239 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A Neat Road Card.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen, which club is managing the annual Fall State meet of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen scheduled for Manhattan Beach on Labor Day, has arranged one of the neatest road cards ever issued by a local organization. In addition to other items, the card contains the following list of runs:

Sept. 6—League of American Wheelmen run to Coney Island; leave clubhouse 10 A. M. Full club uniform. All members are requested to attend this run. Sept. 7—League of American Wheelmen State meet at Manhattan Beach, under the auspices of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen. Sept. 13—Freeport; leave clubhouse 8 A. M. Sept. 20—College Point; leave clubhouse 8 A. M. Sept. 27—Staten Island, Tottenville; leave clubhouse 8 A. M.

Won in Their New Parade Uniforms.

The Harlem Wheelmen duplicated their Long Branch success at Saratoga by winning first prize in the carnival of flowers, held on Tuesday. Members of the club who returned to the city yesterday were enthusiastic over the rousing reception given them along the line by the people of Saratoga. They wore their new dress parade uniforms, and as each man had his wheel decorated with flowers the club presented a very handsome appearance. The first company was led by Capt. A. J. Englert, with young George Cooke, acting as the club's mascot, at his side. The companies that followed were headed by W. R. Lowe, T. O'Reilly, Dr. Kingman, R. Page, George J. Cooke, G. Livingston, M. J. Biblin, Dr. H. P. De Vournsey, and Lieut. W. H. Hughes.

Arranging for a Lantern Parade.

Another meeting will be held at the clubhouse of the Logan Wheelmen, in Brooklyn, next Tuesday evening to complete arrangements for the proposed lantern parade of cyclists in honor of Timothy L. Woodruff, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. At the meeting on Wednesday evening there was a difference of opinion over the date for the demonstration, some desiring Sept. 22 and others the 19th inst. It was finally decided to postpone the selection of a date to the next meeting. W. Schiff of the Logan Wheelmen is Chairman of the committee having in charge the arrangements for the demonstration, and Robert W. Dye is the Secretary. It is expected that every club in Brooklyn will be represented in the parade.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A road race at a distance of twenty-five miles will be held in Dayton, Ohio, to-morrow, for which 200 entries have been received. The winner's prize is valued at $200 and the first time prize at the same amount.

—There will be a set of bicycle races at the Queens County Fair Grounds on the afternoon of Sept. 12, under the auspices of the Hempstead Bicycle Club. Only Long Island racing men will be eligible to compete.

—A new ambulance carriage invented by Dr. Honig of Berlin consists of a litter resting on a frame supported by five wheels, three in front and two in the rear. It is propelled by foot power.

—The second of a series of private century runs promoted by the Harlem Wheelmen will be held on Sunday, Sept. 13. The route will be from Astoria to East Islip and return.

—Plainfield's cycle parade to-morrow should be a big thing for that pretty New-Jersey city. The line will form at 8 o'clock.

DEERSLAYER'S GOOD RACE

WON THE AUTUMN CUP FROM DUTCH SKATER.

Cleophus Won the Belles Stakes for "Mike" Dwyer, Who Also Got in Another Heat When Tom Cromwell Defeated Amanda V.—"Pat" Dunne Also Won Two Races with Flying Dutchman and Preston—The Manxman Ahead.

A splendid day for racing, a fair crowd, and a good day's sport is the story of the day's racing at the Sheepshead Bay track of the Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday.

Chief of the six races on the card was the race for the Autumn Cup, at a mile and three-quarters, which was run as the fourth race. It was probably the liveliest betting event of the season. Everyone of the six starters was backed well, and every one of the owners thoroughly believed his horse would win. Of course, five of them were doomed to disappointment, Walter Rollins being the only one who had the thing right. His horse, Deerslayer, very cleverly ridden by Doggett, won the race after a very pretty finish. Souffle and Connoisseur cut out the running for the party for a mile and a quarter, with Goldcrest and Ben Eder following closely, and Dutch Skater and Deerslayer trailing. When but a half mile was left to run Taral sent Dutch Skater by the flying leaders, and led the way into the home stretch. Then Doggett got to work on Deerslayer, and the son of Midlothian, responding splendidly to the call, rushed by the field, collared the tiring Dutch Skater, and then, going on easily, won by a length. Dutch Skater was three lengths in front of Ben Eder, who barely nosed Goldcrest out for the third money.

The other stake race was the Belles, for two-year-old fillies, over the Futurity Course, for which the Dwyer filly, Cleophus, was made the favorite. She was also the first favorite of the afternoon to land the money, and she did it only after a sharp brush with Divide, who came very strong at the finish. Cleophus made all the running, but Sims had to work his passage first to keep the lead, and then to stall off the rush by Divide, who was beaten but a half length. Royal Rose, who had chased Cleophus in the early stages of the race, quit just at the end, and was an indifferent third at the finish. Leonore, who carried the colors of August Clason, was left at the post.

The Manxman, second choice in the betting, and with Taral in the saddle, won the opening dash of five furlongs for two-year-olds. Nana H. was made the favorite, and, getting away well, led the field of eleven up to the end of the last furlong. There she faltered, however, and The Manxman and Celoso both beat her to the judges' stand, Hamilton being outridden in the sharp finish by both Taral and Sloane.

Tom Cromwell brought a grain of comfort to "Mike" Dwyer, who has not been having many grains of late, by winning the selling race at six furlongs, for which Bonaparte was made the favorite. Sims rode a waiting race, and allowed Refugee and Zanone to fight for the lead until the stretch was reached. Then Tom Cromwell and Amanda V. both started for the money, and in the run home the former easily outfooted the latter, and won by a length and a half.

After the stakes had been decided, Flying Dutchman landed the fifth race very cleverly, going to the front on the turn, and remaining there easily enough. Keenan made a bold bid for the race, running with unusual courage, but the best he could do was to beat Arapahoe, who had run in the lead for nearly a mile of the journey.

The final scramble on the grass brought another victory to Pat Dunne, owner of Preston, the fast but unreliable Brookdale-bred son of Faverdale. He led throughout, and beat the Canadian Halfling, who was out as a "good thing," by a couple of lengths.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $10 each with $650 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—The Manxman, O'Brien & McKeever's ch. c., by Tyrant-Blanca, 113 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Celoso, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., 105, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Nana H., W. Hayward's br. f., 110, 5 to 2.....(Hamilton)

Won by a head; a half length between second and third.

Bannock, 113, 30 to 1, (Sims;) Flying Squadron, 110, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Ludwigshafen, 113, 6 to 1, (Hall;) Inspirer, 116½, 15 to 1, (McCafferty;) Storm King, 115, 6 to 1, (Tuberville;) Buddha, 108, 40 to 1, (Littlefield;) Roy Carruthers, 108, 10 to 1, (Griffin,) and Glimmering, 108, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; a selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

1—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Bramble-Sonso, 107 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
2—Amanda V., J. E. Madden's ch. f., 99, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Refugee, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 103, 5 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

Bonaparte, 110, 3 to 1, (Griffin;) Salvable, 102, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Woodvine, 99, 10 to 1, (Hewitt;) Zanone, 99, 4 to 1, (Lambley;) Formal, 107, 20 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Royal Rover, 107, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—The Belles Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-old fillies, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., by Wagner-Linnie, 115 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Divide, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 115, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Royal Rose, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 115, 4 to 1.....(Clayton)

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

Grey Bird, 107, 20 to 1, (Griffin;) Casseopia, 115, 8 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Leonore, 108, 100 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Cup, a stake of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-quarters. Time—3:03 2-5.

1—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. c., 4 years, by Midlothian-Doe, 118 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Dutch Skater, W. Jennings's b. h., 5, 113, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 112, 5 to 1.....(Sims)

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Goldcrest, 3, 107, 4 to 1, (Hamilton;) Souffle, 3, 110, 7 to 2, (Hill,) and Connoisseur, 4, 103, 7 to 2, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners at the meeting; a free handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 1-5.

1—Flying Dutchman, P. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Wagner-Glen Mercy, 119 pounds, 9 to 10 and out.....(Martin)
2—Keenan, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 4, 117, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Griffin)
3—Arapahoe, Santa Anita Stable's ch. m., 5, 98, 7 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

Lucania, 4, 102, 13 to 5, (Hill,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile on the turf. Time—1:42.

1—Preston, P. Dunne's b. g., 4 years, by Faverdale-Sweet Home, 108 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Martin)
2—Halfling, J. E. Seagram's b. c., 4, 108, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Lewis)
3—The Dragon, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., 3, 99, 5 to 2.....(Sloane)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Manchester, 4, 107, 8 to 1, (Griffin;) Galilee, 5, 107, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) and Mormon, 3, 94, 20 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

A Dinner to Champion Roe.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 3.—H. K. Roe, the local cycling crack, who won the one-mile Long Island championship at Flushing last Saturday, was dined to-night by a party of fifty in honor of his success. The dinner party included such prominent citizens as District Attorney Walter H. Jaycox, George H. Furman, John O. Potter, Prof. W. E. Gordon, Dr. A. H. Terry, H. E. Dare, W. D. Craven, L. B. Green, Arthur Terry, James A. Canfield, Jerome Ackerly, C. G. Rose, W. Dickerson, and Ryland Palmer. The champion's brother "Nat" and Clarence Ruland, the other members of the Patchogue racing team, were also present and shared in the honors of the occasion.

Piqua Athletic Club Affairs.

Senator Cantor will have to continue to act for some time as the receiver of the Piqua Club Association, which controls the Manhattan Athletic Club, as Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to discharge him as receiver.

The application was made by the association and joined in by Senator Cantor. It was shown that the receiver had paid off all the debts of the corporation, which was now on a footing where it could take care of its own affairs. It was stated that no referee would be asked for to pass the accounts. The only reason the application was contested was that there were still three suits pending. The receiver has already successfully defended about thirty others.

Justice Pryor decided that the application for the discharge was premature, and no notice was given to the sureties.

New-York A. C. Regatta.

The annual regatta of the New-York Athletic Club will take place at Travers Island on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 2:30 P. M., and although the programme has not been finally decided upon, the list of events will probably be as follows: Single sculls, handicap; double-scull gigs, handicap; four-oared gigs, eight-oared shells, four-oared gigs for "regular boarders," and a launch race.

The entries will be held open to Sept. 11 at 6 P. M., and lots will be drawn to determine who will comprise the crews in the fours and eights, so that all the best men will not make up one crew. Handicaps will then be framed by "Count" Gianinni.

Sporting News in Brief.

—T. J. Burke and W. W. Hoyt of the Boston Athletic team of athletes have sent their entries for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club games on the 19th. Word comes from Boston that James Cunningham of the East Boston Athletic Club has thrown the discus 101 feet 4 inches. There will be a preliminary competition in Boston on Labor Day, and the winners will come here to compete on the 19th. In connection with the games the Seventh Regiment Band will give a concert before and during the events.

—Next Saturday, at Orange Oval, the Cuban Giants will again appear against the Orange Athletic Club team. These games have been close and interesting and should attract a large attendance. Huyler Westervelt will fill pitcher's box for Orange and Stovey will do likewise for the Giants. The game will be called at 4 o'clock.

—The Oritani Field Club nine will play the Montclair Athletic Club team next Saturday afternoon at Hackensack. On Labor Day Oritani will have as opponents the strong All Collegiate team of Philadelphia.

BEER NOT SATISFACTORY.

The Teutonia Maennerchor Felt Driven to Seek New Quarters.

The Teutonia Maennerchor of Jersey City Heights, which for twenty-four years has met every Thursday night at Henkel's Casino, on Palisade Avenue, did not meet last night. It will meet to-night at Pohlmann's Pavilion, on Ogden Avenue.

When the Teutonia was organized in 1872 a contract was made with Henkel that the society should meet at his casino and pay $9 for every meeting, Henkel to furnish two kegs of beer along with the rooms. The arrangement proved satisfactory until last Winter, when the members of the society complained that the beer was too cold. This Summer they said it was too warm. At the last meeting a member sent to the rooms a consignment of beer of his own choosing, and Henkel's kegs were left untouched.

The society asked Henkel to deduct the price of the two kegs from the bill, and he refused. He said he had furnished the beer according to contract. The members could drink it or leave it. When he learned that the society had furnished its own beer he objected, because, as he said, his contract with a brewing company would not permit any other beer to be drunk on the premises. He also said that he served the society the same beer that he served to his customers, and did not believe there was any fault with it. He accused the society of trumping up charges against his beer in order that they might find an excuse for seeking new quarters.

This decided the matter, and the Teutonias moved to Pohlmann's. This is only a temporary arrangement, however. A permanent home will be found at Turn Hall, on Webster Avenue, the proprietor of which promises to furnish beer of proper temperature at all seasons.

"Salting" Soldiers.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Is courage to be taught in peace? A Russian General once proposed to "salt" his soldiery

SCHOOLS TO OPEN SOON

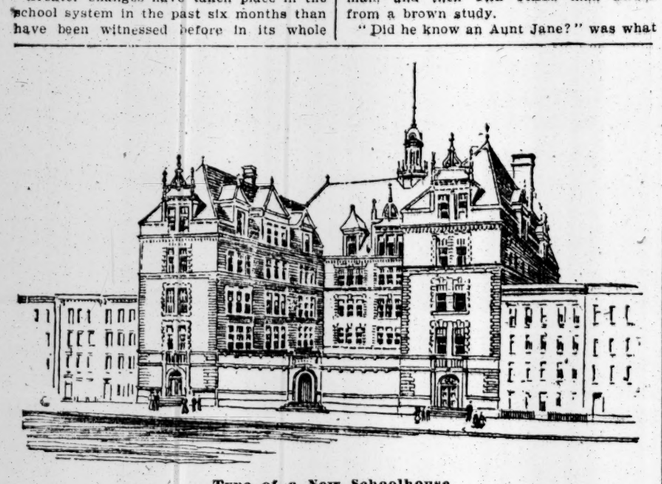
THE CHILDRENS' VACATION TO END ON SEPT. 14.

Many and Important Changes in the Educational System in This City —Principals and Teachers to Hold Frequent Conferences—Supplies for 175,000 Pupils—New Building Plans—Meetings of the Board of Superintendents.

New-York's army of school children will soon be marching with book, pad, and pencil to the scene of their activity for the ensuing year.

The tap of the bell in each school building at 9 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 14, the forming of lines, the sound of steps to the rhythm of music, and a tribute of prayer and song will mark the initial "assembly" of the school year.

Greater changes have taken place in the school system in the past six months than have been witnessed before in its whole



Type of a New Schoolhouse.
To be Provided with Playgrounds and Possibly Lawns and Fountains.

history. The Boards of Ward Trustees have been abolished, and the newly created Board of Superintendents will examine, license, appoint, promote, and transfer teachers and Principals. Superintendent Jasper is the head of this important body. He has announced that, unhampered by restrictions which met him at every point under the old law, he will endeavor so to place the new school system before the public that all may judge of its merits or defects.

Superintendent Jasper will issue orders directing Principals of schools to hold frequent conferences with teachers after school hours for the study and discussion of topics relating to the theory and practice of teaching and the history of education. An acquaintance with the theories of education, past and present, Superintendent Jasper feels certain, will produce an activity that will be healthful to the interest of the pupils.

The necessary supplies of books, &c., have left the Board of Education's depository for the various school buildings, and the prospects are that on the opening day the 175,000 children who attend the schools will have in their possession the necessary adjuncts to the teachers' instruction.

The regular sessions of the evening high schools will be opened on the fourth Monday of this month, but they will be opened for the registration of pupils two weeks earlier. The Central Evening High School, however, which was situated in East Sixty-third Street, will be discontinued. Close upon the opening of the ordinary evening schools, on Oct. 5, the initial free lecture will be given.

"One of the greatest strides that New-York City has made," said Commissioner Joseph J. Little, who is Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, "is in the construction of a distinct type of building for the public schools in large cities. These new buildings may be noticed in all parts of the city. They have a distinct style about them, without straining for effect. The excessive outlay for the land upon which they stand—the cost in some cases being $150,000—does not allow Superintendent Snyder much leeway for artistic treatment, if the total expenditure is to be kept within rational limits.

"During the past five years thirty new schools and annexes have been built. These are all fire-proof. Their framework is of steel and the corridor floors are of asphalt. They accommodate from 2,000 to 2,800 children in their thirty to fifty classrooms.

"The most radical change that has been effected in the construction of the school buildings is of recent date, however. Heretofore it has been thought desirable to purchase corner lots for the buildings—notwithstanding their great cost—so that the proper amount of light and ventilation could be secured. The new plan is to build the school in the middle of the block, following the general outline of the letter H. The body of the building will be right in the centre of the block. The side walls overlooking adjacent property will be without windows, and will consequently exclude all nuisances of sight and sound. The squares or courts before each front of the school—the plot extending through the block from street to street—will make airy outside playing grounds, susceptible of adornment by lawns and fountains. The ground-body will also contain separate and covered playgrounds for the boys and girls. The design has been evolved from a study of the Hotel Cluny, in Paris."

The Board of Superintendents, the body of educational experts provided for by the new school law, commenced a series of daily sessions yesterday morning in the hall of the Board of Education, and will continue them until the opening of the schools on Sept. 14. The Superintendents were busy yesterday framing rules of procedure to govern their meetings, as well as their conduct of teachers' examinations, promotions, and transfers.

To check onslaughts from aspirants for positions and promotions, the board has passed a resolution to the effect that the names of members of their various committees be not published for the time being. It is understood that the board will first attend to the appointment of the teachers of evening schools, and then to appointments and promotions in the day schools. It will then formulate a new course of study in touch with the present trend of educational thought.

Swords in Theatres.

From The Athenæum.

It is to be hoped that something will be done to stop the use on the stage, utterly preposterous, of real weapons. "Tragedians" who cannot act are anxious to show that they can fight, and without the most careful management accident is always imminent. The peril, moreover, is not confined to the actor, but extends to the public. We were ourselves in Drury Lane when the sword of Richmond was struck from his hand by Richard with such violence as to overleap the orchestra and drop in the stalls. Richard had accordingly, like Sir Richard Strachan, to stand waiting while Richmond went to the footlights to receive back his sword. The combat was then renewed, and Richard received in due time his quietus.

HIS BELOVED AUNT JANE.

One of the Tenderest Dodges of the Confidence Man.

Why should he have done it, or tried to do it? THE TIMES man tells it, just as it actually happened, but with a certain amount of contrition, because he has always believed that he at least looked like a worldly person, whose eye teeth had been cut for an exceedingly long time. But it was evident that the grave, may we say the dignified, personality of THE TIMES man never could have had any existence save in his own imagination. He had certainly for many years been acting a part in the wrong make-up.

It happened in one of those long, gloomy streets leading up from Franklin Square to THE TIMES Building, narrow thoroughfares, reeking of hides, tan, and carbolic acid, where there are dark courtyards, where there are dingy, covered entrances to leather stores.

"You knew Aunt Jane?" said an individual to THE TIMES man. The person addressed just then had his mind intent on an article, both brilliant as to topic and encyclopedic as to information, which some unsympathetic persons designate as a paper written for "space."

"You knew Aunt Jane?" repeated the man, and then THE TIMES man awoke from a brown study.

"Did he know an Aunt Jane?" was what THE TIMES man revolved in his mind. In the hagiology of the family he did not remember his ever having had an Aunt Jane. Mentally, however, he ran over the names of all the aunts he had ever been blessed with.

"Well," said the man, positively, "Aunt Jane is dead."

"Not my aunt then," said THE TIMES man, somewhat relieved.

"No, mine," said the man. "You knew her." These last few words were delivered so directly assertive that THE TIMES man could not doubt the fact.

"Then, poor, dear soul, she is dead. An estimable creature: Devoted to her family. How much do not I, all of us, owe to her ministering care? She sent me to school. What I am I owe to her. She was a frugal woman, never married, and saved her pennies, and now she is gone." The man used a dingy handkerchief.

THE TIMES man had now a chance to look at the person who was intent on delivering a funeral oration eulogistic of his Aunt Jane. He was a small man, in shabby clothes, but really with a highly intelligent face. As he depicted his sorrows there was grief shown in his look, combined with resignation.

"But Aunt Jane has not forgotten me. Others may be left out in the cold, but I am not. It isn't much—only a few thousands. But such a help to me," continued the man, somewhat spasmodically.

Then THE TIMES man volunteered some advice. "This change in your fortunes ought to make you prudent," he said.

"Right you are; just my idea. Now, there are some who would waste their money in reckless dissipation. But I tell you what I am going to do. I am not going to give up my place. No, Sir. It is not much, but affords me a decent support. I intend to keep at my work, be diligent, and Aunt Jane's money I will salt away."

"An admirable resolve," interjected THE TIMES man.

"She is to be buried this afternoon. You know where she lives, but I am suffering just this moment from a—a—pecuniary embarrassment. Certain minor, insignificant things require the expenditure of a little money—a mere trifle—such as the purchase of a suit of mourning—decent habiliment, my dear friend, would seem to be necessary. I must show becoming respect to a beloved aunt, who, now she is dead, alas! has not forgotten me. I couldn't, you see, go to my employers, and I never ask aid of strangers. Now, you knew Aunt Jane. See here. Here is this ring; eighteen carat gold. The dear, blessed woman once wore it and placed it herself on my finger. Its weight is considerable. Ten dollars at the very lowest is its intrinsic value. I leave it with you. I pledge this sacred relic for $7.50—say $7. You lend me the money. You take the ring, and to-morrow morning the very first thing you do, sharp 7 or 8 A. M., mind you—I don't care which—you call on me at One Hundred and Tenth Street and I take back the ring and you get your money back; and for the signal favor you have done me I shouldn't mind paying an extra dollar for interest." And, saying this, the man drew off of his finger a large plain ring.

"Would you take it in silver?" asked THE TIMES man, dropping a package of books and seizing his umbrella. The man seemed astounded with the acumen of this Hyrcanian offer, and, at once taking to his heels, ran away.

Poor Aunt Jane! And was this ring hallowed by remembrances of her? THE TIMES man might have been coarse, brutal; but this is an unsympathetic world. Only this confiding man, he believes, was an unmitigated ass. Not that he was not a clever performer, only he made a mistake as to the audience—for to be in touch with an audience is what an artist must ever strive for.

Nevertheless it galls THE TIMES man to think how many must be the seeds of the hay still visible in his own hair.

Fertilizers Not Beneficial.

Indiscriminate use of fertilizers has proved disastrous in Spain, as appears from the following statement by United States Consular Agent Mertens at Grao:

"While the exports from Grao during the year 1895 were largely in excess of those of the preceding year, as far as tonnage is concerned, the profits did not keep pace with this increase. This was chiefly due to the indiscriminate use of artificial manures, which the farmers of this province have employed during the last few years in their fields to obtain a larger quantity of fruit and other produce. The result has been that the quality of oranges is, in many cases, such that they could not stand exportation, and arrived at their destination in a completely spoiled condition. The complaints from the rice millers are to the same effect, and the low prices of this grain, due to this deterioration in quality, proves a veritable calamity. The desire to secure larger crops was, in many instances, such that some farmers went beyond employing an increased quantity of guano and used sulphates of ammonia and nitrates of soda alone as manure, without any other preparation or mixture with other chemicals, the effect on the soil must, sooner or later, prove disastrous, and the result will be complete failure of crops, likely to last for several years. Our American farmers should take warning from this and use artificial manures carefully and judiciously."

Ouida Meets Her Match.

From Travel and Talk. Hawels.

A lady (!) once forced herself into Ouida's society, who was not charmed by her, and who finally gave her to understand that Americans were her pet aversion. "Well," replied the visitor, "I call that downright mean and ungrateful of you, when the Americans are the only people who buy your disagreeable, immoral books." Ouida had no reply to make to this rudeness; it may have been exquisite wit, but a sense of humor is a relative thing.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales and Plans More Important than Auction Business.

At a special meeting of the Governors of the Real Estate Board of Brokers held on Wednesday at their offices in the Real Estate Exchange Building, in Liberty Street, the following brokers were elected members: John R. Foley, William E. Halls, Walter D. Rusher, and W. Willis Reese.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from Michael J. Ganey the three-story brick dwelling, 25 by 50 by 98.9 feet, at 219 East Twenty-fifth Street. The same firm has also purchased the leasehold premises at 230 Henry Street, 23.9 by 50 by 100 feet.

Gov. Morton has bought from John D. Crimmins the property at 681 Fifth Avenue, which was formerly used by Allen Dodworth for a dancing academy. It will probably be converted into a residence for the Governor. The price paid is understood to have been upward of $200,000. Mr. Crimmins bought it at auction in May for $172,000. The lot has an avenue frontage of 42 feet, and it is 125 feet deep. A stable at the rear is reached by a driveway 8 feet wide, from Fifty-fourth Street. The building needs renovation.

An interesting outdoor sale is expected to-morrow afternoon at Westchester, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, when Philip A. Smyth will complete the sale of choice lots near St. Peter's Church, West Farms trolley cars, from Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, pass the lots.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will erect a six-story brick office building on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. It will occupy a plot 30 by 99.9 feet, and will cost $125,000. Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department.

Plans were also filed with the Building Department for the construction of a one and five story brick factory on the east side of Twelfth Avenue, taking in the block from Fifty-first to Fifty-second Street, to cost $150,000. Henry F. Hilburn, the architect, drew up the plans for David S. Brown, a soap manufacturer. The size of the plot is 225 by 200.10 feet.

The announcement that four parcels of realty would be sold yesterday at the Broadway Real Estate Salesroom, under foreclosure, attracted a fair crowd, which was disappointed, as two of the parcels were adjourned to later dates.

Mr. James L. Wells sold 148 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, three-story stone-front dwelling, lot 18 by 100.11 feet, to Judge James M. Fitzsimons, for $16,300.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold 2,915 Eighth Avenue, a five-story brick tenement, lot 25 by 100 feet, to the plaintiff, E. L. Bushe, for $18,000.

At private sale, Emma W. Inglee of Brooklyn sold the four-story brick tenement, lot 21 by 65 feet, at 689 Washington Street, to Peter Lang for $14,500.

No sales at auction are set down for to-day at either the Liberty Street or the Trinity Building rooms.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Twelfth Street, south side, 210 feet east of Avenue D, for a one-story brick and stone gas governer house; by the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, 36 Union Square, owner; cost, $1,800.

No. 27 East Twenty-sixth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, for a six-story brick office building; by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, owners; cost, $125,000.

Twelfth Avenue, east side, extending from Fifty-first to Fifty-second Street, for a one and five story brick factory; by David S. Brown & Co., Bank Street and North River, owners; cost, $150,000.

No. 525 to 531 West Fifty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick factory; by the estate of Laura A. Delano, owner; Charles W. Visel, 324 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, lessee; cost, $4,000.

Brook Avenue, west side, 19.11 ft south of 161st Street, for a four-story brick flat; by Matthew Coogan, 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; for a four-story brick tenement and stores; by same owner; cost, $14,000.

Hoe Street, west side, 250 feet north of Jennings Street, for a one-story frame stable; by Peter Hatlung, of 615 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; cost, $250.

Fourteenth Street, north side, 215 feet east of Avenue B, Uniontown, for a two-story frame dwelling; by Peniamino Caroccia, 322 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; cost, $1,550.

Brook Avenue, west side, 89 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, for a one-story brick boiler house; by Sam Bullman, 10 East Seventy-second Street, owner; cost, $1,500.

Cemetery Place, City Island, for a one-story glass and frame greenhouse; by Mr. B. Knapp of City Island, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 100 East Broadway; by Nathan Hatkoff, owner; alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $2,500.

No. 2,079 Second Avenue; by John Leffler, 65 East Eighty-second Street, owner; Henry Sacks, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $100.

Nos. 24 and 26 Murray Street; by George A. Law, Clarendon Hotel, owner; alterations to a five-story brick store and office building; cost, $8,000.

No. 116 West Twenty-third Street; by Evelyn Ehrich, Fort Washington, owner; alterations to a four-story and basement brick store; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 3.

ELDRIDGE ST, 70; Timothy N. Holden and wife to Adolph Opfenberg.....$15,750
17TH ST, n s, 276 ft e of 2d Av, 14x92; Charles A. Lighthipe to Bernhard Freund. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Laura M. Charruaud to Charles A. Lighthipe..... 1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 102.2x100; Arminthia Merritt to the Metropolitan Improvement Company..... 1
84TH ST, 62 West; Charles A. Lighthipe to Hortense L. Dufoureg and another... 1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 102.2x100; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Joseph E. Weed..... 1
96TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 145 x100.8x145x100.11; Jonas M. Libbey to William Libbey.....
94TH ST, s s, 255.7 ft e of 5th Av, 76.8 x100.8; Jonas M. Libbey to same..... 1
96TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 45x 100.11; s s of 96th St, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100.8, and s s of 94th St, 255.2 ft e of 5th Av, 76.8x100.8; William Libbey and wife to Jonas M. Libbey.... 1
LEXINGTON AV, 437, Thompson W. Decker, jr., and wife to Anna Cauthers. 1
8TH AV w s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 25x 100; William C. Breed, referee, to Eugene L. Bushe, as executor and trustee. 18,000
TIEBOUT AV, w s, 273.6 ft s of 184th St, 25x115; the Northern Improvement Company to Jesse D. Smith..... 1,000
JEFFERSON AV, e s, Lot 198, map of Samuel Dyer homestead; Margaret E. Stratton to Grosvenor S. Hubbard.....
BATHGATE AV, old line, s e corner of 170th St, 150x81x150.3x88.3; Amorette Heard to Anna H. Gerding.....
THROGG'S NECK, s e corner of Samuel Nelson's lot, 25x220; Rebecca Cavanagh and another to Maria Kelly.. 1,200
LOT 283, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Morris Shea..... 550
LOT 284, same property; same to Nora Shea..... 500
HENRY ST, 82 and 84, and 1 Birmingham St; Herman Goldman and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine..... 1
EAST BROADWAY, 146; same to Abraham Stern.....
38D ST, 208 and 208 West; Cornelia K. Averell to John Barr..... 1
152D ST, s s, west ½ of Lot 367, map of village of Melrose South, 25x114; James Reynolds to Sylvie H. Reynolds..... 1
JEFFERSON AV, e s, 150 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x100; Jacob Ramsteck and wife to Margaret E. Stratton..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 135.7 ft n e of Quarry Road, 10.2x96.1 to Quarry Road 2x24x11.6; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to George Numann.....
ARTHUR ST, or AV, e s, 200 ft n of Bayard St, 20.7x87.6; Elisa Nielson and husband to John S. Stiger, exchange of property and..... 1
CATHERINE ST, s s, Lot 243, map of village of Washingtonville; Henrietta Sidenburg and others to Ellen P. Baxter.
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 227.2 ft s of 2d St, 50x101.1x50x101.6, (24th Ward;) William G. Watt and others to Michael J. Cavanagh..... 1,150
MINERVA LANE, 16; Jane W. Poinsonnier, executrix, &c., to Jacob W. Ackerman..... 1
155TH ST, 634 East; Joseph Wilhelm to Leopold Weis.....
ESSEX ST, e s, 35 ft n of Rivington St, 17.6x50; George G. Egler and wife to Adam Korublum..... 12,000
PLEASANT AV, 306; Anna Dressler to Elizabeth McWhirter..... 18,000
54TH ST, s s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Edward A. and Mary E. Abbot to T. Quincy Browne.....
41ST ST, n s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 40x 98.9; John Parr to Walter I. Averill.... 10
LOT 78, map of South Washingtonville; Catherine Norz and husband to Mary Diehl..... 3,500
11TH ST, s w s, 457.6 ft n w of 6th Av, 22.6x117, 1-3 part; Elizabeth Howell to Henry M. Howell and others.....
AVENUE C, s w s, 450 ft s of Cliff St, 80x100, (23d Ward;) ½ part; Edgar C. Parkhurst and wife to David W. Moran. 150
110TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 79.2x—x81.8; also gore lot in rear, 25x ½, block; Michael Churchill and wife to Margaret Magan.....

17TH ST, 349 to 351 East; Esther Goldman to Theresa Goldman..... 2,000

Recorded Leases.

BOSKOWITZ, Ignatz, trustee, to A. Suskind & Co., basement, n w corner of Broadway (520) and Spring St, and space in rear of 533 Broadway, 3 years..... $1,800
BOYD, Robert, to Henry Hillebrand; 39 East Broadway, 10 years..... 2,100
BEHRENS, John, to Henry Briemer; store floor, 1,125 Park Av, 5 years..... 480
HAFFEN, Henry, to Louisa Pohlmann; store floor, &c., 639, 641, and 643 Courtlandt Av, 3¾ years..... 1,380
HOWELL, Henry M., and others, trustees, &c., to Elizabeth Howell; s w corner of 11th St, 457.6 ft n w of 6th Av, 22.2x 117, life lease..... Omitted
McALPIN, David H., to Herman Lindeman; store, &c., 136 and 138 West 23d St, 1 year..... 6,000
THE MAYOR, &c., Department of Docks of New-York to Church E. Gates & Co.; land under water in Harlem River, vicinity of 149th St, adjoining land under water of George Briggs, &c., 10 years.... 500

Recorded Mortgages.

AVERILL, Walter I. and Cornelia K., to John Parr; n s of 41st St, 160 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... $11,750
BRADY, Peter, and others, trustees, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 48th St, 350 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 8,500
BIBLE, Joseph J., and wife to Denis F. Harrigan; n e s of Main St, 72.8 ft s e of Grant St, Westchester, 3 years..... 3,000
COHEN, Joseph H., and wife to the Washington Life Insurance Company; 81 East Broadway, 5 years..... 21,000
CARBREY, Annie T., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 5th St, 290 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,000
COTTER, John, and another, to John J. Bell; n w corner of Kelly St and Union Av, 1 year..... 3,000
CONDIT, John W., and wife to Thomas T. Sherman; n e corner of 6th Av and 58th St, 5 years..... 140,000
CAUTHERS, Anna, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 857 Lexington Av, 1 year... 8,000
SAME to Thomas W. Decker, jr.; same property, 1 year..... 4,000
DIMOND, Thomas, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 80th St, 150 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 17,500
DALY, James H., and wife and Margaret Daly to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 124th St, 195 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 4,000
HOWELL, Elizabeth, to Franklin Howell, committee, &c; s w s of 11th St, 457.6 ft n w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 700
KELLY, Maria, to Rebecca Cavanagh and Mary A. Ellis; lot at Throgg's Neck, at n corner of Samuel Nelson's land, 25x220, 3 years..... 450
LEVY, George W., to Emanuel Hellner and another; n s of North Moore St, 162 ft w of Varick St, 3 months..... 27,500
JENKINS, Edward, and wife to John T. Willets, guardian; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years. 55,500
SAME to Mary W. Pell-Haggerty; n s of 137th St, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.... 18,500
JACOB, August, to Lambert Suydam; s s of 137th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 6 months. 4,000
MEYERS, Amelia A., to Charles Meyers; n s of 59th St, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 4 months..... 3,000
OFFENBERG, Adolph, to Alfred Krower; 70 Eldridge St, 3 months..... 1,000
REUBOLD, Ludwig, to Henry M. Gescheidt; 319 East 39th St, 2 years..... 1,080
SELLEW, Timothy G., to Emily A. Watson; 63 Ann St, 3 years..... 30,000
STEELE, Sarah J., to Henry Korn; n s of 136th St, 575 ft w of Lenox Av, 6 months. 30,000
SMITH, Jessie D., to the Northern Improvement Company; w s of Tiebout Av, (proposed,) 273.6 ft s of 184th St, 3 years. 700
SHEA, Morris, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 288, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.... 350
VIEMEISTER, Harry W., to Ellnore J. Viemeister; 160 South St, leasehold, demand..... 6,322
WILL, John H., to Dollar Savings Bank, old, e s of Fulton Av, 362.10 ft s of 170th St, 1 year..... 5,000
WEED, Joseph E., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s w corner of West End Av and 81st St, 1 year..... 45,000
SAME to Benajah M. Martin and others; same property, 4 months..... 10,000
WHITE, Thomas R., to David E. Oppenheimer; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 118th St, demand..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to Murray Carrington..... $15,348
BELL, Enoch C., to Kate A. S. Havemeyer..... 3,322
SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook..... 4,334
CHURCHILL, Mary, to Margaret Magan. 1
COHEN, Alexander E., to Selma Byk and another..... 1,000
CARRINGTON, Murray, to Michael Friedsam..... 15,348
DEWSNAP, Walter, to Stephen H. Jackson..... 4,000
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow..... 1
VERITY, Laura, to William O. McCarthy.....
WALLACE, Frank, to Edward D. Webb. 500
VAN PELT, Frank, to Edward D. Webb. 500
WILLETS, Hannah, to Frederick V. Mayforth..... 10,000
WAEHNER, Elinor F., to Henry Frohwitter, trustee of William Frohwitter.... 2,552

Lis Pendens.

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 1824 St, 250x 148x—x191; T. McClure Peters against Sereno D. Bonills and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
34TH ST, 114 West; James Matthews, as receiver for Thorp & Bond, against Amund Johnson and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)
BETHUNE ST, n e corner of Greenwich St, 53.8x68.1x irregular; Alexander Moore against Minnie M. Mott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

LEROY ST, 47; Ravitch Brothers against Louis Zimmerman, owner and contractor.
CONCORD ST, w s, 125 ft s of Kossuth Av, 25x100; Vought Brothers against Henry Teigen, owner; Frank Van Pelt, contractor..... $250
MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 101st St, 10(x100; Vermont Marble Company against William Walsh, owner and contractor..... 177
77TH ST, 437 East; Edward Burns against Mary McGee, owner, and Thomas and Mary McGee, contractors..... 214
..... 500

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Orders. Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
1—Matter of Dusenberry, 2—Cutler vs. Warner's Safe Cure Company. 3—Veiller vs. de Fountaine. 4—Matter of Stein. 5—Mittnacht vs. Bache. 6—Eastern Hydraulic Brick Company vs. Lennon. 7—Penner vs. Penner. 8—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c. 9—Firuski vs. Abrahams. 10—Rothenberg vs. Lepinsky. 11—Cuthbut & Co. vs. Hotchins. 12—O'Hara vs. Mahler. 13—O'Neill vs. Clark. 14—Sheehy vs. Regan. 15—Hamilton vs. Fisher. 16—Fowler vs. Fowler. 17—Gadney vs. da Cunha. 18—Luttgen vs. Skinner. 19—Seaboard National Bank vs. American Tract Society. 20—Eagan vs. Kieferdorfer. 21—Wildey vs. Prodgers. 22—Matter of Furey. 23—Watson vs. Flint. 24—Josephthal vs. Bracht. 25—Matter of Hutchinson. 26—Root vs. Crosby. 27—Raby vs. Strom. 28—Dinkelspell vs. Jacobi. 29—Ravel vs. Ravel. 30—Pfister vs. McKinney. 31—People, &c., vs. Clark. 32—Mears vs. Kaufmann. 33—Matter of Public Parks and Twenty-eighth Street. 34—Meyer vs. Damm. 35—Lazarus vs. Barnes. 36—Smith vs. Durland Riding Academy Company. 37—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 38—Matter of Jane and Horatio Streets. 39—English vs. McIntyre. 40—Wooten vs. Christie. 41—Pargosch vs. Becker. 42—Cohen vs. Martin. 43—People, &c., vs. Chinisikska. 44—Davis vs. Harris. 45—People, &c., vs. Greene. 46—Consolidated Electric Company vs. Lohrke. 47—Gall vs. Gall. 48—Fourth National Bank of W. vs. Gunn. 49—Doying vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 50—Proctor vs. same. 51—Shattuck vs. Shattuck. 52—Mooney vs. Byrne. 53—Wilson vs. Keelin. 54—Randle vs. Eno. 55—Belmont vs. Signa Iron Company. 56—Wetmore vs. Stromeyer. 57—Brown vs. Uhlmann. 58—McConkey vs. Petterson. 59—Matter of Muehlfeld & H. Piano Company. 60—Wilson & Rogers vs. Hamilton. 61—Matter of Davidson Sons Manufacturing Company. 62—Ford vs. O'Connor. 63—Lendry vs. Stewart. 64—Lindenborn vs. Sloane. 65—Doorkin vs. Permut. 66—Rosenstein vs. Teran. 67—Bishop vs. Bishop.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—James Green, Ann Dalton, Mary Rosenthal, Katharina Diestler, Apollona Hock, John Bromberg, John Jung. At 2 P. M.—James R. Davenport.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.
Matter of Bushell—Ira B. Mayo. Matter of Dubois—Oswald N. Jacoby. Matter of Wells, Jr.—John B. Mayo. Bergen vs. Kurinsky—Thomas F. Donnelly. Sammis vs. Reckweg—Eugene Durnin. Roome vs. Davis—George L. Nichols. Ranney vs. Furman—Guy Richards. Herrick vs. Lustig—Sidney J. Cowen. Irvin vs. Freeman—Theodore F. Hascall. Cunningham vs. Cruger—John M. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.
Read vs. Ferguson—William H. Willis. Phelan vs. Bertina—J. Bradley Tanner. Herriot vs. Lustig—Sidney J. Cowen.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.
James Gracie vs. Frank Rhoner, Jr.—Samuel B. Paul. Angelo Corona vs. Raffaele Apuzzo—Michael Cronin. Albany Savings Bank vs. Mary J. Haynes—Herbert S. Ogden. Rufus J. Richardson vs. George B. Douglas & Co.—Dallas Flannagan.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Goodrich, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—NEW-YORK SHIRT COMPANY.—Jacob Sternglanz and Maurice H. Baumgarten of J. Sternglanz & Co., manufacturers of shirts, under the style of the New-York Shirt Company, at 24 and 26 White Street and at the Albany Penitentiary, under contract, and manufacturers of overalls at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., made an assignment yesterday to Raphael Ettinger, without preferences. Mr. Sternglanz was formerly for ten years in business at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and he started in this city in 1878. Mr. Baumgarten became his partner in 1877. They built up a large business, and on May 1 their inventory showed assets of $280,000 and liabilities of $160,000. At the firm's office inquirers were referred to Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, who stated that the assignment is attributed to inability to sell goods, poor collections, reduction of discounts in bank, and the withdrawal of money by persons who had always been ready to make loans. It is believed that there will be an early resumption of business. An account of stock is being taken now, and an early meeting of creditors will be called and an adjustment will be asked for. The liabilities are roughly estimated to be $150,000. The nominal assets are fully as great and consist of a large stock of manufactured goods ready for sale and shipment, and outstanding accounts.

—JAMES HAY & CO. AND THOMAS A. HAY.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against James Hay & Co., a corporation which manufactures rattan furniture at 145 and 147 Mulberry Street, for $2,806, in favor of the Ninth National Bank, on the assigned claim from Thomas A. Hay, for money loaned to the company, and for rent. Thomas A. Hay is President and Treasurer of the company. When the Sheriff went to the factory as Trustee was found in possession of the business. President Hay stated that the company had turned over merchandise, outstanding accounts, &c., to the Trustee, for the purpose of paying off all debts. The company was incorporated on Jan. 28, 1896, with a capital stock of $25,000, and it succeeded to the business of Thomas A. Hay, which was conducted under the style of James A. Hay & Co. Four chattel mortgages were given on the machinery on Aug. 22, to the Walton Novelty Works, the Oriental, the Central, and the Butchers and Drovers' Banks, to secure paper under discount, the amounts of which have not been made public. The trouble is attributed to dull times, poor collections, and pressure of creditors. Thomas A. Hay individually confessed judgment yesterday in favor of the Ninth National Bank for $1,608, as indorser on notes of other parties which were discounted by the bank.

—GRACIE & Co.—Samuel B. Paul has been appointed by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court as receiver of the assets of Gracie & Co., manufacturers of parlor furniture at 401 East Twenty-third Street, in a suit brought by James Gracie against Frank Rhoner, Jr., his partner, for a dissolution of the firm on account of dissensions between them. The firm was formed on April 1, 1895. Mr. Rhoner, in defense, said that on Aug. 31, between 9 and 10 A. M. Mr. Gracie removed from the factory goods inventoried at $1,400, and sold them for $500. The liabilities are $2,932, to Ida M. Rhoner, a sister of Mr. Rhoner, and $333 for rent.

—MICHAEL GREENSPECHT.—An informal meeting of creditors of Michael Greenspecht, cigar manufacturer at 20 Fulton Street, was held yesterday at the office of Wise & Lichtenstein of 52 Exchange Place. Mr. Greenspecht has not made an assignment, but he has given a bill of sale to Benjamin Lichtenstein. The liabilities are about $40,000, only $5,000 of which is for merchandise. Mr. Wise said that the creditors present expressed their sympathy for Mr. Greenspecht, and were willing to do anything he desired to put him on his feet again, but nothing definite was determined upon. He has been in business thirty years.

—WHITE & SPATE.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of White & Spate, dealers in carpets at 31 and 33 and 119 West Twenty-third Street, realizing about $30,000. Charles M. Van Siclen obtained judgment against them yesterday for $802 in favor of the Empire Electric Carpet Sewing Company. Mr. White, the senior partner, is also a carpet manufacturer in Philadelphia.

—CORONO & APUZZO.—Michael J. Cronin has been appointed by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court as receiver for Corono & Apuzzo, dealers in furniture at 2,164 First Avenue, on a suit brought by Angelo Corono against Raffaele Apuzzo for a dissolution of the firm. They began business on May 1. Mr. Corono said he contributed all the capital, $900, and on Aug. 26 he was forcibly ejected from the store by Mr. Apuzzo.

—WITHLACOOCHEE LUMBER COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against the Withlacoochee Lumber Company of Florida, whose New-York office is at 24 State Street, for $10,179, in favor of Andrew Mayer. The company indorsed two notes of John E. Hoffmire & Sons, ship joiners, who failed two months ago. These notes were delivered to the Standard National Bank, which assigned the claim to Mr. Mayer.

—MARCUS & CO.—Benjamin Marcus and Mary Feistel, of Marcus & Co., jobbers in jewelry, at 26 John Street, made an assignment yesterday to Eugene Cohn, giving preferences to nine creditors, principally in Providence, R. I., and Attleborough, Mass., for $405. The business was started in a small way on Jan. 1.

—GEORGE B. DOUGLAS & CO.—Dallas Flannagan was appointed receiver yesterday for George B. Douglas & Co., a corporation which deals in butter and cheese at 286 Greenwich Street, on the application of R. J. Richardson, one of the creditors. The Sheriff took charge of the store a month ago.

—D. WEGMAN'S SONS.—The schedules of D. Wegman's Sons, wholesale dealers in fruits, at 101 Park Place, show liabilities of $8,916, nominal assets of $8,792, and actual assets of $1,277.

Out of Town.

—HENRY C. WHITTIER & SONS.—The firm of Henry C. Whittier & Sons, dealers in jewelry and silverware, at Boston, Mass., has executed a deed of trust of its property to Attorney R. M. Burbank yesterday morning, which virtually amounts to an assignment. The firm had been in business for over a decade, beginning by dealing in precious stones, and later branching out into silverware. The liabilities of the firm given by the trustee amount to $17,573.92, and assets $18,178.

—NEWCASTLE WOOLEN MILLS.—The property of the Newcastle Woolen Mills, at Wilmington, Del., was levied on by the Sheriff yesterday as a result of judgments aggregating $45,000 entered against the concern. James G. Knowles is the proprietor, and the unsettled condition of business is given as the cause of the failure. The mills have been idle since May.

—CRANSTON WEST POINT HOTEL COMPANY.—Two judgments were obtained in New-York City yesterday against the Cranston West Point Hotel Company of West Point, N. Y. They are for $1,752, in favor of Seaman, Lichtenstein & Co., on three notes, which fell due on July 5 and Aug. 6.

—HERSH & RACHLYN.—Two writs of replevin have been issued against Hersh & Rachlyn, clothing manufacturers at 67 Bowery Street, Brooklyn, in favor of two New-York creditors for $750.

—MURPHY BROTHERS.—Two att

NOBLE FISH; BASE FATE

DELAWARE SALMON SPEARED OR CAUGHT WITH BAIT.

At Least Eight Splendid S. Salar Captured in the East and West Branches of the Delaware—Those Who Secured Them Did Not Know the Nobility of This Fish—One Man Called Them "Trout"—Lax Political Officials.

There is interesting, and at the same time exasperating, news—from the angler's point of view—in regard to the result of salmon stocking in the Delaware.

S. salar has been frequently "planted" in this river, and has been heard from occasionally, and several smolts were caught at the falls where the Sawkill brook empties into the Delaware, at Milford, ten years ago. Reports, regarded with doubt, have been that in the long and deep eddies of the east and west branches of the Delaware, and especially in the neighborhood of Walton and East Branch, salmon have leaped, to the great wonder of the black bass fishers. They were generally supposed to be S. fario, which now infest the Beaverkill and Willowemoc, to the destruction of our native S. fontinalis.

But the existence of the noble salmon in the Delaware has been established beyond peradventure this year. In July seven were speared by pot fishermen, who were pretending to be out for eels, in Lakin's Eddy, near Hawk's Mountain, a couple of miles from Hancock Junction, in the East Branch of the Delaware.

Perhaps there was an excuse for the outrage—ignorance—but this style of violating the law and defying public opinion is common in Delaware, Greene, Sullivan, and Ulster counties. This spearing is but a cover for wholesale poaching, and the fish that suffers most is the trout.

Any Summer night standing on the knoll near the roads that fork to Shin Creek, Livingston Manor, and Beaverkill, from forty to fifty lights from lamps are seen. Each lamp represents a party of "eel" spearers, and the percentage of each spearer who would hesitate to bring trout to bag—the receptacle used in such excursions—is small.

The same condition of affairs prevails not only from Cook's Falls to the junction of the East and West Branches, but from there to below the Delaware Water Gap.

At any rate, the spearers of the salmon near Hancock Junction must have been in doubt or have had a qualm of conscience, as they shipped one of the fish weighing nine pounds to Middletown, where it was seen by several ichthyologists, including that sterling trout angler, Edward Canfield, General Superintendent of the Ontario and Western Railroad. Of course, the identity of the fish was at once established and made known to its captors. It is not known if they have ventured again to destroy what cost so much to introduce into the river.

Now comes further news of salmon in the Delaware. Mr. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent of the Ontario and Western Railroad, received Aug. 12 the following telegram from the West Branch of the Delaware:

"Walton. Mr. J. C. Anderson: I send the trout on 6. This was caught five miles below Walton to-day. Parties claim it weighed 7 pounds and was 31 inches long when taken from water. The trout caught Monday weighed 10 pounds and was 32 inches long. I will send the photographs in a day or so. The first trout was caught about half a mile north of Walton. Yours, Russell."

The "trout" were salmon, and magnificent specimens. As the stories ran, each was caught with a live grasshopper. This statement cannot be disputed, while, in view of the Hancock Junction incident and the habits of the fish, which are not baittakers, further explanation appears necessary.

Mr. Anderson has just received photographs of the two fish, and they are a treat for the angler. The ten-pound fish is delightfully shapely, and was photographed before its beauty and the sheen of its scales had disappeared.

There have been no means of knowing whether these Delaware salmon were put in the river as parr, and passed through the smolt and grilse stages, making, of course, a trip to the sea, or if they came of spawn deposited in the river by adult fish, whose existence in the water was due to planting.

It is, however, established that there are adult salmon in the East and West Branches of the Delaware in the most flourishing condition, and that they need the most careful and energetic attention of the local authorities.

Perhaps they will have it, but it is not encouraging to know that in this district a hundred violations of the laws protecting fish and game might be committed in one day, and that one at least who is paid to enforce them is handicapped by a yearning to go to the Legislature. At last accounts he was actively canvassing for a nomination as Assemblyman.

Protected, the salmon remaining in the branches would be likely to spawn, and they would find large pools and gravel beds on the East Branch far above Fish's Eddy and toward Margaretville, or as far as Cook's Falls. The same advantages are on the West Branch far north of Walton.

Adulation Extraordinary.

From Notes and Queries.

This may be found prefixed to a printed sermon preached at Allesbury in 1633:

"To the Right Honorable Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice: My Lord, Without leave I presume to prefix Your Lordship's Name to this Discourse. That it was Preach'd, I my self stand accountable; but that it was Printed, It has nothing to justify it but Your Lordship's Command, whom nothing can or do's resist. For the greatest Obscurities of the Law, Its most sullen difficulties scatter before Your Lordship's Eye, as the Clouds before the Sun. The most intricate Knotty Cases, You untye with that Ease and Dexterity, as that they seem of themselves to open. It is not in You to cut or force, It consists not with that sweetness of Temper, by which You so charm all You have to deal with, as that You seem most deservedly to inherit that Glorious Title of the Great Vespasian, of being the Darling of Mankind. For the very Curse of the Law You manage with that Tenderness and Regent Affection, as even that the Condemn'd go away Satisfied, if not pleas'd. That might not therefore appear the only stubborn Thing in Nature, I submit and subscribe my Self, My Lord, Your Honors most humble and obedient Servant, Ab. Campion."

Grisi's Last "Casta Diva."

From The Contemporary Review.

Mme. Grisi made sad mistakes in her declining years. Unlike Jenny Lind, she never knew when to leave off. She retired, but found life insupportable. The fact is, unlike Mario, she was quite an empty-headed person, with no pursuits or interests apart from the stage, or any power of occupying herself. Grisi came back to the concert room when far too lame to attempt the stage. I heard her sing at the Crystal Palace somewhere in the sixties. She was born in 1812, and died in 1869. She imprudently tried "Casta Diva," her great song in "Norma," but reached her high notes with a painful effort. The old men who flocked to hear her and remembered her triumphs in the thirties and forties sat crying like children. They fancified they still heard the goddess of the stage when Rubini, Tagliafico, Mario, and Lablache had lifted the Italian school under Rossini, Bellini, Donnizetti, and Verdi, to the highest pitch of intoxicating popularity, but to my taste, poor Grisi's "Casta Diva" was a piteous exhibition.

CIDER MAKING IN FRANCE.

Millions of Gallons Produced Last Year—Its Popularity.

Some interesting information as to how cider is made comes from France—that country which is famous for its beverages. Mr. C. W. Chancellor, United States Consul at Havre, speaking of the decline of the grape crop in France, says that increased attention has been paid to the cultivation of apples and the production of cider, which has, in a measure, superseded wine as the national drink of France. Official statistics show that 678,000,000 gallons of cider were produced in France during 1895, an increase of 197,000,000 gallons over 1894 and of 365,000,000 gallons over the average for the ten preceding years. Good cider in bottles ought to be clear and sparkling. In France, it is considered to be the most hygienic of all drinks, and an evidence of its popularity may be gathered from the fact that of the production as above stated, in 1895 only 500,000 gallons were exported.

To make good cider one must, of course, have the proper kind of apples, which should contain sugar, albuminoid substances, mineral matters, &c., for the proper development of the ferments. It is generally a good rule to mix several varieties of apples so that the merits of one may compensate for or attenuate the defects of another. Having carefully selected the fruit, the next step is to crush it, not merely breaking it up, but grinding it to a fine pulp. The pulp or mashed apples are then placed in a circular cage and then pressed by means of a screw, at first slowly, then progressively, until the operation is completed. It is then taken out and placed in vats or tubs, where it is macerated with a certain quantity of water, say, two or three gallons of pure soft water to a hundred pounds of pulp, for twenty-four hours, after which it is subjected to a second pressure. In this way one obtains from over one hundredweight of pulp several gallons more of cider, which is, of course, of less strength than the first running through the press. These various processes in the manufacture of cider should, of course, be conducted as rapidly as possible. The next step is to obtain proper fermentation, the most delicate and troublesome process in the making of cider and at the same time the most important, since upon it depends the quality of the product. Three conditions influence fermentation, viz., temperature, aeration, and the acidity of the crude juice.

Part Played by Temperature.

Temperature plays an important part in the process of fermentation. At 32° Fahrenheit fermentative germs cease to multiply and become inactive; at a temperature of from 130° to 140° many of them die. It is between 68° and 78° that they are most active. If, therefore, the temperature is too low, it will be necessary to warm the juice in order to accelerate fermentation. This can be done most conveniently by heating a small quantity of the fluid to about 135° or 140° Fahrenheit, and then pouring it into the barrel. In France, a special constructed warming apparatus (chauffecuve) is used for this purpose. The practice of making a fire in the caves or cellars, although very much followed, is to be condemned. In the first place, it is very difficult, unless the barrels are small, to heat the juice; on the other hand, when the fermentation has been once established, the overheating of the cave or cellar will be hurtful, as it tends to increase the action of the ferments to the point of lessening the transformation of the sugar into alcohol.

Oxygen is an essential element in the process of fermentation, and it is, therefore, necessary that the juice must be thoroughly aerated. This operation is not difficult. Stir the liquid from time to time, draw off a quantity now and then and return it to the barrel; leave the bunghole open, or, preferably, it may be stopped with a bit of cotton wool, which admits the air, and at the same time excludes any injurious microbes that might find their way into the barrel. Not only ought the inside of the barrel to be open to contact with the outer air, but it is, moreover, unnecessary at first to fill the barrel completely with the juice; it should not be filled more than two-thirds or three-fourths. In this way a much larger surface of the liquid will be left exposed to the air.

How Fermentation Is Retarded.

In spite of all precautions, it sometimes happens that fermentation is retarded. This is the case when too many sour apples have been used, the result being an acid juice. Some persons neutralize the acidity by throwing a handful of wood ashes into the liquid and then agitating it, but the best makers think this manner of treating the juice produces a flat cider, without color, and is not, therefore, to be recommended. They say it is better to avoid an excess of acidity by a proper choice of fruit. When fermentation is active, a characteristic brownish foam arises to the surface; otherwise there will be a white scum, which is a bad sign. It is necessary then to employ the means which have been already indicated to produce more active fermentation. Another means of increasing fermentation, much used by the French cider makers, is by adding a small quantity of juice made from the best apples to the indifferent juice, which acts as a leaven to produce fermentation. The ferments of good fruit thus added set immediately to work and multiply the fermentative germs so rapidly that the deficiency in the juice to which it has been added is soon overcome and a fresh and complete fermentation takes place. In like manner a good cider may be destroyed by the addition of a bad ferment, often unwittingly added, by not taking care to clean minutely the instruments and vessels employed in the fabrication of the cider.

In France an artificial leaven made from apples of the best growth is an article of commerce, and is much used to correct defective must or juice of a poor quality. A quart of this leaven, costing about $1, will serve to improve as much as 130 to 140 gallons of an indifferent juice. This natural or artificial ferment, has been used with very satisfactory results for several years, and is apparently growing in favor with the large cider makers.

The Time to Draw Off.

After ten or fifteen days fermentation ceases and the liquor has become clear, the cider, as it were, resting between the two layers of lees, the grosser lees having settled to the bottom and the lighter risen to the surface. Then is the time to draw off by a siphon or spigot. Care should be taken not to place the tap low enough to distribute the lees at the bottom of the barrel. The cider having been drawn off into a clean barrel, undergoes, after a certain time, a second fermentation, very much less energetic than the first. When this second fermentation becomes feeble, and carbonic acid is no longer disengaged, the barrel should be completely closed until the time arrives for using the cider, when it should be again drawn off by a spigot or faucet. Cider is preserved well enough in barrels when completely full, but when the barrel has been partly emptied there is danger of its degenerating in quality. This is so well understood in France that when a certain quantity of the cider has been drawn off the remainder is protected by a thin layer of oil, which excludes the air and prevents the entrance of injurious microbes, which would soon transform the cider into vinegar.

Hall Schools.

From St. Nicholas.

Only sixty years have passed since the boys of Eton ventured to beg that pipes might be laid in some of the school buildings so that they need not fetch water from the pumps in the freezing Winter weather, and the petition was promptly rejected with the scornful comment that "the" would be wanting gas and Turkey carpets next!" At Winchester, another big English school, all the lads had to wash in an open yard called "Moab," where half a dozen tubs were ranged around the wall, and it was the duty of one of the juniors to go from tub to tub on frosty mornings and thaw the ice with a candle. Comfort was deemed a bad thing for boys, lest they should grow up dainty and unmanly. "Cold!" said Dr. Keate, a famous headmaster of Eton, to a poor little bit of humanity whom he met shivering and shaking in the hall. "Don't talk to me of being cold! You must learn to bear it, Sir! You are not at a girls' school!"

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Year's Business of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company was held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday.

An election of Directors for the year ending Sept. 2, 1897, was had, and the following were chosen: Amos L. Hopkins, Roswell Eldridge, Simon Borg, Henry Sanford, Herman O. Armour, Henry B. Plant, Thomas A. McIntyre, Cornelius C. Cuyler, Garret A. Hobart, George W. Young, Cyrus J. Lawrence, W. Lanman Bull, and Gustav E. Kissel.

Much satisfaction was expressed at the showing by the annual report, which was presented by President Amos L. Hopkins. The principal items of interest were:

Gross earnings of leased and operated lines, $2,217,696; operating expenses, $1,266,450; net earnings, $948,780; from other sources of income, $56,454; net income, $1,005,191; fixed charges of all kinds, $925,938; surplus, $79,253.

During the year $73,000 in the collateral trust 6 per cent. bonds were returned. The gross earnings per mile were $9,754, and the operating expenses $5,001, so that the net earnings per mile were $4,173.

President Hopkins reported that no expenditure was incurred that was not necessary to the economical operation of the road, and that all its properties have been fully maintained and its condition in no way depreciated.

Railway Men and Matters.

—President D. B. Robinson of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road has put into effect some radical economies. The services of about twenty roadmasters and division bridgemasters have been dispensed with.

—Receiver and Vice President Oscar G. Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio says that business on that system is improving steadily.

—W. H. Chappell, Jr., has been appointed Soliciting Freight and Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line in Memphis.

—The annual meeting of the Cotton Belt Railroad will be held in St. Louis on the first Tuesday in September.

—The Missouri Pacific announces a cut in grain rates of 3 cents per hundred pounds from the West to St. Louis.

—Work on the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad in Southern Mississippi is nearly completed.

—For the month of July the net earnings of the Rio Grande Western Railroad were $64,552.

—H. M. Whitney has been elected President of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		A. M.
Sun rises...5:29	Sun sets...6:28	Moon rises...1:45

HIGH WATER SEPT. 4.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
4:25 A. M.	4:46 A. M.	6:35 A. M.
4:46 P. M.	5:10 P. M.	6:59 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 4.

Steamship	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
America	London	Aug. 22
Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Aug. 27
Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 29
El Sol	New-Orleans	Aug. 30
Hankow	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
Island	Christiansand	Aug. 21
St. Paul	Southampton	Aug. 29
Taormina	Hamburg	Aug. 19

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.

City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 2
Comal	Galveston	Aug. 29
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 3
Venezuela	La Guayra	Aug. 30

SUNDAY, SEPT. 6.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Sept. 3
Anchoria	Glasgow	Aug. 27
La Normandie	Havre	Aug. 29
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 3
Palatia	Hamburg	Aug. 25
Port Darwin	St. Lucia	Aug. 30
Veendam	Rotterdam	Aug. 26

MONDAY, SEPT. 7.

Cevic	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Clintonia	Gibraltar	Aug. 23
Eldorado	New-Orleans	Sept. 2
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Aug. 27
Louisiana	Hamburg	Sept. 4
Merida	St. Lucia	Aug. 31
Mobile	London	Aug. 27
Seneca	Havana	Sept. 3

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

Kensington	Antwerp	Aug. 29
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 1
Russia	Hamburg	Aug. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
State of Cal.	Sept. 4	Glasgow	58 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Cof Wash'ton	Sept. 5	Havana	113 Broad St.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Alene	Sept. 5	Kingston	24 State St.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Idaho	Sept. 5	Hull	32 State St.
Bourgogne	Sept. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Dania	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Sept. 8	P't au P'ce	24 State St.
Friesland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Westerndam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 10	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Werkendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Trave	Sept. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
S of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod Exc.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

New-York—Thursday, Sept. 3.

Arrived.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam Aug. 22 and Boulogne 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:35 A. M.

SS Bingermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Bunger, Hamburg Aug. 18, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 2d.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol Aug. 15 and Swansea 20, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Muriel, (Br.,) Scott, Demerara Aug. 19, Monserrat 24, Antigua 26, and St. Kitts 27, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Andes, (Br.,) MacKnight, Gonaives and St. Marc Aug. 17, Port au Prince 18, Aux Cayes 19, Jacmel and Port Limon 26, with mdse. to Pom, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Shawmut passed in at Sandy Hook for Perth Amboy.

Bark Concordia, (Dutch,) Albrandt, Philadelphia, in ballast to Punch, Edye & Co.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Philadelphia, in ballast to W. D. Munson.

SS Habana, (Span.,) Gomez, La Guyara Aug. 13, Puerto Cabello 15, Savanilla 17, Cartagena 19, Colon 22, St. Jago 25, and Havana 30, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

United States monitor Terror passed in at Quarantine at 5:40 P. M.

Bark Amy Turner of Boston, Warland, Navassa 17 ds. with phosphate rock to Liebig Extract Company; vessel to V. H. Brown & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.: Northwest, light breeze, thick and raining.

Sailed.

SS State of Texas, Galveston; Oxus, (Br.,) Port Maria and Montego Bay; Santuli, Normannia, (Ger.,) Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Jamestown, Norfolk and Newport News.

Brigs Jennie Hulbert, Brunswick; Leonora, Farahyba.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Spoken.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Ship Timandra, (Br.,) Capt. Edgett, from Pisagua May 31 for New-York, was spoken June 27 in lat. 45 s., long. 87 W.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Lighthouse Board has issued the following notice: On Sept. 3, 1896, the spar buoy painted with red and black horizontal stripes which on May 29, 1896, was moored in Gedney Channel between Buoys E 7 and E 8, to mark the wreck of the Andrew Jackson, and which has been retained since the removal of the wreck, to mark a shoal spot caused by the wreck, was taken up and permanently discontinued. The shoal spot has been removed.

By Cable.

BROW HEAD, Sept. 3.—SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York for Liverpool, passed here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 3.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York for Hamburg, arr. here at 7:38 A. M. to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, Sept. 3.—SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. here at 8 A. M. to-day.

NAPLES, Sept. 3.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New-York, arr. here at 9 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

GENOA, Sept. 3.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, sld. from here for New-York, via Naples and Gibraltar, at 10 A. M. to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New-York Aug. 20 for Antwerp, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from Leghorn for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Hildawell, (Br.,) Capt. Willias, from New-York Aug. 18 for Leith, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Sept. 1.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Curnan, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS City of Perth, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New-York July 7, via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Port Natal Aug. 28.

SS Jamaica Brand, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New-York Aug. 18, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Aug. 22, arr. at London to-day.

The Russian Translator of Dickens.

From Notes and Queries.

Irinarch Ivansvich Vredensky was the son of a poor but intelligent village pope, (or priest,) who tilled his glebe to feed and clothe his large family of daughters and this only son, to whom he still found time to impart the rudiments of education. Irinarch was a sickly and lonesome boy, cut off from all playfellows by his ascetic though well-meaning father, and he grew up to manhood in bitter poverty, having sometimes literally nowhere to lay his head. Yet, in spite of all obstacles, he became a distinguished scholar, a versatile linguist, and a beloved pedagogue in the military schools at St. Petersburg.

He was growing in fame and favor with the authorities, and had been called upon to undertake educational work of the highest importance, when his blindness and premature death cut short his brave career. His translations of Dickens, Thackeray, Fenimore Cooper, &c., are classical, and laid the foundation of the wonderful popularity which their works still enjoy in Russia.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 12 M for Barbados and Demarara, per steamship Tjomo.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Nasmyth, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Nasmyth";) at 5 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, per steamship Coleridge, (letters for North Brazil and for La Plata Countries must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn; at 10 AM for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 11 AM for Savanilla and Carthagena, per steamship South Portland; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM. For forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises Hamburg-American Line
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Palermo (Granada and Alhambra), Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.
ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration, about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon
No Cattle Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 6 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $90 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM | Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
A. Victoria, Sept. 10, 7 AM | Columbia, Sep. 24, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Se. 17, 10 AM | Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 AM
I. Cab., $90 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 9 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 23
PARIS.....Sept. 16 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 30
NEW-YORK...Sept. 19 | PARIS.....Oct. 7
Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

IRREGULARITY AS THE RESULT OF PROFIT TAKING.

The Industrials Score Small Gains, but the Grangers and the Southern Roads Develop Weakness—Additional Gold Ordered for Import—Exchange Easier—St. Paul's Decreased Earnings—Realizing in Sugar—Susquehanna's Showing.

THURSDAY—P. M.

London was a seller of stocks during the morning, and for a time prices generally were lower. Strength developed in the early afternoon, but irregularity set in again before the close. At the end of the session prices were irregularly changed. The leading Grangers were fractionally lower, as were also Louisville and Nashville and Southern preferred. The industrials as a rule scored small gains. Sugar, which was the most active stock of the day, closed unchanged at 112⅛, having moved between 111¼ and 113⅜.

There were no further developments in the political situation, although opinion is hardening that Bryan's chance of election is daily growing smaller. This is based on private correspondence from the Middle and Western States, as well as on reports brought back by Eastern men who have been in the West recently. The exchange situation is also encouraging, the rate today for demand bills having fallen to $4.8410 to $4.8415, against $4.8415 to $4.8425 yesterday. Several engagements of gold for import were reported, but there was considerable uncertainty as to the amount. It is pretty certain that more than $2,000,000 was ordered, but some authorities placed the amount at over $3,000,000. There was a recession in call money rates, loans being made at 4 to 6 per cent., with the average about 5 per cent. There was no change in either time money or commercial paper. The withdrawals of money from the banks for the interior have been fairly large in recent days, and Saturday's bank statement is expected to show an important decrease in money holdings and in deposits.

The weakness of Louisville and Nashville and Southern preferred was attributed to London selling, based on the rate situation in the South. The war between the Seaboard and Southern lines has been resumed, and the managers of the first-named road say that it will be continued until bankruptcy intervenes. This may be considered very brave on the part of the managers, but it certainly promises to be disastrous to the owners of the securities of the properties involved. The hesitancy in the Grangers was attributed to the heavy falling off in St. Louis earnings for the fourth week in August, $162,282. There were two Sundays in the period, however, and the comparison, therefore, was really less discouraging than appears on the surface. There was realizing in Sugar and Burlington. Western Union closed unchanged. The Executive Committee is to meet next week to act on the dividend question, and it is understood that the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be recommended. New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred was exceptionally strong on the report for the year showing a surplus of $30,312, against a deficit of $141,376. The new management has had a difficult task to resuscitate the property, but it has accomplished it, and with the increased price of coal the future of the company is more promising than in several years.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66½@67. There were sales of 5,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51¼@53¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,645,476.87 ounces of silver bullion, against 1,645 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,635 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,629,748
Imports for same period	22,338,860
Net exports	$28,290,888
Net exports to date, 1895	28,712,622
Net exports to date, 1894	71,600,978
Net exports to date, 1893	17,070,868

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 95, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows:

Chicago—$1.30 discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Eight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount bid; 75c discount asked.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds made further sharp gains, although the dealings were somewhat lighter. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. B. & Q. deb. 5s	1½	Or., R. & N. 1st	1½
C., St. L. & N. 5s	1	O., S. L. & U. N. con., t.	1
Erie gen. lien	1	J. C. 1st, West lines	2¼
Iowa Central 1st	1	Ohio Southern 1st	1
Kan. Pac. cen., t. r.	2	Rock Is. deb. 5s	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	2½	St. P. 1st, C. & M.	1
L., N. A. & C. gen.	2¾	St. P. 1st, M. P. Div.	3
Mo., K. & E. 1st	3	St. P. 1st, Series A	11
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1	Sav., A. & A. Pass 4s	1½
Mor. & E. con., gtd.	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1
Nor. Pac. 3d, t. r.	3½		
Nor P. & M. 1st, t. r.	4		

DECLINED.

St. L. & Iron Mt. 5s	1	Wabash 2d	1
Or. Imp. con., t. r.	1		

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ¼. There was a sale of $4,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		92
4s, r., 1907	105½	106½
4s, r., 1925	105½	107½
4s, c., 1925	115⅛	116
5s, r., 1904	115½	116
5s, c., 1904	110	111
Currency 6s, 1898	110	111
Currency 6s, 1899	110	
Currency 6s, 1897	103	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100½	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	New-Amsterdam	180
American Exchange	165	New-York	215
Central National	120	New-York County	610
City	500	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
Commerce	195	Park	250
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Phenix	100
Fourth National	160	Republic	135
Gerrman-American	105	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	310	Second National	425
Irving	140	Seventh National	100
Lincoln National	150	Shoe & Leather	90
Manhattan	200	State of N. Y.	105
Market & Fulton	200	U. S. National	175
Mechanics'	180	West Side	275
Merchants'	130	Western National	110¼

There was a sale of 46 shares of State of New-York at 107.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The North Shore Traction Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1, by the Continental Trust Company to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	9½	9½	9½	9½		9	10	300
American Cotton Oil pf	44	44½	44	44½	+2	44	44¾	200
American Spirits Mfg	5½	5½	5¼	5¼		5⅛	5⅜	2,795
American Spirits Mfg. pf	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝		15½	15⅝	560
*American Sugar Refineries	111⅜	113⅜	111¼	112⅛		112⅛	112¼	57,564
American Sugar Refs. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+½	99½	100½	119
American Tobacco	62	63	62	62⅜	+ ⅜	62½	62¾	7,960
American Tobacco pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛	117½	117¾	1,490
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11⅝		11½	11¾	1,913
At., T. & S. F. pf	33	33	32½	32½		32½	33	1,900
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	17½	17¼	17⅜		17	17¼	300
*Bay State Gas	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+1⅛	11½	13	1,900
Brooklyn Union Gas	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝		15	16	300
Canada Southern	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	+⅜	82½	85	100
Central Pacific	45	45¼	45	45¼		45	45¾	365
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		14½	14⅝	50
Chicago, Bur. & Q	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞		13⅞	14	302
Chicago Gas	63	63⅛	62⅞	63⅛		63	63⅛	11,426
Chicago, Mil. & St. P	57½	58½	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛	57½	57⅝	5,995
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	67⅛	68¼	67½	67⅝	+ ⅛	67⅜	67⅝	28,348
Chicago & Northwestern	125½	126⅜	125½	126⅛		125½	126	79
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	97	97⅝	96⅝	97		124	125¾	3,066
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	— ⅝	56⅜	57	4,163
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	24⅛	24½	24	24½	+ ½	24½	24⅜	1,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron	½	½	½	½		½	¾	100
Consolidated Gas Company	184⅛	185⅛	184⅛	185	+ ⅛	184⅝	185	5,455
Delaware & Hudson	145	145	145	145		145	145	60
Del., Lack. & Western	120¾	121¾	120¾	121¼	+1⅛	121	121¾	667
Denver & Rio Grande pf	157	157	156	156	+3	155	157	300
Erie	41½	41½	41⅛	41½		41	41½	250
Erie 1st pf	12½	12½	12½	12½		12½	13	100
General Electric	28½	28½	28½	28½	—2½	28½	29¼	200
Illinois Central	25¼	26¼	25¼	25¾	+ ½	25½	25¾	5,455
Illinois Steel Company	89⅜	89⅝	89	89		87½	89½	60
Iowa Central pf	36	38½	36	36½	— ⅝	38½	39	1,756
Laclede Gas	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+1	23¾	25	100
Lake Erie & Western	19½	21	19½	21	+ ¾	20½	21½	350
Lake Erie & Western pf	64	64	64	64	+ ¾	15⅜	16½	200
Lake Shore	144½	145	144½	145	+ ½	143	145½	450
Louisville & Nashville	39½	40	39½	39½	—1	39½	39⅝	11,685
Manhattan Consolidated	82⅜	82⅜	80¼	82¼	+1¼	82	82½	13,195
*Metropolitan Traction	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	— ¼	92	93¼	316
Michigan Central	89	89	89	89		89	91	25
Minneapolis & St. Louis	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼		13	15½	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	66	66	66	66		65	75	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	39	39	39	39		37½	40	100
Minnesota Iron	48¾	48¾	46½	46½	+ ½	45	47	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22¼	22½	22	22½		22	22¾	100
Missouri Pacific	18¼	19¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜	18¼	18⅝	800
New-Jersey Central	21	21	21	21		21¼	22½	3,813
New-York Central	99	99½	98¾	99¼	+ ½	20	21	275
N. Y., N. H. & H.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅝	+ ¼	92	93½	920
N. Y., Sus. & Western	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝		16	17	37
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼		8	8⅝	100
North American	20	21⅛	20	21	+ ⅛	20½	21¼	1,560
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+1	21	21¼	520
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		4⅛	4¼	1,560
Pacific Mail	18	19	18	19		10⅜	10⅝	520
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	18⅞	19¼	18⅝	18⅝		18	18⅝	920
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼	18⅝	19	70
P., C., C. & St. L	9	9	9	9		15	2	1,535
Pullman Palace Car Company	12¼	12¼	12	12		8⅝	8⅞	5
St. Louis Southwestern	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ¼	11½	13	8,075
St. Louis Southwestern pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ½	37⅜	38	890
St. Paul & Omaha	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ½	141	142	348
Southern Pacific	37½	37½	37	37		8⅝	9	500
Southern Railway	16	16¼	16	16		36	37	350
Southern Railway pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—1	16	17	300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20⅝	20⅝	20	20⅛		7⅞	8	300
Texas Pacific	19¼	20	19¼	19½	— ⅜	20	20¼	2,360
Union Pacific, t. r.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅜	19⅜	19⅝	7,295
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5¼		5¼	5⅝	100
United States Cordage	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ½	1¾	2	223
United States Cordage pf	6	6	6	6	+ ½	1½	1⅞	1,100
United States Cordage gtd	16	16	14	14	—2	14	14½	400
*United States Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ¾	7½	7¾	500
United States Leather pf	49	49½	48¾	48¾		14	14⅜	25
United States Rubber	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼	48⅝	48¾	3,300
United States Rubber pf	73	73	73	73		16½	17	10
Wabash pf	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞		70	73	110
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	79¼	78½	78⅝	— ½	13¾	13⅞	2,030
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6½	6½	6½	6½		78⅝	78⅞	3,936
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	24¾	24¾	24	24⅜	— ⅛	6⅝	6	2,370
Total sales						24	25	300
*Unlisted.								

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67	67	67	67		66½	67	5,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am Spirits M Co 6s					
12,000	61				
Ann Arbor 1st 4s					
5,000	85				
10,000	65½				
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s					
1,000	74½				
5,000	74⅜				
13,000	74¼				
12,000	74¼				
10,000	74½				
7,000	74½				
5,000	74				
adjustmt 4s					
2,000	82¼				
10,000	82½				
10,000	82½				
51,000	82½				
5,000	82½				
5,000	82½				
1,000	82¼				
10,000	82¼				
Austin & N'w'n 1st					
10,000	82¾				
Broadw'y & 7th Av 1st cons 5s					
1,000	112				
Brooklyn City 1st					
1,000	110½				
Bur., C. R & N 1st					
500	101				
Canada So 1st Gtd					
1,000	106				
Canada South'n 2d					
2,000	98				
Centl of N J gen 5s					
10,000	113½				
7,000	113¼				
Registered					
7,000	113				
Ches & Ohio con 5s					
2,000	103¾				
Ches & O gen 4½s					
5,000	67¾				
5,000	67¾				
5,000	68				
5,000	68				
12,000	67¾				
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s					
1,000	94				
2,000	93½				
2,000	93⅝				
Chic, B & Q Con 7s					
1,000	112				
2,000	112½				
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s					
1,000	92¼				
5,000	94½				
C & East Ill Cons 6s					
4,000	123½				
Chic & E Ill gen 5s					
2,000	96¼				
Chicago & Erie 1st					
7,000	105				
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs	39¾				
Chic & Northwestn S F deb 5s, 1933					
14,000	105				
Chic, R I & P ext 5s					
3,000	90				
7,000	90				
5,000	100				
Chic, R I & P deb 5s					
5,000	89				
Chic, St L & N O 5s					
1,000	113				
Chic & W Ind G M 4s pref a	113				
Col, H Val & Tol 5s					
5,000	81				
2,000	81¼				
Col, H V & T G M 6s					
5,000	81				
4,000	80				
1,000	81				
Den & Rio Grande 1st					
5,000	112				
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s					
2,000	100				
Eliz., Lex & B S 5s					
1,000	95				
Erie gen lien 3-4s					
10,000	58½				
5,000	59				
1,000	58¾				
Erie 4s prior bds	59				
5,000	85½				
Ft Worth & D C 1st Trust Co certfs					
5,000	50½				
H & Texas Cent G M 4s					
5,000	68½				
Illinois Central Westn Line 1st 4s					
6,000	102¼				
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s					
4,000	91				
Kan. Pac 1st Cons Trust Co certfs					
10,000	62				
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s					
7,000	87				
2,000	87½				
L S & M So 2d Coup					
1,000	113½				
Lehigh V Term 5s Registered					
5,000	107				
Lex Av & Pav F 1st					
1,000	110¼				
Louisv & Nashville Cecelia Branch					
1,000	102				
Lo, N A & Chic G M					
2,000	45¼				
Lo, N A & Chic Cons					
5,000	80				
Mil & St. Paul Chic & Pac W'n 5s					
1,000	109½				
Chic & Mo Riv 5s					
2,000	104				
Mineral Point Div					
5,000	100				
5,000	101				
Mil & St. P G M 4s Series A					
2,000	92½				
5,000	93				
Minn & St. L con 5s					
1,000	97½				
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s					
5,000	78¾				
3,000	79⅛				
6,000	79⅝				
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	80				
5,000	50				
5,000	50¼				
5,000	50				
Total sales					$1,146,500

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mo, Kan & East 1st					
1,000	86				
1,000	85				
Mob & Ohio G M 4s					
1,000	59				
Morris & E Con Gtd					
1,000	134				
Nash C & St L 1st					
3,000	125½				
N Y Cen'l Deb 5s					
4,000	103¼				
N Y Cent'l Deb 4s					
10,000	99½				
N Y, Chic & St L 4s					
3,000	101				
N Y, Sus & W'n 1st Refunding 5s					
1,000	94				
North Pac 3d Coup Tr Co ctfs assentd					
2,000	65				
10,000	66				
8,000	65				
Nor Pacific con 5s					
Trust Co certfs assented					
38,000	44				
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co certfs					
2,000	32				
Oreg Imp Co con 5s					
1,000	10				
Trust Co certfs					
10,000	10				
Oreg'n R & Nav 1st					
2,000	107				
6,000	106¾				
Oreg Short Line 6s					
1,000	107				
Trust Co certfs					
3,000	105¾				
3,000	105				
11,000	105¾				
1,000	105¾				
10,000	106				
1,000	106¼				
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs					
5,000	58				
Ohio Southern 1st					
1,000	79				
Penn Co gtd 4½s					
2,000	107¼				
3,000	107½				
3,000	107¼				
2,000	107½				
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs					
2d instlmt paid					
2,000	26½				
3,000	27¼				
20,000	27				
2d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs					
2d instlmt pd					
30,000	12				
5,000	12¼				
20,000	12½				
5,000	13				
5,000	12⅜				
20,000	13				
30,000	13¼				
5,000	13¼				
5,000	13⅛				
5d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs					
2d instlmt paid					
25,000	10½				
1,000	9⅞				
5,000	10				
5,000	10½				
15,000	10⅜				
5,000	10⅜				
10,000	10⅜				
10,000	10⅜				
Phil & Rdg gen 4s Tr Co cts assentd					
6,000	73¼				
5,000	73¼				
30,000	73¼				
10,000	73¼				
9,000	73½				
Rio Grande Wn 1st					
3,000	69				
St L & Iron Mt 5s					
2,000	69				
St Paul & Dul 2d					
1,000	101				
San A & Ar Pass 4s					
10,000	49½				
5,000	50				
So Pac, N Mex 1st					
8,000	102¾				
5,000	103				
South Ry 1st 5s					
10,000	84				
6,000	84⅞				
5,000	84⅜				
5,000	84⅜				
1,000	84				
11,000	84¾				
Tex & N O Cons 5s					
12,000	93¾				
Tex & Pac 1st 5s					
1,000	78¾				
Tex & Pac 2d inc					
6,000	16⅞				
5,000	16⅝				
10,000	16½				
8,000	16½				
Third Av 1st 5s					
1,000	117¾				
Union Pac 1st '96					
2,000	100				
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st					
10,000	29½				
10,000	29⅝				
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs					
1,000	16½				
Utah So Ext 1st					
Trust Co certfs					
5,000	57				
Wabash 1st 5s					
2,000	103				
Wabash 2d Mge 5s					
15,000	68				
West Shore gtd 4s					
10,000	102½				
W'n N Y & Penn 1st					
12,000	112½				
W'n N Y & Penn gen					
10,000	39¼				
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s					
2,000	103				
Wilkes & East 1st					
5,000	80				
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs					
10,000	29⅛				
5,000	29⅝				
1,000	30				
2,000	29⅞				
2,000	29¾				

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was less active. Call loans were made at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. and a commission for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged at 8 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $80,847,749; balance, $4,567,959; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $217,401.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1½@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	92	
American Bank Note	32	36
American Grocery 1st		40
American Surety Company		200
American Typefounders' Company	25	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	102½	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)		180
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company		165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	99	104
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	101	105
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	101	104
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s		
‡Broadway Surface 2d		112
*Brooklyn City Railroad	99	104
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 6s	160	163
Brooklyn Elevated	63	67
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	3	5
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st		100½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	104
Celluloid Company stock	63½	66
*Central & South American Telegraph	50	60
Central Cross-Town	105	115
Central Park, North & East River	190	
Central Trust Company	150	160
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock		1080
Commercial Cable Company stock	125	1
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	33	145
†Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	15	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock		20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	97½	75
Continental Trust Company	168	101
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	42	175
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R.	90	52
*Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.		95
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip		166
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	91	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	95
Ensley Land Company	½	335
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	188	1½
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78½	83½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	83	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	110	
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65	
Fourth National Bank	160	175
Gallatin National Bank	295	308
Garfield National Bank	450	
Gold & Stock Telegraph	100	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	50	54
Grand Rapids Gas 1st		83
Guaranty Trust Company		400
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	83	67
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	92	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin Milling bonds	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	22
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co	97	
Hudson River Telephone stock	43	53
Importers & Traders' National Bank	520	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	125	
Indianapolis Gas 1st	99	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	100	
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Journeay & Burnham		40
Kings County Traction		90
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	82	86
Lafayette Gas stock	85	90
Lawyers' Surety Company	94	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	65
Lorillard Company pf	99	103
†Madison Square Garden stock	100½	102
†Madison Square Garden 2d		14
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf		72
Manhattan Trust Company	168	
Mechanics' National Bank	140	150
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	105	103
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	107	
Mercantile Trust Company	405	
Metropolitan Trust Company	106	
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	7	
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	90	
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	80	
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	200	
National Citizens' Bank	120	
National Bank of Commerce	190	
National Silver & Leather Bank	90	
National Wall Paper stock		
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	29	
†New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stugs.	¾	
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	2	
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	96	
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	84	
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. stock	8	
N. Y., Lack. & W. R. R. stock	107	
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	11	
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	116

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS GENERALLY HIGHER AND SPECULATION MODERATE.

Reports of Crop Damage and Higher Western Markets—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet and Strong—Provisions Easier and Dull—Cotton Was Fairly Active and Higher—Coffee Lower and More Active.

The grain markets were only moderately active, owing to the advance which was caused by the better Western markets and higher cables, while foreign houses bought rather freely. Provisions were offered fairly, but had little demand at the decline. Cotton was active and unsettled, closing much higher on the dry weather reports. Coffee was lower and more active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	19½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	26 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.70 @ 3.72½
Beef, family	7.00 @ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ 16½
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅝@ 5
Coffee, Rio	19¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@ 8¼
Copper, lake	10.50 @10.75
Lead	2.70 @ 2.75

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active, and closed firm at 1c advance on reports of damage to the Russian crop, higher cables, fair foreign buying, better West, and local covering....Spot was 1c up with the options, and in light export demand; sales, 78,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, and 36,000 bushels ungraded Winter, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, ⅝c under December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, ⅞c under December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at ⅞c under December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 2c over December, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 178,784 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 317,217 bushels; receipts, 17,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 165,357 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were less active, and very steady at ⅛@⅜c advance on firmer West, local covering, and following wheat....Spot was dull and firm at unchanged prices; sales, 62,000 bushels, including 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 27½c, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels yellow, on private terms, quoted at 28½c, and 18,000 bushels No. 2 white at 29½c, free on board....Receipts, 74,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 256,468 bushels....Clearances hence, 36,774 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 259,425 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were active, neglected and nominally ¼@⅜c higher....Spot were easier on mixed and firm on whites, with trading slow.... Sales, 50,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 23¼c; No. 3 white, 20¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24c; No. 3 white, clipped, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 19¼c for 4,000 bushels; rejected white, 17c; rejected mixed, 16c; No. 2 Chicago, 20¾c; track mixed, 19¼@21c; track white, 20@25c....Receipts for 96,000 bushels....Receipts, 45,500 bushels; exports, 21,065 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	35,000	62⅝@63⅜	63⅜
October	....	@	64
December	1,165,000	65 3-16@66	66
May	85,000	68¾@69⅝	69⅝
Total	1,285,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	@	26
October	20,000	26¼@26¾	26⅝
November	30,000	27 @27⅛	27
December	85,000	27⅛@28	27⅜
May	20,000	30¾@30¾	29
Total	155,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	@..	19½
October	....	@..	20
December	....	@..	21

FLOUR—Offerings were more urgent, with only a moderate inquiry at rather easy prices. Sales, 15,000 bbls, including of City Mills 4,000 bbls patents, 3,250 bbls clear, and 150 bbls extra, on private terms; 750 bbls Winter patents at $3.50@$3.70, 1,000 bbls straights at $3.25@ $3.35, 1,800 bbls clear at $3.10@$3.20, 150 bbls super at $2, 1,400 bbls Kansas straights at $2.90, 2,100 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.70, and 150 bbls straights at $3.30, and 6,000 bbls and 11,989 sacks; exports, 8,535 bbls and 29,222 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 47,985 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady at $2.25 @$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and firm; feeding quoted at 31½c, cost, freight, and insurance, for new, and 33c for old.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 40¼ @40¾c, free on board; No. 1, 40¾c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and steady at 72@73c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.35@$3.90; ground, $8.40@$3.50; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

SEED—Quiet and steady....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lbs timothy, 47½@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@62½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The first sale of new crude, in bulk, at near Southern points was at 15c for a tank in Alabama, to come here. The offerings of seed throughout the South continued small at the prices the mills could afford to pay, while the production of oil was beginning in a very tame way. There was an irregular feeling over the situation. With the prospects for only small supplies of old seed, bulls held their views over prices steady, and, while recognizing the fact that consumption must be moderate, with the relatively cheaper prices of some competing products, yet hope that there will be enough of the oil wanted to keep up a steady tone, considering the delayed interval to material supplies of new oil. Prime yellow, on the spot, offered at 23c. White at 25@25½c.... LARD OIL was in moderate demand at 38@39c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was steady at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs, which exceeded expectations, tended to depress the prices of products, pork closing down 5@7½c, lard 2½@2½ points, and bacon about 7½ points. The packers were ready sellers, while speculation was dull and the export interest tame. The week's hog packing was 225,000 head, same time last year, 165,000 head.

LARD—There was dull speculation at the West and declines of 2½@5 points, with September, 3.77½@3.80, closing at 3.77½c; October at 3.35@3.40c, closing at 3.35c asked; December at 3.50@3.52c, closing at 3.50c asked; January at 3.67½@3.72½c, closing at 3.67½@3.70c. Here there was unimportant demand, with cash at 3.72½c, tare at 3.45c, September option at 3.62c, nominal; city steam was generally held at 3.50c, with 3.40c bid; sales of 100 tcs at 3.40@3.50c; refined was slow; Continent at 4.15c, South American at 4.65c, compound at 3⅝@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—The exporters were steady buyers, taking 500 bbls mess, and at very regular prices. The West showed more urgent offerings, and dullness of 7½@10c followed by a reaction of 2½c, with September at $5.62½; October sold at $5.65@$5.75, closing at $5.67½; January at $6.75@$6.82½, closing at $6.75. Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.50@$8.25; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $8@$9.

BACON—The short rib dealings at the West were light, while packers were more anxious sellers, with declines of 7½@10 points, followed by a reaction of 2½ points, where September was at 3.15@3.20c, closing at 3.15c asked; October at 3.17½@3.25c, closing at 3.17½@3.20c; January at 3.37½@3.45c, closing at 3.37½c bid.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was more of a desire to sell bellies on the part of a few dealers, through which easier prices were accepted, but pickled shoulders and hams were well sustained; sales, 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5c, and 1,100 lbs pickled shoulders at 5¾@4c....City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¼@4c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾; pickled shoulders, 5¾@4c.

BEEF—English markets appear liberally supplied, and furnish few new orders, notwithstanding the low prices. Other dealings are small at the week figures. Quotations: Packet, $6@$7; do, in tierces, $8@$9; family, $7@$8; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6; city extra mess, in tierces, $8.50@$9.50, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Smokers were in the market, but found light offerings at strong prices; $14.50@ $15 quoted at the West, and $15.50@$16 here.

HOGS—Were offered at easier prices....Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lbs, 4¼c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 4¾c; 120 lb, 5c; pigs, 5¼@5¼c. Receipts at the West, 14,123 head; same time last year, 31,108 head. Chicago—Receipts, 31,000 head; good grades firmer; others average 5c lower; $2.50@$3.35; left over, 900 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,217 head; active; $2.50@$3.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,834 head; 5@10c lower; $2.75@$3.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head steady; $3.15@$3.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; slow; weak; $2.85@$3.15. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; 5@10c lower; $2.60@$2.95.

TALLOW—There were 75 hhds prime obtained yesterday at 3¼c, and 150 hhds city went in on contracts at 3¼c. There was a lot of 200 hhds city reported yesterday at 3 3-16c; it was the parcel referred to in our Wednesday's paper at 3⅛c for export, and the market closed at 3¼c as the leading price, although some melters asked more money. Of oily edible, sales of 100 tcs at 3¾c, and 100 tcs Philadelphia at 3¼c, for export. Of country, sales of 125,000 lb at 3¼@3¾c, as to quality.

STEARINE—In lard stearine trading was unimportant, with 4¼c quoted for Western and 4¾c for city. For oleostearine a dull and steady position, with 4c bid and 4¼c asked, and at Chicago 3¾c asked, at which the last sale was made. Of grease stearine, sales of 400 tcs, to arrive, on private terms.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active, and closed barely steady at 15@25 points decline, following the weakness abroad. Havre was barely steady at ⅛f decline, and Hamburg quiet at partly ½ pfennig down....Spot Rio dull and easier at 10¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,200 bags No. 7 at 10¾c and 1,000 bags No. 6 at 10¾c, cost and freight....Opening: Call 11 A. M.—December, 1,250 bags at 9c; February, 250 bags at 9c; March, 750 bags at 9c; April, 250 bags at 9c; May, 250 bags at 9c; total, 2,750 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 1,250 bags at 9.90c; October, 1,000 bags at 9.15c and 750 bags at 9.10c; December, 250 bags at 8.95c, 3,000 bags at 8.90c, and 1,000 bags at 8.85c; January, 250 bags at 9c; March, 1,000 bags at 8.90c and 1,000 bags at 8.85c; April, 500 bags at 8.80c; May, 250 bags at 8.86c; 750 bags at 8.90c, and 250 bags at 8.85c; total, 11,250 bags; total for day, 14,000 bags. Closing Prices—January, 8.80@8.90c; February, 8.80@ 8.90c; March, 8.80@8.90c; April, 8.80@8.90c; May, 8.80@8.90c; June, 8.80@8.90c; July, 8.80@8.90c; August, 8.80@8.90c; September, 9.45@9.50c; October, 9.10@9.15c; November, 8.85@8.90c; December, 8.80@8.90c.

COTTON.

Contracts were again very irregular and unsettled, owing to free outside buying and continued reports of dry weather in the South, with prices 40@38 points higher at the close, and Liverpool 2@4 points up....Spot was advanced 3-16c and had a light demand. Sales 219 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¾c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
September	8.28@8.30	8.33	8.15	1,900
October	8.34@8.36	8.35	8.22	21,300
November	8.29@8.30	8.30	8.18	4,100
December	8.38@ ..	8.38	8.24	75,000
January	8.43@ ..	8.43	8.28	118,700
February	8.46@8.47	8.45	8.37	1,900
March	8.49@8.50	8.50	8.36	13,000
April	8.53@8.55	8.53	8.43	1,300
May	8.56@8.58	8.58	8.46	2,500
Total sales				239,700

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 16,501 bales, against 4,278 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—While the market for domestic marrow is firm, there is no present occasion for changing quotations. Buyers are willing to pay $1.20 to a moderate extent for strictly choice, regular-sized barrels; one lot of 100 large-sized barrels went to a Havana exporter at a little more money. Medium and pea are slow but steady at $1.05. White kidney are quiet. Yellow eye and turtle soup dull and rather easy. Red kidney have had sufficient sales for export at $1.15 to fully establish the quotation. Green peas quiet. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20; do, medium and pea, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, red kidney, $1.15; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.15; do, Lima, California, $1.55; green peas, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Receipts moderate; demand fair for fancy at steady prices....Western creamery, 11½ @16½c; extra, 17c; factory, 10½@11½c; State creamery, 16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12½c; do, factory, 7½@11¼c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Prices well sustained, with the light offerings of fancy pretty well cleaned up.... State, large full cream, 5@8¾c; small, new, 6@c 8¼c; part skims, 2@5c.

EGGS—Choice, firm; good demand....State, 14 @15c; Western, 13@15c; do, case, $1.50@$3.80.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples are not so large to-day, but there is considerable stock on hand, trade is dull, and prices show no material change. A few exceptionally fancy Northern red varieties bring a slight premium, but quotations cover most of the stock arriving; for Western New-York the outside figures are extreme. Receipts of Bartlett and Seckle pears are moderate, and there is fair demand for good stock; prices rule slightly in sellers' favor. The later varieties are not arriving in any quantity, and good lots meet a moderate demand. Peaches sold well to-day, and the highest grades rule slightly in sellers' favor. Offerings are largely of medium to ordinary quality, and for such trade is dull at easy prices. Western New-York peaches are not overplenty and meet a fair demand at steady prices. Delaware grapes are firm, with a few fancy lots slightly exceeding the quotation; white kinds drag unless of unusually good quality; black kinds are plenty and unimproved. Very little doing in huckleberries; quality generally ordinary. Muskmelons are mostly of poor to fair quality and are hard to sell, strictly fancy would bring good prices, but are hard to find. Watermelons continue dull but the supply is moderate, and fancy large stock would bring a premium. Receipts of cranberries are mostly very light to medium; a few of the choice are coming in yet. Local trade is almost nothing; values are nominal. We quote: Apples, northerly sections, fancy red varieties, per bbl, $1.75@$2; do, Western New-York and up river, red varieties, $1.25@$1.75; do, blush varieties, $1@$1.50; do, green varieties, $1@$1.25; open heads, per bbl, 75c@$1; pears, Bartlett, fancy, per bbl, $4; do, average, prime, $2.50@$3.50; do, per keg, $1.50@ $2; do, Seckle, per bbl, $3@$4.50; do, per keg, $1.50@$2; later varieties, as to kind and quality, $2@$3; peaches, Western Maryland, fancy, per carrier, $2@$2.50; do, per crate, $1@$1.50; do, per basket, 40c@$1.25; other Maryland and Delaware varieties, per carrier, $1@$1.75; do, per basket, selected, 90c@$1; do, straight lines, 50@ 80c; plums, Western New-York, large blue, per 10-lb basket, 40@50c; do, medium, blue, 30@ 40c; do, green, 30@40c; German prunes, 50@ 60c; grapes, up river, Niagara, per 25-lb case, 60c@$1; do, Delaware, 75c@$1; do, black varieties, 60@75c; do, black varieties, per 6-qt basket, 13@15c; do, per small basket, 7@8c; Western New-York Delaware, per small basket, 15@16c; do, Concord, per large basket, 15@16c; do, per small basket, 9@10c; huckleberries, per quart, 4@6c; muskmelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, other Jersey, Hackensack Seed, 50c@$1.50; do, Jenny Lind, 75c@$3.50; do, Christiana, 75c@$2.50; watermelons, per carload, $75 @$125; do, choice, per 100, $15@$20; do, small to medium, per 100, $6@$12; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $4@$5.50; do, per crate, $1.50@$2. DRIED—The market continues in about the same position as recently reported. Trade for all kinds of fruit is unusually light and values low. New evaporated apples are quoted nominal at 4@5c, though some fancy held higher. Finest old are held at 5½c, with undergrades hanging down in proportion as quoted. New fruit, for future delivery, has some sales at 4⅛ @4⅜c for prime, with high-grade stock higher. New chops offered, to arrive, at $1.70@$1.80, and cores and skins at 1½c. Nothing doing in sun-dried apples. Peaches quiet and nominal. Raspberries in moderate demand and steady. Huckleberries held with some confidence, but outlet small. Cherries very quiet. Blackberries steady at 14@14½c. Apricots moving fairly at about ranges quoted. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1896, 4@5c; do, 1895, choice to fancy, 4⅜@5½c; do, common to good, 2@4½c; do, Southern, sun dried, sliced, 2@3c; do, quarters, 2@3½c; peaches, 1895, peeled, 3@6c; raspberries, 1896, evaporated, 14@14½c; huckleberries, 1895, 7½@8c; blackberries, 1896, 4@4½c; cherries, 1896, 9@9½c; do, 1895, 8½@9c; apricots, California, Moorparks, 1896, 11@12c; do, Royals, 7½@9c; prunes, California, 1896, 2½@ 6¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE — Receipts to-day, 9½ cars Western. There is a large accumulation on hand, and while the demand is fairly active, speculators are uncertain whether they will be able to clean up or not, and are urging sales at any opportunity. Prime heavy fowls command 9½c quite promptly, but ordinary grades are sold at 9c, and only a few of the finest chickens are salable above the latter figure. Roosters fully ½c lower. Turkeys in light supply and steady. Average ducks plenty and weak, but choice fat scarce and firm. Geese in light supply and steady. Pigeons quiet and unchanged. We quote: Chickens and fowls, local and Western, per lb, 9@9½c; do, Southern, 9c; roosters, per lb, 6@6½c; turkeys, per lb, 10@ 11c; ducks, local, per pair, 70@90c; do, Western, 60@75c; do, Southern, 40@50c; geese, local, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; do, Western, $1.12@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—The demand is still rather quiet and of a selective character, buyers inquiring mostly for the highest grades. Fresh arrivals are not heavy and strictly fine grades of Western chickens and fowls are held with some confidence and commanding unchanged prices. The outside quotations are, however, rather extreme, and we find a considerable quantity of ordinary stock on the market for which holders would be glad to accept about 10@10½c for Western chickens and fowls, and lower than that decidedly common quality. Dry-picked Western chickens of usual grade are offered at the same price as scalded, but where selections are made the broilers and extra large roasters command a premium. Turkeys are in light supply and steady. Choice spring ducks in good demand and a shade firmer. Eastern geese are not plenty and fancy large stock is wanted. Philadelphia chickens firm for the highest qualities, but ordinary grades move slowly. Squabs in good and unchanged. We quote: Turkeys, prime fresh per lb, 12@12½c; chickens, Philadelphia, selected, 16c; do, common to good, 11@14c; do, Western dry picked, average lots, 10½@11c; do, inferior, 9@10c; do, scalded, choice, 10½@11c; do, inferior, 9@10c; fowls, dry picked, 10½@11c; do, scalded, 10@10½c; old cocks, 6@ 6¼c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 12¼@13¼c; do, Western, 9@10c; old ducks, Western, 6@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, per lb, 14@ 16c; squabs, to size and color, $1@$1.75.

GAME—Choice fresh partridges are steady. Grouse in moderate supply, and unchanged. Fancy large woodcock would probably reach $1.25, but the stock offering is generally sold at lower figures, being of ordinary to fair quality. Choice fresh snipe and golden plover are in light supply, and values are somewhat nominal. Grass plover are not plenty, and steady. Reedbirds mostly of ordinary quality, and hard to sell. Blackbirds have a light demand. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1.25; grouse, per pair, 75c@$1; woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1; English snipe and golden plover, choice, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, per dozen, $1.25@ $1.50; reedbirds, per dozen, 20@25c; blackbirds, per dozen, 15@20c; rabbits, per pair, 20@40c.

HAY AND STRAW—Offerings are meeting a very fair demand, and prices show little change. New hay is gradually increasing in supply, and selling generally from 85c down, with best old bringing 5c more. Straw shows some improvement in tone, owing to increasing demand. We quote: Hay, new, per 100 lb, 65@85c; do, old, prime, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@85c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@70c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@80c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, tangled rye, 45@55c; do, oat and wheat, 30@35c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes steady; fair demand, ...Potatoes, Long Island, 87c@$1; Jersey, 75@95c; sweets, $1.25@$2; cabbage, per 100, $2.50@ $2.50; onions, per bbl, $1.25@$2.50; tomatoes, per box, 10@35c; cucumbers, per 1,000, $1.25@ $3; corn, per 100, 50c@$1.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand chiefly for small lots at firm prices....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Market fairly active with a firm tone. ....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¾@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¾c; Japan, 4@4½c; Java, 3¾@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market is steady, but no sales reported for the day....Refined steady and quiet....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 2⅝c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¼c....Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4¾@5c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4 7-16@ 4½c; softs, 3⅝@4⅜c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Demand shows no improvement and values unchanged....Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1895, choice, 7@7½c; common to prime, do, 3@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice, 6@6½c; common to prime, 3@5¼c.

HIDES—Tanners bought more freely and prices show steadiness....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 25 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6@7c.

LEATHER—Manufacturers bought only small lots and prices ruled steady....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@22c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange tin was dull at 13.25@13.30c. Copper easy at 10.50@ 10.75c. Lead steady at 2.70@2.75c. Spelter dull at 3.65@3.75c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light at steady prices....Southern, regular, 24c; machine-made, barrels, 24½c.

RESIN—Market slow and prices unchanged.... Common to good strained, $1.57½@$1.60; N, $1.70 @$1.75; F, $1.82½@$1.85; G, $1.85@$1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.07½; W G, $2.25 @$2.30; W W, $2.45@$2.50.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 3.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 21¾c; irregular, 21c. Tar quiet at $1.05. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—Turpentine firm; sales, none; 21¾c. Resin firm; sales, none; A, B, C, D, E, F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.45; I, $1.55; K, $1.60; M, $1.65; N, $1.75; W G, $1.80; W W, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 3.—Spirits of turpentine quiet at 22½c; sales, 307 bbls. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was in active demand at firm rates, with supply light. Engagements: To London, 3 loads grain at 3¾d; to Liverpool, 15 loads grain at 3½d....Charters included British steamer and Norwegian steamer, grain, San Francisco to the United Kingdom or Continent, two ports, 27s 6d; British steamer, grain, San Francisco to the United Kingdom or Continent, 26s 3d one port, 27s 6d if two; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, New-Orleans or Galveston to Manchester, 37s 6d, September; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, Havre, or Bremen, ¼d, October; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, New-Orleans to Liverpool, 35s 9d, March; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, New-Orleans to Liverpool or Manchester, 36s, October; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Savannah to Liverpool, Havre, or Bremen, private terms; British steamer, general cargo, Galveston or New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, excluding Rouen, 13s 6d, net form, Sept. 25, prompt; British steamer, general cargo, New-Orleans and (or) Galveston to the United Kingdom or Continent, excluding Rouen, 13s one port, 13s 6d if two, net form, Sept. prompt; British chartered steamer, (previously,) 20,000 quarters grain, Virginia to picked ports United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 10½d, berth terms, January-February; British steamer, 22,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Rotterdam, 2s 10½d, berth terms, Hamburg 3s, October, second voyage, 1½d extra; British steamer, 15,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to picked ports United Kingdom or Continent, excluding Hamburg, 3s, berth terms, option 7,500 quarters oats at 2s 7½d, October; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Hamburg, 3s 3d, berth terms, October; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Cork for orders, 3s 4½d, Oct. 10; British steamer, general cargo, hence to Newcastle, 15s, September; British steamer, deals, Provinces to Bristol Channel, 47s 6d; British steamer, deals, option to Greenock, 42s 6d; British steamer, 1,650 tons, fruit, Batoum and Smyrna to New-York, 42,500, chartered abroad; Norwegian steamer, 440 tons, Jamaica trade, one month, at about £425; four British barks, four British ships, and a French bark, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 27s 6d, less 1s 3d direct; British ship, United same voyage, 28s net; British ship, grain, same voyage, 28s 9d; British ship, grain, San Francisco to Liverpool, 26s 3d; schooner, 1,108 tons, hence to the Mediterranean, prompt,

MATTHEWS, QUAY IN CHARGE

A POLICY OF SILENCE AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Earnest Work for McKinley and Hobart to be Done in the Southern States—Favorable Reports From the South and the West—Judge McNally's Account of the Manner in Which the Rich Mine Owners Treat Their Employes.

Matthew S. Quay was at Republican headquarters in this city early yesterday morning, and took charge of affairs. Since his arrival a spell of silence has fallen on the headquarters. Quay never tells one hundredth part of what he knows, and will not let any one else about him be more communicative than himself. He fully appreciates the value of silence, and intends to illustrate its golden power in this campaign.

The first thing of importance the Senator did after taking charge was to call a special meeting of the Executive Committee for yesterday morning. At that meeting he brought about a change in the policy of conducting the campaign. He has somewhat different views of the situation from that held by many of his associates. He realizes the importance of the South, and recognizes that there is good fighting ground in that section.

To Work in the South.

The Executive Committee, at its session yesterday morning, determined, therefore, to push the campaign with great vigor throughout the South. Speakers are to be sent down in cohorts, and a flood of literature is to pour its enriching alluvium over that section of country.

A special fight will be made in North Carolina. It is confidently believed that the old Tar State can be snatched like a brand from the burning. A fusion of forces is possible that will make McKinley very strong in the State. The Virginias, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas will also be looked after, but North Carolina will receive the first attention.

Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, says that there is no doubt of Texas going for Bryan, but the Republicans seem to be counting upon developments there that may put the State in the McKinley column.

Good Reports from Other States.

A report from the Chicago headquarters was received yesterday morning to the effect that Former United States Treasurer Huston of Indiana called to assure the leaders that Indiana is safe. He said: "Our State organization is a splendid one, and those in charge of the work report the situation growing better every day. The more the issues of the campaign are discussed the better our prospects, and those who are studying the situation carefully express no doubt as to the success of the ticket in Indiana."

Tennessee is also reported to the Chicago headquarters as in good condition. Charles Bancroft Noble, who has been giving pretty careful attention to the situation in that State, says that, in spite of the tremendous efforts of the Popocrats and the large distribution of literature which they have been making during the past ten days, the prospect of Republican success in Tennessee is good. The Republicans are thoroughly awake, and are losing very few votes, while a large number of Democrats are refusing to support Bryan.

Judge J. C. McNally of Salt Lake City called at the Republican headquarters in this city, yesterday morning. He said: "With a few exceptions, the millionaire mine owners of the West, who would profit most by the free coinage of silver, have no more consideration for the men that they employ than a Russian official has for a political suspect in a Siberian prison. They are not hampered with a long code of morals. 'Might is right' fully expresses their doctrine. Let me cite a few instances of the treatment accorded the miners by their wealthy employers, and let the Eastern workingmen judge of their condition.

"Prior to the admission of Utah into the sisterhood of States the prevailing law governing the hours of labor made ten hours a legal day's work. This year the Legislature passed a law changing the hours to eight. The obvious intent of the Legislature was to benefit the workingmen. After the passage of the bill, and while it was in the hands of the Governor, delegations of mine owners visited his Excellency, and labored with him to veto the measure. The Governor, however, signed the bill, and it became a law. The majority of the mine owners, not to be defeated in their scheme, threaten to reduce the wages of the workingmen, claiming that they could not afford to pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work.

"Another example of the mine owners' pretended concern for the welfare of their employes exists in the fact that there is always a rigid enforcement of the rules regulating the living of their employes. For instance, if the employe be an unmarried man, he must board at the company's boarding house, be that good or bad. Should he be married, he must live in the company's houses and buy his food and clothing at the company's store. The men receive their pay in checks, and are notified that these may be cashed at the company's store, for which accommodation the miner must pay 25 cents, beside giving the store the opportunity of holding out the amount for which the miner is indebted to the store."

Says Free Silver Is Losing Ground.

L. R. Manning, Vice President of the Pacific National Bank, Tacoma, also called at the headquarters. He is one of the most prominent business men in the Pacific States, and is thoroughly informed on the political situation. He said that the State of Washington would elect the Republican State ticket and McKinley and Hobart Electors. He also reports that free silver is losing ground in the extreme West.

Alston G. Dayton, representative from West Virginia, who defeated William G. Wilson in 1894, called yesterday. He says he will be returned this year by a largely increased majority.

Maine, in the opinion of Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, who was at headquarters, will follow Vermont and increase her majority by from 4,000 to 6,000. He has been campaigning in that State and is returning to Philadelphia.

W. M. Marine, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, reported to headquarters that Maryland would go for McKinley by 10,000 or 20,000.

Among early callers yesterday were Charles W. Hackett, B. B. Odell, Jr., and Chairman Edward Lauterbach. They said they called merely to pay their respects to Senator Quay. J. Edward Addicks of Delaware also called to discuss further the factional troubles in his State.

Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas has arranged with ex-United States District Attorney A. W. Tenney of Brooklyn for a tour through the South. Judge Tenney will speak in Virginia for a week from Sept. 14 to 19.

Everybody at headquarters is still happy over the result in Vermont, and considers it only the beginning of a series of victories for sound money.

TO PARADE FOR McKINLEY.

Meeting of Members of the Drug, Paint, Oil, and Chemical Trades.

A meeting of prominent members of the wholesale drug, paint, oil, and chemical trades was held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Seabury Building, 59 Maiden Lane. The gentlemen who attended the meeting are members of a Republican club, which was started in 1888 and has never gone out of existence. The object of the meeting was to confer about a large McKinley parade, which is to occur on Oct. 31. As many members of the club are out of town, it was decided not to elect officers until a later meeting, to be held next week.

George J. Seabury, former President of the club, said that he expected to have 5,000 men in the parade on Oct. 31, 1,000 of whom, he thought, would be sound-money Democrats. "There is great enthusiasm for McKinley in the drug, paint, and chemical trades," remarked Mr. Seabury, "and I may say that we are all for McKinley in the different lines of our business."

In one of the ground-floor rooms of the Seabury Building is a large bale of cotton, recently arrived from Georgia. This bale will be carried in the big procession, with the following inscription printed on the golden bands which encircle it:

"First Georgia bale; crop 1896-7; McKinley and gold; no 16 to 1 for us; no flat money; our greeting to the Empire State of the North; Savannah, Ga.; 510 pounds."

This bale was sent to the club as a greeting from the sound-money cotton dealers of the South.

Among those present at yesterday's meeting were: George J. Seabury, George R. Hillier, J. William De Zeller, Isaac V. S. Hillier, G. Clinton McKesson, W. J. Baird, R. P. Wilson, John Clay, D. S. Low, W. W. Tamlyn, Charles C. Bruen, Harry C. Lovis, R. T. Ennis, W. F. Armstrong, Richard R. Emmins, S. M. Moneypenny, George W. Gladwin, Charles Henry, S. T. Longman, Charles C. Gardner, Charles Weisz, E. A. Sayer, Andrew B. Rogers, Theodore Ricksecker, William J. Walker, W. Jay Schieffelin, and C. H. Patrick.

VISITORS FOR MAJOR McKINLEY.

A Great Number of Them for the Next Two Weeks.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The next fortnight promises to be lively in Canton. Messages announcing the coming of several delegations were received this evening. On the 8th of September the Ohio Editorial Association will meet here. The editors will be addressed by Charles Emory Smith, and they will call on Major McKinley in a body. Sept. 11 the Republican League Clubs of Pennsylvania will come here from their convention in Erie. On the same day a delegation of Vermont Republicans will arrive in Canton to call on Major McKinley. On the 12th the Democratic McKinley Commercial Club of Chicago is scheduled for a visit here. The same day the McKinley and Hobart Club of McKeesport, Penn., will pay its respects to Major McKinley On the 15th a delegation comprising about 1,000 farmers from Southwestern Pennsylvania is expected, and on the afternoon of the 15th the Grand Army post of Canton will give a reception in honor of Major McKinley.

The Republicans of Butler and Mercer Counties, Pennsylvania, are coming on the 19th, also the Building and Trades Council of Columbus. Three or four other delegations are trying to arrange dates for a visit to Canton within the next ten days, and the railways are offering lower rates than usual.

Major McKinley had a large number of callers to-day. Among them were ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin and ex-Speaker Boxwell of the Ohio Legislature. Gov. Hoard told Major McKinley that the situation from the Republican point of view was improving daily in Wisconsin, and that if a good fight is kept up the State would give him a handsome plurality.

Mrs. McKinley gave a dinner in honor of her nieces this evening and later a musical, to which a large number of guests were invited. Miss Marie Donavin, who has just returned from Paris, where her singing has attracted attention, was one of the performers. Miss Donavin is a niece of Capt. Henry Heistand of the regular army, who is acting for a few months in the capacity of Confidential Secretary to Major McKinley.

The following dispatch was received this evening by Major McKinley:

BOONTON, N. J., Sept. 3.

"To the Hon. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio: The survivors of the Fifteenth Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, of the Sixth Corps, at their reunion to-day, send their unanimous and hearty good wishes to their comrade of the Army of the Shenandoah.

"E. G. BUDD, President."

FIRE-PROOF SYSTEMS TESTED.

Wire Cloth and Hollow Brick Both Withstood the Heat—A Protest.

A new system of fire-proof floor and ceiling construction was subjected to a severe test yesterday under the supervision of the Department of Buildings. The new system consists of a wire cloth arch stiffened by steel rods, which is sprung between the floor beams and abuts into the seat formed by the web and lower flange of the I-beams now so generally used in the floors of tall buildings. On this wire arch cement concrete is deposited and allowed to harden. The ceiling construction consists of a system of supporting rods attached to the lower flanges of the floor beams with a clamp. Under these rods and securely laced to them is the lathing with the stiffening rods crossing the supporting rods at right angles. By this construction there is a continuous air space between the floor and ceiling.

In order to test the fire-resisting qualities of this system there had been erected in the open lot at the southwest corner of Eighty-second Street and the Western Boulevard a miniature steel skeleton frame building with brick walls and a roof of iron beams furnished with the new system of fire-proofing to be tested. On the roof were piled loose bricks, giving a distributed load of 150 pounds to the square foot. The building, which was 12 by 16 feet, was erected under the direction of Special Engineer G. C. Henning of the Department of Buildings, who conducted the tests yesterday.

In this building was built a fire of oil-saturated shavings and light wood, and after this was fairly started it was fed with logs of wood until the interior of the structure was a roaring furnace. The fire was started at 11:10, and sixteen minutes after a temperature of 1,150° was recorded. More wood was piled up until the temperature was recorded as follows: 11:30, 1,300°; 11:37, 1,600°; 11:42, 1,800°; 11:55, 1,900°; 12, 1,990°. At 12:07 the pyrometer registered 2,150°. It was kept at that figure until 12:50, when Lieut. Armitage of Engine Company No. 56, with a powerful stream of water, extinguished the flames.

A cursory examination of the ceiling and roof of the structure showed that, although the iron partitions had bulged and the brick wall was sprung in a number of places, the roof and ceiling appeared intact, and had successfully withstood the fierce heat and weight imposed on them.

Another but smaller building had been erected in the same lot, the roof of which was composed of an ordinary hollow brick arch, and another arch constructed by the new method. On the roof of the structure a concentrated load of 9,000 pounds on the fifteen square feet of space was placed. A fierce fire was built in this structure, and was kept burning for two hours. When the fire was extinguished, it was found that both the arches of which the roof was constructed had withstood the heat and weight without giving way.

A representative of the company which had constructed the hollow brick arch in the smaller building, and who was present during the test, which was designated as an unofficial test, protested. He said it was not an adequate test of the fire-resisting qualities of the two systems which entered into the composition of the ceiling and roof of the structure, and that a perfectly fair and adequate test would have been to have kept up the heat to which the interior of the structure was subjected until either one of the arches gave way; then the one resisting the heat and weight longer than the other would certainly have been proved to be the better of the two systems tested. It is said that a protest will be made to the Superintendent of Buildings against this test.

The tests were witnessed by a number of architects and building experts, and also by representatives of the Board of Fire Underwriters. An official report will be made on Monday to Superintendent Constable of the Department of Buildings.

In Memory of Richard A. Storrs.

When Richard A. Storrs, Deputy Controller of New-York City for many years, died last May the Board of Aldermen adopted resolutions complimentary to his memory, and ordered that they be engrossed. They were delivered to Chief Clerk Ten Eyck of the board yesterday, handsomely mounted in a gold frame. They will be sent to Mrs. Storrs in a few days.

RAMSDELL FOR GOVERNOR

WORK OF THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Platform in Which the Democratic Resolutions Are Strongly Denounced—Sound Money Demanded by the Republicans of the State—The Permanent Organization of Wednesday's Caucus Adopted Without Any Opposition.

Governor—GEORGE A. RAMSDELL of Nashua.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 3.—When the Republican State Convention was called to order by Chairman Jewett of the State Committee, in Phenix Hall, at 11:15 o'clock this forenoon, the attendance of delegates was one of the largest at any convention ever held by the party in the State. The permanent organization selected at the caucus last evening was adopted for the convention, and President Henry B. Quinby of Lakeport addressed the convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported 744 delegates entitled to seats. Judge Charles W. Hoitt of Nashua, amid much enthusiasm, placed George A. Ramsdell of that city in nomination for Governor. Ex-Gov. Hiram A. Tuttle of Pittsfield followed Judge Hoitt, and moved that Mr. Ramsdell's nomination be made by acclamation. Several others seconded Judge Tuttle's motion, each speaker being loudly cheered. Mr. Ramsdell was then nominated by acclamation.

A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Ramsdell of his nomination, and request his presence.

The committee appointed for the purpose reported the following for Presidential Electors, and they were declared chosen: Stephen N. Bourne of Manchester; John T. Busiel of Laconia, Frank P. Maynard of Claremont, and Thomas H. Vandyke of Stewartstown.

H. S. Streeter of Concord, for the committee, reported the following platform, which was adopted by an emphatic affirmative vote:

"A just determination of National issues now confronting us is of momentous consequences. The St. Louis and Chicago platforms plainly point out the courses which each of the two great political parties intends to pursue. The candidates of both parties have clearly voiced their personal views. There is no ambiguity or equivocation in the platform nor doubt as to the intention of the candidates. The announcement of the revolutionary purposes of the Chicago Convention has already shattered confidence, paralyzed business, and alarmed the people. Under such circumstances and in the present crisis, a grave responsibility rests upon every voter.

"We accept and indorse the platform of the National Republican Party because, among other reasons, it stands for honest money, of which every dollar at all times shall be as good as gold; because it stands for reciprocity; because it stands for a vigorous and dignified foreign policy, and for the protection of American citizens and American property everywhere at all hazards and at any cost; because it stands for a generous recognition of the veterans of the Union Army and for a reform in the administration of pensions; because it stands for a strict enforcement of our immigration laws, and because it stands for all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance, and on this subject is consistent with the settled legislative policy of the Republican Party of this State.

"We unite with all patriotic citizens in denouncing the so-called Democratic National platform for its position upon almost every question vitally affecting the interest of the people and the stability of the Republic; for its approval of government by mobs rather than by law; for its cowardly assault upon our courts; for its proposition to pack the Supreme bench of the United States; for its partisan purposes; for its seditious attempts to promote sectional jealousies; for its treasonable purpose to incite a social war and provoke contests between classes; for its sympathy with anarchism; for its undertaking to repudiate public and private debts; for its avowed intention to uproot and overturn our existing monetary system, under which, prior to the Chicago Convention, every dollar, whether gold, silver, or paper, bearing the stamp of the United States Government was worth $1 in gold in every market in the world, and in place thereof to substitute money based on silver monometallism, depreciated and unstable, the purchasing value of which will destroy our industries, endanger every business enterprise, and lessen the value of wages of labor.

"We congratulate the people upon the nomination of the leaders of the Republican Party. We emphasize our loyalty to that distinguished soldier and statesman, William McKinley, whose fair fame no slander has ever tarnished, and whose Americanism has never been questioned, and we declare our confidence in the eminent fitness of Garret A. Hobart for Vice President.

"The nomination of George A. Ramsdell, our candidate for Governor, is a worthy tribute to his personal merit as a public-spirited, honorable citizen, and the expression of the belief of this convention in his ability successfully to perform the duties of that office.

"With such leaders, upon the foregoing declaration of principles in the vital contest with opponents whose revolutionary aims are herein plainly and fairly stated, we invite and expect to receive the co-operation of loyal and patriotic citizens without regard to previous party affiliation."

On being presented to the convention Mr. Ramsdell was loudly cheered.

Advertising in Germany.

Exaggerated advertisements have proved a boomerang in Germany, and after Jan. 1, 1897, advertisements published in Germany may be relied upon. United States Consul Lieber, at Dusseldorf, reports an enactment of a law in the German Empire intended to abolish certain forms of inferior competition. This law is principally directed against swindling advertisements, false statements of quantities, slanderous ill use of the firm, and betrayal of business secrets.

In the meaning of the law, agricultural products are to be considered as merchandise and agricultural work as professional work. The law forbids misrepresentations and prohibits employes from making public secrets of the persons for whom they work. Violations of the law are punishable by fines ranging from $357 to $714 and imprisonment for one year. Severe damages may also be recovered. For persons neither having a business place nor a dwelling in Germany the court of the place of his abode in the county, or if such a court is not known the court in whose district the act is committed, will be deemed competent to deal with the case.

A New Election Manual.

The Board of Elections of Brooklyn has just published a book of ninety-five pages, giving valuable information concerning the approaching election.

It contains the new election law relating to the appointment and duties of election officials, the days of registration, the time of filing party and independent certificates, and the divisions of the city into Congressional, Senate, Assembly, and Aldermanic districts, showing what election districts are comprised in each Congress, Senate, Assembly, and Aldermanic district. There are now 699 election districts.

NOTES FROM SISTER REPUBLICS

Tugboats in the Straits of Magellan—Gold in British Guiana.

PANAMA, Aug. 24.—A company is now organizing in Chile with the object of establishing a flotilla of powerful tugboats in the Straits of Magellan. When these boats are established it is believed that most sailing ships will take advantage of their services, instead of making the dangerous and tedious passage around Cape Horn.

The auriferous resources of British Guiana are now very considerable from the practical standpoint of actual production. It yields at present quite half as much of the precious metal as greatly boomed Western Australia. The results of the first crushing done by the Barima Gold Mining Company in Demerara are thus summarized: Twenty stamping mills, working for 10 days, and 18 hours each day, crushed 459 tons of ore, which produced 667 ounces of gold. The yield of the Siberian gold-washings ranges from 12 grains to 1 dwt. 12 grains per ton, while in the lodes which are more difficult and expensive to work the proportion is about 8 dwt. per ton. In Australia the alluvial ground worked in the colony of Victoria averaged 25 grains per ton. In vein mining, 5 dwt. of gold per ton is said in most places to be a paying quantity from quartz containing free gold.

M. de Persan, Chargé d'Affaires of France in Quito, has notified the Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Affairs that the French Government has recognized Gen. Alfaro as the ruler of Ecuador, and has taken note of his declarations relative to the satisfactory arrangements of the pending demands between the two republics.

Advices received from Rama, Nicaragua, announce that during the heavy weather on July 24 a large portion of that city, which is situated on the river of the same name, was washed away.

Señor Jaime A. Dois, Spanish Vice Consul at Colon, died at that port on Aug. 24.

The Spanish Consul at Panama has been ordered to Key West, Fla., and the present Vice Consul at Genoa will be promoted to the Panama Consulate.

Salvador Moreno, a native of Cucuta, Colombia, who was sent to the Academy of Painting and Music, Paris, at the expense of the municipality of Cucuta, has obtained a first prize in competition with over 700 students. The certificate and medal were presented to him by a committee in his small room on the fifth floor of a house in the Rue Vivien, where there was scarcely standing room for the deputation. Young Moreno lives in Paris on the scanty allowance of $68 per month.

Recent cable news from Sucre are to the effect that Alonso has been elected President of Bolivia, Peña First Vice President, and Tanguins Second Vice President. All is quiet there now.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Three Important Papers Read at the Sessions Yesterday.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.—The sessions of the American Social Science Association today were devoted to jurisprudence. At its morning session Prof. Wayland, Chairman of the department, made a few remarks and introduced J. Warren Greene of Brooklyn, who read a paper on "Legislation in Its Relation to Jurisprudence." He was followed by D. J. Hill of Rochester University on "International Justice." Mr. Hill discussed the development of international law and the plans for its codification, the methods of adjusting international disputes, and the means of enforcing the decisions of international tribunals. He also presented a plan for the organization of an international court.

The session to-night was devoted to an address by St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn on "Reform in Municipal Government." He referred to the fact that this was an age of reform, and said that in the restlessness of the people was the hope of their progress. "Municipal reform," he said, "is reform of ourselves, by ourselves, for ourselves. Our politics are becoming as self-conceited and as defamatory as our estimates of the directions of officials, of the mistakes of Judges, and of the errors of legislators. It displays charity with censoriousness, it crowds out reason to make room for rage. Has there ever been a purely municipal party founded in any American city for the purpose of contending before the people for the possession of the Government of that city on purely municipal lines and for municipal purposes? We are all apt to think that Seth Low, twice chosen Mayor of Brooklyn, administered its Mayoralty on non-political lines. We are prone to think of the present original and excellent Mayor of New-York in somewhat the same way. The municipal party for municipal purposes which I hope to see will have the buttresses of the Constitution as well as the moral support of the best citizenship with it in its effort.

"The first thing to be done to get the right and emphatically the right system of municipal Government, is to get it by municipal purposes on municipal lines."

THEY MARCH TO WEST POINT.

Company C, U. S. Engineers, to Engage in Long-Distance Target Practice.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Sept. 3.—Company C, United States Engineers, stationed at Willets Point, left for West Point on the Government steamer General Meigs today for long-distance target practice. The steamer took them to Fort Lee, whence they will march to West Point, carrying shelter tents and knapsacks, and accompanied by forage wagons.

Company B, which preceded them at West Point, will turn the camp over to Company C, and march to Fort Schuyler, and from there across over to Willets Point, a distance of a mile, by boat. Company C is the last company to go to West Point this year. Five days are consumed in marching to West Point.

Company C would have started last Tuesday, but was held at Willets Point, as it was thought possible Li Hung Chang might visit the place.

Suicide of Col. J. T. Ridgway.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Col. Joseph T. Ridgway, Superintendent of the Trenton Electric Light Company, shot himself in the head this morning at his home in this city. Col. Ridgway underwent an operation in Philadelphia several months ago, and since then his mind has not been strong. He went to Tuckerton for his health, but came home a few days ago. He acted queerly and was watched by his family. This morning he managed to elude his watchers and killed himself. Col. Ridgway was a civil engineer, and was at one time a member of the Trenton Board of Public Works. He served in the United States Navy during the war of the rebellion, where he earned his military title. Several years ago he was the Superintendent of the now defunct Star Rubber Works. He was a man over sixty years of age.

Odd Fellows Officers Elected.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—At the thirteenth session of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of New-Jersey to-night these officers were elected: Grand Master—Levi Williams, Jersey City; Deputy Grand Master—R. L. Lewis, Newark; Secretary—G. D. Evans, Newark; Treasurer—B. F. Jackson, Trenton; Chaplain—Chester Venable, New-Brunswick; Warden—George Peterson, Orange.

From Third Story into Clothes Basket

Adam Gorman, three years lod, of 544 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, while playing at the third-story window of his home yesterday morning lost his balance and fell. In his descent he struck a clothes line, bounced, and landed in a big basket of clothes near the back areaway. He escaped with a slight scalp wound and a bruise or two.

PURROY'S SHARP WORDS

HE CREATES A BREEZE IN THE TRIAL OF SUPT. SMITH.

Calls Attorney Campbell a Shyster and Pettifogger—Acknowledges that He Was Nine-tenths of the Board of Fire Commissioners—He Praises Superintendent Smith Highly, and Says the Board in His Time Always Got the Lowest Prices.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy resumed his testimony at the trial of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Telegraph for the Fire Department, before the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday.

Mr. Purroy was cross-examined by Attorney Campbell, and said that nothing had been done by Mr. Smith in the purchase of supplies by contract without the knowledge and approval of the Commissioners while the witness was the President of the board.

"A former Mayor of this city, Abram S. Hewitt," he said, "wrote a letter to the board once and suggested that we could obtain just as good and cheaper articles by taking those that were unpatented. He afterward found he was mistaken, and admitted his error, which is a part of the record of this department. Most of the best supplies for a city are patented, and it is necessary to pay a comparatively high price for them, but we did not allow the cheapness of any article to influence us in its favor. If any one suggested to me that an article was superior and was a step forward, I always gave him a patient hearing."

Mr. Campbell asked the witness if he knew that the market price for blue vitriol was considerably lower than the price paid by Mr. Smith, and Mr. Purroy retorted:

"I don't know that anything you say is true. We did the best we could, and I do not doubt that, considering the amount and quality of material purchased at different times, the price was fair. During my term of twelve years I could have dismissed Smith without trial, but I kept him because I have found him honest and efficient, and I rewarded him the first chance I got, by promoting him to the Superintendency of the new Bureau of Fire Alarm and Telegraph."

"You were the executive head of the board, were you not, Mr. Purroy?"

"I was a good part of it."

"About two-thirds?"

"Nine-tenths, I should say."

Mr. Campbell asked why certain persons were given private connections with the alarm system, while others were refused, and the witness said that he would not answer the question unless the date of the transaction was given.

Mr. Campbell turned to President La Grange, saying: "If I were to say that this man is a bulldozer," when Mr. Purroy interrupted him by saying:

"I say this man is a shyster of the worst kind. He is a pettifogger."

The President rapped several minutes for order in the midst of an uproar.

Mr. Campbell declared: "I won't allow any Tammany boss to intimidate me."

Mr. Purroy growled: "And I won't permit any shyster to control me."

President La Grange said, pacifically: "This was during Mr. Purroy's Presidency, certainly."

Mr. Purroy replied: "Prove that and I will be pleased to answer the question."

The President poured some oil on the troubled waters by remarking, soothingly:

"I hope, gentlemen, you will confine yourselves to the business of the occasion and cease this acrimonious discussion."

Mr. Purroy's face was wreathed in smiles as he replied: "I am the sweetest man you ever met when I am treated right."

Mr. Purroy and Mr. Campbell indulged in several wordy combats as to how Mr. Purroy should give his testimony. Mr. Purroy was finally permitted to say that he and his colleagues had been hampered more in their efforts to maintain a good Fire Department by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment than by anything else. Witness said that at one time the horses of the department were placed on short rations for three days on account of lack of feed, and that several times a piece of soap or a towel could not be found anywhere in the department.

When every one in the case, including Mr. Campbell, appeared to be tired of the cross-examination, Mr. Campbell smiled at Mr. Purroy, and said:

"I guess I'm through with you."

"I don't thank you a bit for it," replied Mr. Purroy.

"No, and neither did Boss Tweed thank his prosecutors," exclaimed Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Purroy retorted: "Mr. Campbell, you and a good many people like you haven't received your just deserts yet, but I hope to be present when you do."

When Mr. Purroy left the witness stand to catch a train for Saratoga he turned at the door, with the inquiry:

"Does any one else want a whack at me?"

RAID ON A DISTILLERY

Revenue Officers Break Up an Illicit Whisky Traffic.

Revenue Agent A. H. Brooks and two of his assistants, Agents E. Edwards and W. W. Yates, made a raid on an illicit distillery at 416 East Seventy-ninth Street yesterday and captured Fischel Schapiro, Max Sigel, and Louis Wolfinger, besides seizing about 400 gallons of mash and a quantity of distilled spirits, and a complete plant for the manufacture of whisky. The three prisoners were taken before United States Commissioner Alexander shortly after 1 o'clock, and that official, to enable the men to secure legal advice, adjourned the hearing until later in the afternoon.

Schapiro is said to be an old offender. About a year ago he was tried in the United States Criminal Court for alleged participation in illicit distilling operations in Brownsville, Brooklyn. He was acquitted owing to insufficient evidence, but the revenue officers have been watching him ever since, and now claim to have caught him red-handed.

For some time past the revenue officers have been watching 416 East Seventy-ninth Street, a respectable flat house, the basement of which had been rented by Max Sigel, who owns several soda water stands, and said that he wanted the premises for the purpose of making syrups. Having ascertained that the three men made their whisky from sugar, one of Agent Brooks's men followed Louis Wolfinger yesterday morning as he entered the basement carrying 100 pounds of sugar. The other agents were close behind, and what they saw on the premises resulted in the arrests.

There was a still in full operation, and five gallons of spirits had dripped from the pipes since earlier in the morning. There were a number of barrels, six of them being filled with mash. The whisky was taken from the basement in a tin receptacle concealed in a sort of rough gripsack, and the officers say that about forty gallons a day were so carried out for delivery to customers.

The three prisoners were again arraigned before Commissioner Alexander shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fischel Schapiro waived examination, and was held in $2,500 bail for the Grand Jury. Max Sigel and Louis Wolfinger asked for an adjournment, and it was allowed them until Sept. 11, they being held under $2,500 bail each.

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

It often happens that an ancient custom when examined by the light of present knowledge seems to have some reason for it. But in the case of "Blood-brotherhood," there can be no such judgment passed on it. An ingenious person in Nature suggests that blood-brotherhood may still have its uses. He wants to know why white men, going to Africa, do not more frequently mix up their blood with that of the negro? He does not look at the matter in a sentimental way at all. It has nothing to do with the brotherhood of man. It is only a question of the transmission of serum. Cameron describes the custom as "making an incision in each of the right wrists, just sufficient to draw blood, a little of which is scraped off and smeared in the other's cut." The writer in Nature believes that this cross-inoculation would do the white man good, and prevent his taking fevers, because the negro blood has become acclimated. Per contra, suppose the missionary, having the germs of tuberculosis or cancer, should transmit them to the black man? "Take only healthy whites and blacks," writes, however, the author of this curious article.

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Mr. B. P. Grenfell's translation of the Greek papyrus brought by Prof. Flinders Petrie from Cairo some two years ago is of marked interest. The manuscript is of great length, having been probably pieced together. It measures in all forty-four feet. It is nearly the oldest extant Greek manuscript, the date being 259-8 B. C. The oldest known dates go back only some eleven years more. The matters treated are the appointments of tax-farmers and the duties of such revenue officials. Oil and wine are taxed, for the Government in Egypt was a monopolist. There must have been, then, oil and wine trusts some 2,155 years ago. Considerable skill was shown, however, in legislation, so that the agriculturist was not entirely stripped. What is curious and opportune is the fact of the bimetallic efforts of those days, when copper and silver were the media of exchange. A taxpayer might offer copper, but it was expressly stated later on that copper could be only accepted at a discount of 10 per cent. In an after reign, when probably the Egyptian Populists held some short sway, copper was the standard. When the crash came the proportion of copper to silver ranged from 120 to 60 of copper for 1 of silver.

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Miss Mary Kingsley, in The Cornhill Magazine, writes a curious article relative to "Black Ghosts," which in some measure explains the complicated superstitions of the African negro. The negro of West Africa believes that when he is alive he is accompanied by not less than four spirits. These Miss Kingsley catalogues as "the soul that survives, the wish soul, the dream soul," and, lastly, "the shadow on the path." With the exception of the last one, all the others are independent. The land of the living is thronged with the souls of the dead. The hauntings are necessarily innumerable. The vampire is always present. The entire belief degrades the human being, and it will take centuries before it can be eradicated. Notwithstanding Miss Kingsley's plea for the African and her request that he may not be considered to be "an ass," as far as souls are concerned, he must have a diseased mind. Savage religion, as Prof. Tylor of Oxford states it, is not, however, "a rubbish heap." The sifting of it is extremely difficult. The trouble is to find out if these religious principles are rational; if they are, then the mental condition must be one "of intense and inveterate ignorance." This, however, is to be borne in mind—that the African believes, as we do, in the continuity of the individualism of the soul. The idea of immortality may be obscured, but there it is notwithstanding, hid under the heap of rubbish.

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We all know a horrid custom of the past, which was that of human sacrifice in conjunction with the erection of a building, or the construction of a bridge. It was supposed that no such superstition was discoverable among the Dravido-Tibetan races. A correspondent writes to Nature that this belief does exist. There was a ridiculous story rife in Bengal, not so long ago, that the Queen of England, for some purpose unknown, wanted the heads of five children from each village. All the villagers hid, and were prepared to fight for their children. It took months before the people could be made to believe how utterly absurd was the story. After awhile it was found out that the report of children having been wanted arose from the fact that a foundation was to be built for a great railroad bridge. It was discovered that among the people living in the past it had been the custom to sacrifice a victim when anything of importance in the way of a building was undertaken. Then the stories of former ages, when these acts were carried on, had not passed away, and they remain in folk-lore. At least the dread of the Bengali coolies was based on tradition.

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That excellent magazine, Mélusine, has an exhaustive article on the eye and its figuring in ancient art as a symbol having powers both prophylactic and beneficent. We know how often the eye appears on vases, on ancient Greek and Roman pottery, on signets, and particularly on amulets. The eye is seen on shields. The Egyptians painted an eye on the prows of their ships. To-day the eye remains painted on the beaks of the feluccas of the Sicilians and Maltese. We laugh to-day at the Chinese, who depict a big eye on the bows of their unwieldy junks, and a story is current of a European asking a Chinese, "Why is there an eye there?" and the reply: "Man no eye, no see. Junk no eye, no see." The eye itself, then, as offering protection is no more strictly Chinese than it is Egyptian. Its use as a symbol was universal.

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Superstitions in regard to the elder tree are as countless as they are widespread. Strange beliefs relative to the healing powers of certain kinds of woods are common. Now, the Hamamella Virginica, or witch hazel, may be useful, but the alcoholic solution of its peculiar property may be really not any better for sprains than that of many other kinds of plants. Its universal adoption arises more from the common name, "witch hazel," than from anything else. In rural England the elder tree exercises all kinds of influences. If planted in a garden it induces vegetables to grow. Sure death—in time, of course—befalls any one who breaks off a limb. On the Continent many a gardener, before he trims an elder tree asks permission of the tree. But before he begins he must spit on his hands not less than three times. In Scotland there is a weird belief that the life of a driver of a hearse is always in danger unless the whip he uses has an elder-wood handle. Elderberries are still supposed to be potent in New-England as warding off witchcraft, and Southern negroes entertain the same belief.

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Topics treated in this column have so much to do with the prevalence, past and present, of superstition, and the difficulty, insurmountable, perhaps, of ever eradicating it. That which Voltaire said about superstition is worth repeating. Casanova said to Voltaire, "You might as well give up the struggle, for you will never succeed in killing it." To which Voltaire replied: "That which I cannot do, others will succeed in doing, and to me will belong the glory of having commenced it." Then Casanova presents the usual commonplace question, which is: "Take away superstition from man, and what is there to replace it?" That incensed Voltaire. "What an extraordinary question!" he shouted. "When I have delivered the human race from a wild beast, which devours it, is it reasonable to ask me to replace it with another animal?" Voltaire even believed that superstition and liberty were incompatible. Certainly there is the unknowable, and that we must frankly admit. But no man is gifted with pre-science, and yet that ought not to prevent his having aspirations toward better and higher life hereafter. It is the materialistic part of superstitions, the stock and stone business, which is capable of eradication. Certain races inherit superstitions, and they need not be Ashantees. The trouble in the United States is that, with the new comers, there may be the recrudescence of superstitions, and this we should try our best to stamp out, and it is for that reason that the many phases of human mental weakness are so often presented in these columns.

THE NEELY CONTEMPT CASE

THE PUBLISHER'S MOTION FOR A REFERENCE DENIED.

Justice Pryor, However, Will Send Col. Richard Henry Savage's Suit for Royalties to a Referee if the Defendant Will Agree to Pay the Costs—His Attorney Angered by Some of the Remarks Made by the Court.

There were some more interesting scenes before Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, when another phase of the suit brought by Col. Richard Henry Savage, the author, against F. Tennyson Neely, the publisher, came up.

Col. Savage claims that there is due to him $12,000 in royalties. He got an order for the examination of Mr. Neely and his books before trial. On the first examination there were many scenes between W. H. Stayton, counsel for Mr. Neely, and C. Bainbridge Smith, counsel for Col. Savage, arising out of the fact that Mr. Neely did not produce the books called for in the order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and also because Mr. Neely took up the time of the examination in making long answers to the questions put to him. He took fifteen minutes in answering some of the questions, and Mr. Smith insisted that his statements were irrelevant. He got out an order to punish Mr. Neely for contempt in not producing the books, and when this came before Justice Pryor he gave Mr. Neely until Sept. 2 to have the books on hand or go to jail.

Mr. Neely had a cartload of books before the door of the County Court House on Wednesday, and he said the books had just come from Chicago. The examination proceeded on that day, but Mr. Neely had changed his tactics. Instead of making long answers he consulted the books after every question, and it took him over half an hour to find answers in this way to some of the questions.

Mr. Smith became very angry. He declared that Mr. Neely had not produced the original books and papers which were called for in the order. So he determined yesterday to push the matter of the contempt before Justice Pryor.

Mr.